REDISCOVERING INDIA

THE DHARAM SHASTRA

Hindu Religious Codes ENGLISH TRANSLATION AND TEXT

DUTTA M.N.

Vol 32 (iv)





First Published 1908 This series 1987

Published by RANI KAPOOR (Mrs) COSMO PUBLICATIONS 24-B, Ansari Road, Daryaganj New Delhi-110002 (India)

Printed at
M/S Mehra Offset
New Delhi

PREFACE.

SEVERAL of my friends, from various parts of India, to whose help and sympathy I am greatly indebted for the completion of my English translations of the Râmâyana, Mahâbhârata, and of other Sanskrit works, requested me to undertake an English translation of the Twenty Hindu Smritis which pass under the general name of *Dharma-S'ástras*. But I always expressed my reluctance to undertake the task, for I did not consider myself competent enough to do the same. It is only to satisfy the pressing request of a host of kind friends, to whom it is a sin to be disobliging, that I venture to undertake this most arduous work of publishing, in a collected form, the Text and a literal prose English Translation, with profuse Explanatory Notes, of all the Samhitás.

Some of these Samhitás have already been translated by some eminent scholars of the West. But no attempt has yet been made to translate all of these valuable works and publish them in a few handy volumes so that every student of Hindu Law and Literature may may easily possess them for his own use. This is indeed a sad desideratum, especially in a century when so much activity is going on both in the East and West to place the intellectual and moral greatness of the ancient Hindus before the English-knowing world. The value of Samhitás as a sacred record of the life and customs of the ancient Hindus stands supreme over every other Hindu religious work, and it is but necessary that they should be made as much popular as possible. To

II PREFACE

encompass this great and sacred end that I have undertaken the present work. I have very carefully collated the Text, with the help of a number of Pundits, and after carefully going through a number of Texts both in Manuscript and print. The Translation I have attempted to make as much literal as possible, keeping an eye more on accuracy than on literary excellence. To elucidate the Text and Translation I have not hesitated in appending Notes, very carefully made out, as elaborately as possible. In my opinion translations of such technical works as Samhitás must be always very literal. And I have followed this dictum very carefully throughout the work. My object, in publishing a very carefully edited Text along with the Translation, is that the reader may go through the Translation and the Text simultaneously and learn for himself the true nature and character of the civil and ecclesiastical laws of the ancient Hindus. It is needless for me to mention here that there is not a single collected edition of the Text of the Samhitás available in this country and elsewhere. And this surely, if not any thing else, enhances the value and utility of my publication.

A careful study of the Samhitás is fraught with immense value and profit not only to the students and practitioners of law but to the general readers as well. They will, by such a study, be not only able to form an estimate of the life and conduct, so glorious and eminent in themselves, of the ancient Hindus but will also be able to regulate their own conduct in the same light and on the same line, with such healthy innovations as the environments under which they now live so urgently require. True regeneration of the Hindus depends mainly upon the regulation of their life and conduct upon

national lines. And nowhere can they find greater light and help in forming their national life anew than in the Samhitás. Students and practitioners of law in particular will find in these works the earliest and the most genuine Texts of Hindu Laws on which they may safely base their higher studies in this most important department of Literature.

How far I have succeeded in making the Translation literal and accurate, it is not for me to pronounce any opinion. I leave it entirely to the judgment of my readers. If, however, this edition of the early Law-Texts proves successful, I shall, in a near future, undertake the Translation of all the Commentaries for the convenience and use of my legal friends and readers.

Any suggestion that my friends and readers may make for the improvement of the work will be thankfully received by me. I beg only to remind them of the fact that the present undertaking is a national work in which they all, like myself, are equally interested.

THE ELYSIUM BOWER, January, 1906.

M. N. D

VISHNU SAMHITA

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Vishnu Samhita.

Subject.	Sloka.	PAGE
CHAPTER I — The creation of the Universe, the components of the divine body of Vishnu	r—18	811813
Description of the Earth goddess	1929	813-814
Conversation between Kas'yapa and Earth	30-31	814
Earth beholds Vishnu in the ocean of ambrosia and hymnises and asks him to relate to her the eternal duties	32—59	814818
CHAPTER II.—Duties and means of livelihood of the members of the four social orders	18	818-819
CHAPTER 111.—Duties of the king	x-70	819-824
Law relating to treasure-finds	37-40	821-822
CHAPTER IV.—Measures of money penalties	1-14	824
CHAPTER V.—Crimes and their penalties	1—92	825834
CHAPTER VI.—Law relating to money-debts, interests, sureties, etc	1-43	835-837
CHAPTER VII.—Different kinds of documents and their attestations, as well as deeds that are invalid in Law	. r-13	837-838
CHAPTER VIII.—Persons who cannot be cited or held as witnesses	±6	838839
Witnesses	7-17	839
Demeanour of a witness and the mode of addressing, and administering oath to, a witness, as well as the procedure of examining witnesses		839841
CHAPTER IX.—Administration of oath and trials by ordeals	1-33	841-842
CHAPTER X.—Ordeal by scale	1-13	843
CHAPTER XI.—Ordeal by fire	I—12	844
CHAPTER XII.—Ordeal by water	1-8	845
CHAPTER XIII.—Ordeal by poison	1-7	
CHAPTER XIV.—Ordeal by sacred libation (Kosha)	1-5	846
CHAPTER XV —The twelve kinds of sons and their status and ebligations	1-31	846-848

Persons disqualified from receiving shares 32-37 818 Obligation of a son to offer funeral oblations 38-43 848 Spiritual benefit accorded to a father by his son, no distinction between a son and a daughter's son 43-46 848 CHAPTER XVL—Offspring of hybrid marriages and their names and vocations and means of redemption 849-850 CHAPTER XVII.—Division of property, Estate of a childless person, and woman's property	Subject.	Sloka.	PAGE.
Spiritual benefit accorded to a father by his son, no distinction between a son and a daughter's son	Persons disqualified from receiving shares	32-37-	8 : 8
son, no distinction between a son and a daughter's son	Obligation of a son to offer funeral oblations	38-43	848
and their names and vocations and means of redemption	son, no distinction between a son and a	43—46	
of a childless person, and woman's property	and their names and vocations and means		849850
CHAPTER XVIII.—Shares of sons of twiceborn fathers by wives of different castes, Self-acquired property. Joint-family after a previous partition, etc	of a childless person, and woman's pro-		4 0
born fathers by wives of different castes, Self-acquired property. Joint-family after a previous partition, etc	_ · · •	-	850851
of dead bodies, S'udras not to carry the dead bodies of Brahmanas, and vice versa Procedure subsequent to the cremation of a corpse 6—19 The spiritual superiority of Brahmanas 20—29 The form of consolation to be given to the bereaved 25 CHAPTER XX.—The speech of consolation to	born fathers by wives of different castes, Self-acquired property. Joint-family afte	ar a	851 —85 4
a corpse 6-19 854-855 The spiritual superiority of Brahmanas 20-29 855 The form of consolation to be given to the bereaved 25 855 CHAPTER XX.—The speech of consolation to	of dead bodies, S'udras not to carry the	1-5	854
The spiritual superiority of Brahmanas 20-29 855 The form of consolation to be given to the bereaved 25 855 CHAPTER XX.—The speech of consolation to	Procedure subsequent to the cremation of	_	
The form of consolation to be given to the bereaved 25 855 CHAPTER XX.—The speech of consolation to		6-19	854855
bereaved 25 855 CHAPTER XX.—The speech of consolation to		20-29	855
CHAPTER XX.—The speech of consolation to	The form of consolation to be given to the bereaved	25	855
table nature of bereavement, the transitory character of human life, the spiritual benefit conferred on the manes by the performers of S'maddhas I—53 856—859	be addressed to the bereaved, the inevi- table nature of bereavement, the transi- tory character of human life, the spiritual benefit conferred on the manes by the	r—53	856859
CHAPTER XXI.—Feeding Brahmanas on the day of the expiry of the period of death-impurity. The Ekoddishta, monthly, yearly and Sapindakaranam S'raddhas 1—23 859—86t	day of the expiry of the period of death- impurity. The Ekoddishta, monthly.		•
CHAPTER XXII.—Periods of birth or death impurity in respect of the four castes and	CHAPTER XXII.—Periods of birth or death impurity in respect of the four castes and		
Acts prohibited during the period of impurity and expiatory penances for doing	Acts prohibited during the period of im-	14	501—80 3
them 5—17 862—863	them	5-17	862 863
Period of impurity in respect of wive's Sapindas of different castes 18—23 863 Period of impurity in connection with an	_ Sapindas of different castes	18-23	863
abortion of pregnancy and regarding deaths of children. Periods of death impurities affecting married women. and various terms of impurity under different circum-	abortion of pregnancy and regarding deaths of children. Periods of death impurities affecting married women. and various		
stances 24-50 863-865	Stancos	24-50	863-865

CONTENTS

Subject.	Sloka.	PAGE.
Circumstances which nullify death-impurities	51-55	865
Penances for shedding tears for a suicide, for following the corpse of a S'udra by a Brahmana, etc	56 6 5	865
Conditions which entail bathing sipping water and other forms of purification	66—79	866
Rurity or impurity of the different species of wines, the duties of a student on the death of his preceptor, etc. General, purifications	80 g s	866— 868
CHAPTER XXIII.—Parifications of various kinds of defiled things	1-46	869-871
Things that are always pure	4754	871-872
Purifications under special circumstances, purifications of houses, etc., the purity of a cow	5561	872-873
CHAPTER XXIV.—The four wives of a Brahmana, wives of different castes holding different things in their hands in intermarriage ceremonies. Factors which prohibit marriage	1— 16	
The eight forms of marriage, the status of sons of different forms of marriage and conditions under which a girl can marry without the consent of her guardians	17 —4 1	874—875
CHAPTER XXV.—Duties of wives	1-17	875-876
CHAPTER XXVI.—Status of the co-wives of a Brabmana husband of different castes	1-7	876—877
CHAPTER XXVII.—The rites of Nisheka, Punsavanam, Simmantonnayanam, Fala- Karma, Annapras'anam and Upanayanam	1-29	877—880
CHAPTER XXVIII — Duries of a Brahmacharin and the routine of his daily life and rituals	****	880885
CHAPTER XXIX — Definitions of Acharya, Upadhyaya and Rittvik	1-7	883 - 884
Pupils who should not be taught	8	884
Gonference between the Brahmana and the goddess of Learning	9-10	884
CHAPTER XXX — The rites of Upakarman and Utsarga	1-10	884885
Days on which the study of the Vedas is prohibited and the evil which results from such studies	4-3•	885 886

Subject.	SLOKA.	PAGE
A student to salute his Guru both at the commencement and close of his study and the pleasure which one s manes derives from his studying the different Vedas	3r39	886
Sale of knowledge for money, etc., and the superiority of one's Guru to one's progenitor	40-47	886887
CHAPTER XXXI.—Gurus and one's duty to serve them	1-9	887
Devotion to parents and preceptors and its merit	10	8 88'
CHAPTER XXXII.—Persons whom one shall respect as one's Gurus and the mode of		
A pupil not to touch the person of his pre-	15	888
mode of saluting strangers' wives, conduct	6	888
towards a Guru	7-12	888
Rules as to saluting a youthful wife of a Guru by a student who has attained the age of discretion	I3 F5	889
The rule of precedence among Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vais'yas and S'udras	16-18	889
CHAPTER XXXIII.—The three enemies of man and especially of the householder, and the different kinds of sin committed by yielding to their promptings. Atipatakas.		,
Mahapatekas, Anupatikas, Upapatakas CHAPTER XXXIV.—Acts which constitute Atipatakas (heinous crimes and their un-	16	889—890
atoneable nature CHAPTER XXXV.—Acts which constitute	t2	مو8
Mahapátakas and their expiating penances	1-6	890-891
Anupatakas and their penances	1 -8	891-892
CHAPTER XXXVII.—Acts which constitute Upapatakas and their penances	135	892-893
CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Crimes that lead to the loss of caste and their penances	1-7	893
CHAPTER XXXIX—Acts which constitute Sankareskaranam	1-2	894
CHAPTER XL.—Crimes which are called Apatrikaranam and their penances	1-2	8g4
CHAPTER XLI.—Crimes which are called Malavaham (defiling) and their penances		•
	1-5	895

CONTENTS:

Subject.	Stoka.	Page.
CHAPTER XLII.—Miscellaneous (Prakrina) crimes and their penances	12	895
CHAPTER XLIII.—Hells and their names	1-23	
Different classes of sinners consigned to the pangs of different hells, and tortures they suffer therein	24-16	8g5-8g8
CHAPTER XLIV.—Re-incarnations of different species of beasts	1-45	898-899
CHAPTER XLV.—Marks and congenital diseases with which sinners are born	1-33	900-901
CHAPTER XLVI — Penances — Different forms. of Krichchha Vratam and Santapanam penances	1-25	902-903
CHAPTER XLVII — Different forms of Chan- drayanan penances	t-10	903904
CHAPTER XLVIII.—Mode of cooking, pro- tecting and consecrating the sin-expiating		302304
barley gruel	1-22	904-907
CHAPTER XLIX.—Fasts, and worships of Vasudeva for the expiation of sin	1-10	907
CHAPTER L.—The Mahavratam and Go- vratam Penances and penances for killing various species of animals	150.	908—910
CHAPTER LI.—Penances for various crimes	1-58	919915
Injunction of the S'astras against wanton killing of animal life	5960:	915.
Animal sacrifices		915-916
Praises of non-killing and the etymology of the term Mansa (Meat)	•	gi6918
CHAPTER LII.—Penances for Brahmanicide, and thests of several kinds of jems	r-17	918—919
CHAPTER LIIL - Penances for sexual crimes (incests) etc	. 1—9	9 9920
CHAPTER LIV.—Liability of one associating with a sinner to do the same penance as the latter, penances for drinking defiled water for omission to visit one's wife after her menses, for being bitten by a dog, etc., for renouncing the study of the Vedas. for pretending excellence, for marrying before an elder brother, for receiving improper gifts, and selling forbidden articles, and for attacking a Brahmana and other crimes	h- c20	0.00-0.74
many and other crimes "" ""	1~ -30	920-924

Subject.	Sloka.	Page
Virtuous men not to deal with unexpiated sinners, and persons who are to de half penances. Penances, proportionate to the age of the delinquent and nature of the crime	31-34	924
CHAPTER LV.—Penances for crimes done in secret, the sin-expiating energy of the Pranava, Gayatri, and Vyarhiti Mantras, the excellence of Yapa-Yajnas	1-21	924-927
CHAPTER LVI.—The purifying Mantrus from all the Vedas	1-27	927-929
CHAPTER LVIL—Persons who should be avoided. Gifts which may be accepted and persons from whom they may be taken, S'udras whose food a Brahmana may take	1—16	929-930
CHAPTEE LVIII.—The three kinds of property of a house-holder and their comparative moral worths	I-12	931
CHAPTER LIX.—Religious sacrifices to be made by a house-holder—the Paka-Vajnas. Darsha paurnamasi and other sacrifices The superiority of the order of house-holders	r20	932-933
CHAPTER LX.—Morning duties, rules as to urination and defecation and cleansing of the body in the morning	1-26	933-934
CHAPTER LXI.—Selection of a tooth twig (brush) and the mode of using it	1-13	933-934,
CHAPTER LXII —Situations of the different Tirthas at the phalanges of different fingers and the mode of doing the rite of		
Achamanam	1-9	935—936
CHAPTER LXIII,—Rules of conduct	1-51	936-939
CHAPTER LXIV.—Baths and Tarpan rites CHAPTER LXVI.—The daily rite of worship	1-42	939-942
of the god Vasudeva	1,-15	942943.
CHAPTER LXVI,—Daiva on Pitri rites not to be done with water collected at night, things ought not to be offered to a deity	1-15	944
CHAPTER LXVII Mode of offering burnt oblations	1-30	944—946
Hospitality to Atithis	٠,	946-948
CHAPTER LXVIII —Occasions on which a person ought not to eat		948950

CONTENTS.

- Subject.	SLORA.	PAGE.
CHAPTER LXIX.—Days on which sexual in		
tercourse is prohibited	1-16	950-951
CHAPTER LXX —Rules regarding sleep	1-17	951
CHAPTER LXXI.—Rules of conduct	I-87	952-954
Benefit derived from observing rules of conduct	8890	934
CHAPTER LXXII — Merit of controlling the Senses	17	954-955
Chapter LXXIII.—Sraddha ceremony	1-31	955-959
CHAPTER LXXIV — Ashtaka Sraddhas	1-8	959-960
CHAPTER LXXV.—Desendants competent to do the Sraddhas of their manes	1-8	960-961
CHAPTER LXXVI.—Occasions on which	7	900 - 901
S'raddhas ought to be performed	1-3	961
CHAPTER LXXVII.—Occasions on which Kamya S'raddhas should be offered and		
their merit	17	961962
Necturnal S'raddhas prohibited except		
under the auspices of a lunar eclipse and their merit	89	961-962
CHAPTER LXXVIII.—Benefit derived from		•
performing S'raddhas on the different days		
of the lunar month and under the auspice of the different astral combinations and on		
days marked by the different asterisms	1-53	962-965
CHAPTER LXXIXRules regarding the per-		
formance of a S'raddha	I-24	965 —966
CHAPTER LXXX.—Different degrees of satis-		
faction which the manes derive from different articles offered in the S'raddha	1-14	066067
CHAPTER LXXXI.—Sights which are objec-		900907
tionable while offering a S'raddha to the		
manes, and rules as to the distribution of		
leavings of S'raddha oblations	1-23	96 7—968
CHAPTER LXXXII —Persons who should not be invited on the occasion of a S'raddha		
ceremony	1-30	o68—o6a
CHAPTER LXXXIII Panktipavanas (Brah-	-	
manas who sanctify the row in which they		
sit down to a S'raddha repast	1-21	970
CHAPTER LXXXIV.—Countries in which S'raddhas should not be offered	1-4	971
CHAPTER LXXXV.—The merit of bathing	•	• "
in different Tirthas	167	971-973
*** ***********************************	- 0,	3. ~ 9/3

Subject.	Šloka.	Page.
CHAPTER LXXXVI.—I he rite of Vrishot-sarga (setting free a cull)	1-20	973-975
CHAPTER LXXXVII.—The gift of a black antelope skin	1—16	973—975
CHAPTER LXXXVIII.—The gift of a parturating cow	1-4	976
CHAPTER LXXXIX —Rules of conduct, etc., to be observed during the month of Kartika (October, November)	14	976
CHAPTER XC.—Merit of gifting different articles in the different months of the year and under the auspices of the different	·	
phases of the moon Chapter XCI.—Merits of endowing tanks etc.	1-29	977-980
for the benefit of the public	1-tg	98098£
CHAPTER XCII.—Gifts and their merits	1-32	s8p-18p
CHAPTER XCIII.—Proper Recipients of gifts	1	983-981
CHAPTER XCIV.—Paraphernalias of the order of forest dwelling hermits	115	984-985
CHAPTER XCV.—Duties of a forest-dwelling hermit	1-17	985—986
CHAPTER XCVI —The fourth order of asceticism, Pravrajyam	•	
CHAPTER XCVII.—The mode of contempla- tion to be practised by an ascetic of the	1—97	986 —99 6
fourth order	121	990-993
CHAPTER XCVIII.—Hymn to Vishau by Earth	I-100	993-993
CHAPTER XCIX.—Earth hymnises the goddess Lakshmi	1-7	995998
Persons and things in whom the goddess, resides	1-22	
CHAPTER C The excellence and sanctity of		23° 39°
the Vishnu Samhita	1-4	995—998

VISHNU SAMHITA'.

CHAPTER I.

On the expiration of the Brahma night,* and on the awakening of the lotus-sprung [deity,] Vishnu felt a desire of creating creatures; knowing the earth to be under water, he, as in the cycle before, uplifted the earth, supported upon the auspicious [figure of the] boar, delighting to sport in the water. (1—2)

[He] had the Vedas for his four feet, the sacrificial stake for his tusk, the sacrifice for his teeth, the chitif for his mouth, the fire for his tongue, the sacrificial grass for his down, the esoteric meaning of the Vedas for the crown of his head, and was endued with great austere penances. (3)

[He had] the day and night for his two divine eyes; the Vedangas, for his beautiful ears; the streams of clarified butter, for his nose; the sacrificial ladle, for his snout; and the recitation of the Saman, for his roar. (4)

[He was] all religion and truth, beautiful, atlored in his heroic movements forward and backward, was all penance, heroic, had beasts for his knees, and was like unto a huge bull. (5)

[He had] the Udgâtri [reciter of the Sâman] for his entrails; Homa, for his generative organ; seeds and medicinal herbs, for his testes; the sacrificial altar, for

^{*} One human year is equal to one divine day; two thousand divine years form one Brahma night.

[†] An oblong with quadrangular sides intended for a sacrifice.

his soul; the Mantra, for his buttocks and Soma [juice], for his blood. (6)

[He had] the great altar for his shoulders, the offerings of clarified butter for the smell [of his body], the offerings to the deities and departed manes for his velocity, and *Pragvansha** for his body; he was effulgent and endued with various forms of initiation. (7)

[He had] the sacrificial presents for his heart, and [he was] great and full of Yoga and the great Mantras; [he had] Upåkarman (preparatory rite for the study of the Vedas) for his beautiful lips and drops of perspiration for ornaments. (8)

The various chhandas (metres) were his road; and the secret Upanishads, his seat. Helped by his shadowy consort, he appeared like a gem-crested mountainsummit. (9)

Desiring the well-being of the worlds, that Lord, the Prime Deity and Great Yogin, entering into the allexpansive ocean and raising up with the tip of his tusk the earth, thrown into the water of the ocean, extending all over like one sheet, and submerging mountains and forests, created the universe again. (10—11)

Thus by him, in the days of yore, seeking the wellbeing of created beings and assuming the form of a sacrificial boar, the entire earth, submerged in water, was uplifted. (12)

Having raised her up, he placed her again in her own permanent place. The slayer of Madhu then placed waters in their proper divisions, vis., the water of the ocean into oceans, that of river into rivers, that of lake into lakes and that of pool into pools. (13—14).

^{*} A sacrificial chamber of the same name.

He made seven Pátálas (nether regions) and seven ? worlds and sites for various islands and oceans. (15)

[He then created] governors of various places, and various worlds, rivers, hills, trees, the seven Rishis, conversant with Religious Codes, the Vedas with all their Angas, the celestials, the Asuras, the Pishâchas, Uragas, Gandharvas, Yakshas, Rákshasas, human beings, beasts, birds, deer and other animals, the four kinds of creatures, clouds, rain-bows, lightnings, sacrifices and various other objects. (16—17).

Having thus created the entire universe, mobile and immobile, the Divine Boar repaired to a region which is beyond the ken of all the worlds. (18)

Janárddana, the deity of deities, having gone to a region which is unknown to all, the earth began to think "Who shall uphold me"? (19)

"Approaching Kas'yapa I shall ask him [about it]; for sooth he shall tell me [about it], for that great ascetic daily carries thoughts about me." (20)

Having so determined, that goddess, assuming the form of a woman, went to see Kas'yapa. Kas'yapa too saw her, (21)

[As having] eyes like petals of a blue lotus, a countence like the autumnal moon, hairs black like black bees, a white color, and beautiful lips like Vandhu-jiva flowers; (22)

[As having] beautiful eye-brows, beautifully small teeth, a handsome nose, drooping eye-lids, a conchshell-like throat, plump thighs joined to each other and high hips; she had a pair of equally rising breasts, having no intermediate space between them, compact like the frontal globe of Indra's elephant, and brilliant like gold. (23—24)

[She had] two arms like unto lotus stalks, palms like tender leaves, thighs like golden pillars, the two knees plump and well-attached. (25)

[She had] two legs, shorn of hairs from the ankle to the knee-joint, and well-rounded, and a pair of most beautiful feet, a strong hip, and a waist, like that of a lion-cub. (26)

[Her] nails were bright and copper-colored and her heauty was the most charming of all, and she [seemed to fill the quarters of the heaven with blue lotuses by her looks. (27)

By the brilliance [of her body] the goddess made the quarters of the heaven free from darkness. She wore a white raiment of very thin fibres and was bedecked with the most excellent jewels. (28)

Having seen her, possessed of beauty and youthfulness, and filling the earth, as if with lotuses by her foot-steps, approach him and stand humbly, Kas'yapa, adored [her]. (29)

[He] then said to her, "O fair one, what is in your mind is known to me. O goddess, O thou having large eyes, do thou, O noble lady, go to Janarddana, and he will particularly relate to thee the means of thy preservation. (30)

O thou having a beautiful face, I know, he is living in the ocean of milk, by my meditative power; and that knowledge too, O thou of beautiful limbs, is owing to his favour." (31)

Thus spoken to and adored by Kas'yapa, Earth, thereupon, repaired to the ocean of milk, for beholding Kes'ava. (32)

She saw there the ocean of ambrosia, beautiful like

the moon-beams, full of waves created by the wind, huge like a century of Himálayas and appearing like another earth. With her hands of moving white waves, she was, as if, calling the Earth; (33-34)

And, as if, with those [hands] she was, day and night, assigning whiteness to the moon. Her endless sins had been dissipated by Hari, living within her, And hence it was that she was carrying that huge body of great whiteness. (35)

[That ocean] was yellow-coloured, unapproachable to the sky-rangers (birds), and situate in the nether regions, and contained sapphires and showed the sky conversely (i.e., in its water). (36)

Beholding that extensive [ocean], like unto the slough of the Sesha serpent, produced from the rows of foams* and filled with clusters of forests,* she saw there, inside it, the abode of Keshava, of boundless dimensions and prosperity. (37—38)

Therein [she] saw the slayer of Madhu, lying on the couch [made by the hood] of the Sesha [snake], whose lotus countenance was rendered hard to look at by the lustre of the gems, lying on the hood of Sesha. (39)

He was effulgent like unto a hundred moons and ten thousand suns; he was clad in a yellow raiment, bereft of all agitation, and bedecked with all sorts of jems. (40)

[He was] adorned with a crown of solar effulgence and two ear-rings. His two feet were being served by Lakshmi (Vishnu's consort) herself with her handsome

^{*} It means that the ocean was full of foam-crested waves.

[†] Perhaps the text means that there were many islands covered with foreste in that ocean.

palms. He was being served on all sides by weapons assuming bodily forms. (41)

Having seen the slayer of Madhu possessed of lotus-like eyes, she adored him. Then touching the ground with her knees, she communicated [saying, (42)]

"O god, by thee have I been sent down to the nether region, been upraised and placed in my proper place, O Vishnu, seeking the well-being of humanity But who will sustain me now, O lord of deities?" Thus addressed by the goddess, the divine [Vishnu] gave vent to the [following] words:—(43—44)

"Persons, proficient in S'astras, and conversant with the rules of conduct of various Varnas (castes) and A'sramas (orders), will find out the means of sustaining 'you. Your charge has been made over to them." (45)

Thus accosted, Vasumati (earth) said to the God of gods:—"Do thou describe the eternal rules of conduct of [various] Varnas and A'sramas. I wish to hear of them from thee. Thou art my supreme refuge. (46)

"Salutation unto thee, O Master of all the deities, O destroyer of the host of celestial enemies, O Nara-yana, O lord of the universe, O holder of conch-shell and discus. (47)

"O lotus-navelled deity, O Hrishikesha, O thou of great strength and prowess, O thou who art beyond the range of the senses, O thou who art not to be easily understood, O thou the holder of the bow of horn; (48)

"O dreadful Boar,* O Govinda, O Ancient, O foremost of male beings, O thou having golden hairs, O thou having the universe for thy eyes, O thou having the sacrifice for thy form, O thou who art unmanifest; (49)

^{*} This refers to the Boar incarnation of Vishnu described in the beginning of the chapter.

O body, O soul, O lord of the worlds, O thou living ? within waters, O Mantra, O carrier of Mantras, O thou who cannot be meditated upon, O thou of the form of Vedas and Vedangas; (50)

O thou, the creator and destroyer of the entire of universe, O thou conversant with all the forms of religion, O thou having virtue for thy form, O root of virtue. O giver of boons; (51)

O Vishwaksena, O thou immortal, O thou of the form? of the ether, O destroyer of Madhukaitabha, O thou greater than the space, O incomprehensible, O all, O giver of fearlessness unto all; (52)

O thou adorable unto all, O sinless one, O thou, the delighter of life, O eternal, O creator of the universe, O delighter of the universe, O thou, the refuge of consciousness, O thou devoid of action; (53)

O thou having seven heads, O lord of sacrifices, O great soul, O eternal, O undecaying, O thou the cause of the action of atoms, O thou who art fond of votaries. O Sanctifier; (54)

Thou art the refuge of all the deities; thou art the refuge of Brahmavådins; thou art the refuge, O Supreme Soul, of all those who are possessed of spiritual knowledge. (55)

I bow unto thee, O lord of the universe, [who art] certain, the lord of speech, the lord [of all], the benefactor of the Vedas and Brâhmanas, invincible, the source of wealth, the giver of wealth; (56)

Who art endued with great Yoga-powers and strength, who hast the sky in his womb, who dost contain the luminous bodies, Våsudeva, great-seated. lotus-eyed and undecaying; (57)

Who art the preceptor of the celestials and Asuras,

the omnipresent lord, the master of all creations, who art of the universal form, four-armed and the creator of the creators of the universe. (58)

O thou, endued with spiritual powers, do thou describe unto me the eternal duties of the four Varnas, together with the esoteric meanings of the conduct of all the orders and their abridgments." (59)

Thus spoken to, the lord of the deities again said to Earth:—" Hear, O goddess, the eternal duties of the four Varnas, and the conduct of the orders, together with their esoteric interpretations and compendium, and of all those good and clever men, who will sustain thee. O thou of beautiful thighs, do thou sit on this most excellent golden throne. (60—61)

Seated at ease, do thou listen to me as I describe the religious duties." The Earth then listened to the duties described by Vishnu. (62)

CHAPTER II.

THE Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vais'yas and S'udras are the four Varnas (castes). (1) Of them the foremost are the three, twice-born ones. (2) All their rites beginning with conception and ending in cremation [are performed] with Mantras. (3) Their duties:—to teach [is the duty] of the Brahmanas; to use weapons is always the duty of the Kshatriya; to tend cattle [is the duty of] a Vais'ya; to serve the twice-born [is the duty of] a S'udra. To study and officiate as priests at sacrifices [are the duties of] the twice-born. (4)

Now about their means of sustenance:—To officiate at sacrifices and to accept presents [are the means of

livelihood] of a Bráhmana; to protect the earth is that of a Kshatriya; agriculture, tending cattle, trade, usury and collecting seeds [are those of] a Vais'ya; all the arts [are those of] a S'udra. (5) In times of difficulty the inferior callings [may be pursued by higher castes.] (6)

Forgiveness, truthfulness, self-control, purity, charity, restraint of senses, asbtention from injury, service of the elders, journeying on pilgrimage, mercy, simplicity, absence of avarice, adoration of the deities and Bráhmanas, and renunciation of envy are spoken of as the general duties (of all). (7—8)

CHAPTER III.

Now about the duties of the king. (1) To protect the subject, and to establish the various castes and orders in their respective duties [are his duties]. (2) The king shall live in a country, which abounds in forests, which is beneficial to the animals, which is full of corn, and which is largely peopled by Vais'yas and S'udras. (3) There he shall live in one of these forts, namely, sandy fort, human fort, earthen fort, watery fort, woody fort, and mountainous fort. (4) There he shall create governors of villages, governors of ten villages, governors of a hundred villages and governors of provinces. (5) The Governor of the village shall suppress the crimes of the village. (6) [If himself] unable, he shall communicate it to the Governor of ten villages (7) If he is unable, [he shall] communicate it to the Governor of a hundred villages. If he is unable, he shall communicate it to the Governor of the

Province. The Governor of the Province must suppress the crime by all means. (8) [The king] shall appoint trust-worthy agents in mines, in the collection of taxes, and in forests abounding in elephants. In religious rites [he shall engage] religious men; clever men, in monetary transactions; heroes, in conducting battles; dreadful men, in dreadful affairs; and eunuchs, in [the protection of] women. (9)

Every year, he shall collect from his subjects, as revenue, one sixth of the paddy; similarly, in respect of all food grain; (10) two per cent on animals, gold and clothes; (11) one sixth of meat, honey, clarified butter, medicinal herbs, scents, flowers, fruits, timbers, leaves, deer-skins, earthen vessels (baked), unbaked earthen vessels, and bamboo works. (12) He shall not collect revenue from Bráhmanas, for they give virtue as tax unto the king. (13) The king takes one sixth share of the virtue and iniquity of all his subjects. (14) He shall collect one tenth [of the profit] of indigenous articles as duty, and one twentieth of that on imported articles. (15) He shall confiscate all goods, if one evades [payment] at the place where duty is collected. (16)

The artizans, those who live by handi-craft, and the S'udras shall do one work for the king, every month. (17) The master, ministers, forts, treasury, army, kingdom and allies form *Prakriti* [in the aggregate]. [The king shall] kill him, who obstructs all [or one] of these. (18—19) He shall keep spies, as his eyes, in his own kingdom, as well as in those of others. (20) He shall adore the pious. (21) He shall destroy the wicked (22)

He shall apply, in proper times and to proper persons, [the measures of] conciliation, dissension, bribe and punishment—to [kings who are] enemies, to friends, [to

those who are] neither friends nor foes, and to those [who] may be either friends or enemies. (23) He shall resort, in proper times, to alliance, war, military expedition, halt, maintaining a post against an enemy, seeking shelter and duplicity. (24) He shall undertake a military expedition either in [the month of] Chaitra (March) or Agraháyana (October, November), or when the enemy is in difficulty. (25) When an enemy's country is brought under subjection, he shall not suppress the established laws and usage. (26) When attacked by an enemy, he shall protect his kingdom by all means. (27) There is no religion higher for a king than his renunciation of body in a battle. (28)

Those, who are killed for protecting kine, Bráhmanas, King, friends, wealth, wives or their lives, enjoy the celestial region; and so do they, [who die] for preventing intermixture of castes. (29) When a enemy's kingdom is brought under his possession, the king shall instate on the throne one of the previous royal family. (30) He shall not erradicate a royal family. [He shall bring a king from a royal family from elsewhere. (31) He shall not be addicted to hunting, gambling, women and drinking (32) He shall not demolish the forts or gate-ways [of a newly-acquired kingdom]. (33) He shall not make gifts unto unworthy persons. (34) He shall take all from the mines. (35) Having obtained a hidden treasure, the master whereof is not known, he shall give half of it unto the Brahmanas, and deposit the other half in his treasury. (36) Having obtained a hidden treasure, a Bráhmana may himself appropriate all. (37) A Kshatriya shall make over to the king one fourth, to the Bráhmanas one fourth, and shall himself take the half. (38) A Vais'ya shall make over one fourth to the king, half to the Bráhmanas, and himsell take one fourth. (39) Having divided the found treasure into twelve. parts, a S'udra shall make over to the king five parts, to the Bráhmanas another five parts, and shall himself take the latter two. (40) The king shall confiscate the entire [property of the person], who does not communicate the report of such a find. (41)

Even from what is hidden by one's-self, [all the other castes], except the Bráhmanas, shall make over one of such twelve parts to the king. (42) If one declares what is hidden by another as that hidden by himself, he shall suffer penalty to that extent. (43) The king shall protect the property of a minor, orphan or a woman. (44) Recovering the property stolen by a thief, he shall make it over to the various castes. (45) If he does not get it, he shall make good the loss [of the owner] from his own treasury. (46) He shall pacify evil portends by benedictory rites. (47) Daily, with weapons, he shall avert the attack of a foreign army. (48) He shall elect as a priest one, who is well-versed in the Vedas, History and Religious codes, who is born in a good family, of full-grown limbs and given to asceticism, and those as ministers, who are pure, shorn of avarice, careful and capable. (49) Assisted by learned Brahmanas, he himself shall look after the administration of justice. (50) Or he shall appoint a Bráhmana in the administration of justice. (51) Those, who are born in good families, have gone through the initiatory rites, practise religious observances, and treat friends and enemies equally, and who can not be won over by suitors by appealing to their desire, anger, fear or avarice, are to be appointed by the king as his councillors. (52) In all his works, the king is under

those, who make prognostication of the year. (53) The king shall always adore the deities and the Bráhmanas. (54) He shall serve the aged people and celebrate sacrifices. (55) Within his territory, no Bráhmana shall live hungry; nor shall any one else who is given to the performance of good works. (56) He shall make gifts of lands unto the Bráhmanas. (57) On asking, either on parchment or on a copper-plate, he shall make the deed of gift, mentioning the names of three generations of those to whom [such gifts are made], [of three generations] of his own family, the measurement and the boundaries, stamped with his own seal, for the information of the succeeding kings. (58) He shall not misappropriate the lands given by another. (59) He shall make over all sorts of valuable articles unto the Bráhmanas, (60) He shall protect his own self by all means. (61) He shall be handsome to look at. and must know the mantras, destructive of impediments and diseases. He shall not enjoy an article without first examining it. (62) He shall always smile before speaking. (63) He shall not brow-beat even one, who is condemned to death. (64) He shall administer punishment unto those who deserve it, proportionate to their guilt. (65) He shall properly create [forms of] punishment, (66) He shall not forgive any one for his second offence. One, who does not follow his duty, can not escape without being punished by the king.

The subjects of the kingdom, where the blue-colored, blood-eyed Punishment stalks fearlessly, flourish, if the king sees all properly. (67)

He shall mete out just punishment in his own kingdom, and administer harsh chastisement unto the enemies [so long they are not subdued]. He shall be open-minded unto his friends and forgiving unto the Bráhmanas. (68)

The same of the king, who acts thus, even if he lives by gathering grains, spreads in this world, like drops of oil in water. (69)

The king, who is happy in the happiness of his subjects and is sorry in their sorrow, is endued with fame in this world and becomes glorious in the celestial region, after death. (70)

CHAPTER IV.

THE dust that is seen in the solar rays passing through a latticed window is known as Trasarenu. (1) Eight Trasarenus make one likshå. (2) Three of them make one Raja-sarshapa (3) Three of them make one Gaura-sarshapa. (4) Six of them [make] one Yavah. (5) Three of them make one Krishmalam; (6) five of them, one Masha. (7) Twelve of them make one akshardha. (8) One akshardha and four Mashas [make] one Suvarna. (9) Four Suvarnas [make] one Nishka. (10) Two Krishmalas of equal weight make one Rupyamāshaka. (11) Sixteen of them [make] one Dharana. (12) One Karsha of copper is called Karshapana. (13) Two hundred and fifty panas make one prathama (first) Sahasa; the middle is known to consist of five hundred and the best of a thousand [panas] (14)

CHAPTER V.

ALL the Mahápátakins (great sinners), save the Bráhmanas, are subject to capital punishment. (1) There is no corporeal punishment for a Bráhmana. (2) [The king shall] banish a Bráhmana from his own country after having marked his limb. (3) In case of a Bráhmanicide, a headless figure shall be painted on his forehead. (4) For drinking spirituous liquor, the emblem of wine [shall be painted]; (5) in theft, a dog; (6) in violating a preceptor's bed, the female organ. (7) In any other crime deserving a capital punishment, [the king] shall banish him without confiscating his wealth and inflicting any bodily punishment. (8) The king shall destroy those, who govern unjustly or fraudulently, those who make forged documents, those who administer poison, the incendiaries, the robbers, and the murderers of women, children and men; (9-11) those, who pilfer rice, more than ten pitchers in quantity; (12) those who steal gold, silver, etc., of more than one hundred palas in weight; (13) those, who without being born in a royal family, desire for a kingdom; (14) those, who break down bridges; (15) Those who give shelter and food to robbers, (16) except when the king is unable [to suppress them]; (17) those women who are not under the control of their husbands and those who commit adultery. (18) [The king] shall cut off that limb of an inferior caste with which he strikes the body of a superior one. (19) If one (i.e., a low-caste man) sits on the same seat [with a superior caste]. he, having his hip branded, shall be banished. (20) If he spits; his lips shall be cut off. (21) If he passes wind, his buttocks shall be cut off. (22) If he villifies, his

tongue shall be cut off. If one delivers religious instructions with haughtiness, the king shall pour hot oil into his mouth. (25-24) If one recites another's name and caste with a malicious intention, a rod, ten fingers [in length,] shall be put into his mouth. (25) He, who, though well read in the Scriptures, speaks falsely of his country, caste and deeds, shall be fined two hundred panas. (26) If a man calls a deaf or a lame man as such, he shall be fined a hundred Karshapanas. (27) By vilifying elders, [one shall be fined] a hundred Karshapanas. (28) If one vilifies another for being out-casted, he shall [pay] the highest fine. (29) If of minor sins, [he shall pay] the middling fine. (30) [The same penalty holds good in cases of] vilifying Brahmanas, learned in the three Vedas, or guilds. (31) [To vilify] villages or countries [involves] the highest fine. (32) To vilify by using abusive words [involves a fine] of a hundred Karshapana. (33)

To abuse one's mother [involves] the highest fine. (34) By vilifying [ones] own caste, [one] shall be fined twelve panas. (35) By vilifying an inferior caste, [one] shall be fined six panas. (36) In the vilification of a higher or of the same caste for sufficient reason thereof, the punishment is the same (i.e., six panas or three Kārshapanas. (37—38) The same punishment holds good in case of using offensive language. (39) Highest fine is the penalty for knowing another's wife of the same caste. (40) [The penalty] for knowing a woman of an inferior caste is of the intermediate [form]. (41) [The same] for holding intercourse with a cow. (42) Capital punishment is laid down for knowing an out-caste. (43) For [holding sexual intercourse] with an animal the penalty is [a fine of]

a hundred Karsha panas. (44) [The same is the punishment] for one, who gives away a maiden in marriage without mentioning her defects. (45) He shall have to maintain her [also]. (46) By speaking of a maiden, who has no defects, as one having them, [one shall have to pay the highest fine. (47) The slayer of an elephant, horse, or a camel shall have one hand and one foot cut off. (48) [The same is the penalty] for one, who sells forbidden meat. (49) The slayer of any domesticated animal shall be fined a hundred Karsha panas. (50) He shall pay the price [of the animal] to its owner. (51) The slayer of wild animals shall be fined fifty Karsha panas. (52) The killer of birds and fishes shall be fined ten Karsha panas. (53) The killer worms shall be fined one Karsha panam. (54) The hewer of fruit-bearing trees shall be punished with the highest fine; (55) the hewer of flower trees, with an intermediate fine. (56) The hewer of creepers and groves [shall be fined] a hundred Karsha panas. (57) The destroyer of grass [shall be fined] one [Karsha panam.] (58) They shall all have to pay compensation to the owners. (59) For striking [another] with hand Sone shall be fined ten Karsha panas. (60) [For striking another] with foot, [he shall be fined] twenty Karsha panas.] (61) For striking with a wood [the punishment is] the lowest fine. (62) [By striking] with a stone [the punishment is] the intermediate fine. (63) With a weapon [the penalty] is the highest fine. (64) For pulling another by the foot, hair, cloth or hands one shall be fined ten panas. (65) For inflicting pain on another without blood-shed, [one shall be fined] thirty-two panas. (66) If with blood, [the fine shall be] sixty-four [panas]. (67) The intermediate form [of fine is the penalty in cases of] breaking fingers, feet, or teeth.

and the cutting of ears and nose. (68) [The same is the penalty] when a blow is inflicted which stops movement, eating and speaking. (69) The highest fine is the penalty for injury to eyes, neck, arms, thighs or shoulders. (70) The king shall never free from fetters one who pierces another man's eyes. (71) Or he shall make him so (i. e., pull out both his eyes). (72) Each [of the strikers] shall be punished with double penalty where many [persons] strike one [man]. (73) [The same is the penalty for] those, who, when piteously appealed to [by the person so struck], stand close by, or go away with indifference. (74) All male persons, inflicting such injuries, shall pay the charges, necessary to get the wound healed up. (75) [The same is the penalty for those], who strike domesticated animals. (76) The pilferer of a cow, horse, camel or elephant shall be made one-handed and one-footed. (77) For stealing goat one shall be made one-handed. (78) One, who steals rice, should be made to pay eleven times [the quantity stolen]. (79) The same is the penalty] for the pilferer of [other] food grains. (80) He, who steals gold or silver, more than fifty palas in weight, or more than fifty pieces of fine cloth, shall be made fingerless. (81)

A fine of eleven times [its value] is the penalty [for stealing an article] of lesser value. (82) Three times the value of each article, stolen, is the penalty for stealing thread, cotton, cow-dung, molasses, curd, milk, buttermilk, salt, earth, ashes, birds, fish, clarified butter, oil, meat, honey, a vessel made of thin bamboo splits, an earthen vessel, or an iron vessel. (83) [The same is the penalty] for stealing cooked food. (84) Five Krishmalas form the fine for stealing flowers, green shrubs, winding plants, creepers, and leaves. (85) [The same is the fine for stealing] green vegetables, roots and fruits.

(86) The first form of punishment holds good for stealing gems. (87) The stealer of articles, not mentioned [in a Law-code], [shall be made to pay a fine], equal to the value [of the article, stolen]. (88) All the stolen articles shall be returned to the owner. (89) Thereupon, proper punishment shall be inflicted supon the thieves]. (90) He, who does not accord a way to those to whom a way should be given, shall be fined twenty-five Karshapanas. (91) [The same fine is the penalty] for not giving a seat to him, who is worthy of a seat. (92) [The same fine is the penalty for not offering adoration to him. who is worthy of adoration. (93) [The same fine is the penalty for] inviting another Brâhmana by superseding a neighbouring one. (94) [The same is the penalty] for not feeding [a man] after having invited him. (95) If after saying 'so be it,' on being invited, one does not take one's meals, one shall [pay a fine of a gold Mashal and give double the quantity of the food to the inviter. (96) One, who contaminates a Brâhmana by giving him interdicted food, [shall pay a fine of] sixteen gold coins. (97) [He shall pay a fine of] a hundred [gold coins for giving food] that takes away his caste. (98) [Those, who give] wines, shall be killed. (99) Half [of that is the fine] for contaminating a Kshatriya. (100) Half [of the latter is the fine for contaminating a Vais'ya. (101) The lowest fine [is for] contaminating a S'udra. (102) A man belonging to a caste that is not touched, and willingly touching the three [higher] castes, shall be killed. (103) One shall drive away, with the branch of a tree, a woman in her menses, if she so touches [others]. (104) He, who passes urine or excreta on a high-road, in a garden, or near a water-reservoir, shall be fined a hundred panas. (105) He shall remove those impurities. (106) The second form of fine is the penalty for him, who makes a hole in

another's house, ground, or wall. (107) He shall fill them up. (108) For throwing injurious articles in another's house [one shall pay a fine of] a hundred panas. (109) He who conceals (i.e., misappropriates) a public property [shall pay the same fine.] (110) He, who does not give what has been sent for another, [shall pay the same fine.] (111)

Of father, son, preceptor, sacrificer (disciple) and priest, he who forsakes another, who is not out-casted, [shall pay the same fine.] (112) One shall not forsake them. (113) [The same is the fine for] him, who feeds-S'udra mendicants at rites for the departed manes and celestials. (114) [The same penalty is] for him, who performs works which he is not entitled to do. (115) [The same penalty is] for him, who opens a locked house. (116) [The same penalty is for him], who swears without being asked to do so. (117) [The same penalty is for him], who cuts off the organ of a beast. (118) [A fine of] ten panas is the penalty for witnesses in a dispute between a father and a son. (119) The highest fine [is the penalty] for those, who create such dissensions from behind. (120) [The same is the penalty for those], who falsify weights or measures [of trade]. (121) [The same is for those], who speak of articles of correct weight as being of false weight. (122) [The same is for] him, who sells an imitation article for a genuine one. (123) [The same is the penalty for] those, who boycott commodities of trade (for purchasing them cheap), [as well as for those] who buy them cheap and sell them at a higher rate. (124) Each seller [shall be so fined.] (125) He, who, after taking the value of a commodity, does not give it, shall be made to make it over with interest. (126) The king shall punish him [with a fine of] a hundred panas. (127) For not taking

delivery of a purchased article, the purchaser shall have to suffer the loss, [if the article is accidentally destroyed.] (128) If one sells an article interdicted [for sale] by the king, it shall be confiscated. (129) If one, engaged [in collecting the duty on river-born articles, realizes the duty on land-born commodities, one shall be punished [with a fine of] ten panas. (130) If one, engaged in collecting duty on articles carried by boats, realizes the same from a religious student, hermit, ascetic, a pregnant woman, or one who is so-journeying to a place of pilgrimage, [one shall be punished with the same fine.] (131) It shall be refunded to them. (132) He, who plays with false dice in a game of dice, shall have his hand cut off. (133) The best part [i.e., the thumb and fore-finger] shall be cut off [from the hands of those], who play fraudulently [in a game of dice.] (134) The hands of a pickpocket shall be cut off. (135) It shall be the fault of the keeper, if he does not come when a cow is killed by a wolf in the day time. (136) He shall pay the price of the animal, so killed, to its owner. (137) One, milching [a cow], without) the permission of its owner, shall pay a fine of twenty-five Karshapanas. (138)

If a bufallo destroys corn, its keeper shall be punished with [a fine of] eight Mashas. (139) In the absence of a keeper, the owner [shall be punished.] (140) [The same is the fine in the case of a] horse, camel, or ass. (141) Half [of that fine is in the similar case of] a cow. (142). Half of that [is for[a goat. (143) Double is the fine, if [those animals] sit, after eating [the crop]. (144) In every case the value of the crop, damaged, [shall be paid] to the owner. (145) There is no wrong [if they graze] on a road, in a village, or in an enclosed pasture land.

(146) [Nor if they do so] in a land, which is not fenced. (147) [There will be no wrong if they graze] for a short while. (148) [There will be no wrong], if most excellent bulls, and kine that have recently given birth to young ones, [graze]. (149) The highest fine is the penalty for him, who engages a higher caste in his service. (150) He, who has given up the life of a religious mendicant, shall serve the king. 151) If a servant gives up his service before the termination of the full period of contract, he shall have to refund the entire money [paid to him]. (152) He shall pay a fine of a hundred panas to the king. (153) He shall make good the loss to the owner caused by his own negligence and not by accident. (154) If a master discharges a servant before the full period of contract is over, he shall have to pay the entire [amount of] wages. (155) [He shall pay] a hundred panas to the king, but not when the servant is charged with neglecting his duty. (156) He, who makes over to another a maiden who has been betrothed to one, shall be punished like a thief, except when some defect is found in the bride-groom. (157) [The same isthe penalty for him], who forsakes his wife without any fault. (158) If one unknowingly and openly buys another's article, he is not culpable of any offence. (150) The owner shall get back the article. (160) If one buys [an article] secretly and at a lesser price, both the buyer and the seller shall be punished as thieves. (161) The stealer of a public property shall be banished. (162 [The same is the punishment for him, who transgresses any common law. (163) He, who misappropriates a property that is deposited with [him, shall be made to return it to the owner with interest. (164) And he shall be punished by the king as a thief. (165) He, who calls an article that is not pledged as one pledged, [shall be equally

punished. (166) Having punished him, who destroys a boundary mark, [the king] suall again have the boundary marked. (167) One, who makes another out-casted, by giving him interdicted food, shall be banished. (168) One, who sells forbidden food and articles that should not be sold, [shall be similarly punished]. (169) The highest money-penalty shall be inflicted on him, who breaks an idol. (170) A physician, by falsely treating persons of higher order, [shall be punished with the higher fine. (171)

[By so treating] middle-class men, [he shall be punished with a fine of the] second form. (172) The lowest fine [is] when he so treats low-class people. (173) Having chastised him who does not give a promised article, [the king] shall inflict the lowest fine [on a man]. (174) Every thing belonging to a false witness shall be confiscated. (175) [The same is the penalty] for members [of a council] who live on bribes. (176) He, who takes per force from another a plot of land, measuring a go-charma, and gives it away, shall be killed. (177) If it is less than that, he shall be punished with a fine of sixteen gold coins. (178) Whether small or big the plot of land, the produce of which one enjoys for one full year, is called gocharma. (179)

If two men dispute over a property which is pledged with them, the final decree is for him, who [proves] possession without any force. (180) If one is in the full possession of a property, the acquisition and the possession of which [is proved], the possessor shall retain it; it shall never be taken away [by another.] (181) The right of a son to the property, which had been legally in the possession of his father, shall never be questioned, after his demise, for he has obtained that [property] by succession. (182) Even in the absence of any written

document, the fourth generation shall obtain what had been legally in the possession of three generations. (183) For slaving animals with nails, or those with tusks, or those with horns, or robbers, elephants, or horses, the destroyer shall not be charged with any offence. (184) Without any consideration whatsoever, one may slay his precepter, a boy, an old man, or a Bráhmana greatly read in the S'ruti, if he approaches him with a view to kill him. (185) A man commits no offence by secretly or openly slaying one who attempts to murder [him]; for [such an action] provokes his anger. (186) One, who takes up a sword [to kill another], one who administers poison, an incendiary, one who raises up his hand for imprecating a curse, one who attempts to kill another by an Atharvan rite, one who charges another falsely with murder before the king, and one who ravishes another's wife are the seven A'tatâyins. [Besides these], those, who destroy fame, wealth and religious rites, [are also called A'tatayins.] (187-188) O Dharani, all the forms of punishment for all crimes have thus been very extensively described by me unto thee. (189) In other crimes, [which have not been mentioned], the king, after learning the caste, position and age of the delinquent and consulting with the Brahmanas, shall administer punishment. (190) He, who lets go a person, who deserves punishment, shal bear double penalty; and similarly, that wretch of a man, who punishes one who does not deserve any punishment. (101) That king is entitled to go to the region of Indra, in whose city there is no thief, no adulterer, no person who gives vent to unpleasant words, no desperado, or law-breaker. (192)

CHAPTER VI.

A CREDITOR shall take from the borrower the entire amount of the money i.e., capital lent by him. (1) Every month, according to the order of caste, [he shall take] two, three, four, or five per cent [as interest]. (2) All the castes shall pay the interest as promised by them. (3) If there is no definite agreement, one shall, after the expiry of a year, [pay the interest] as sanctioned by Law. (4) No interest shall run, if the article pledged is enjoyed [by the creditor] (5) The creditor shall make good the mortgaged article, if it is destroyed, except by an accident or through the oppression of the king. (6) Even if the maximum amount of interest is paid, the mortgaged article, if it is immovable, [shall not be returned], unless there is an agreement to that effect. (7-8) [The creditor] shall return the immovable property, that is mortgaged with him for the realisation of the interest, after the payment of he[said] interest. (q) If the creditor does not accept the money, offered, when it is returned no interest shall run thereon. (10) The highest accumulation of interest on gold is double [the capital]. (11) That on paddy is three-fold. (12) That on cloth is four-fold. (13) That on oily substances is eight-fold. (14) A young one [should be given as interest in case of a loan] of female animal. (15) Endless is the accumulation [of interest] on drugs or enzymes used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of wine, on cotton, thread, on hide, on weapons, on bricks, and cinders. (16; Double [is the accumulation] on articles not mentioned [in the Code]. (17) The king shall not say anything when [the creditor] attempts by any means to realize the money advanced. (18) When forced to pay [the money if the debtor] goes to the king, [the latter] shall punish him with a fine] equal [to the capital]. (19) If the creditor goes to the king and proves the loan, the debtor shall pay one twentieth part [to the king]. (20-21) [If a debtor] denies the debt entirely, and if one is proved, he must pay all. (22) There are three ways of proving a debt, vis., written document, writer, and affirmation on oath (23) What is taken before a witness, shall be returned before a witness. (24) When full satisfaction of a witten document is entered, it shall be torn off. (25) when a part payment is made, and if the [original] written document is not near at hand, the creditor shall give a receipt written in his own hand (26) If the debtor dies, or becomes a religious mendicant, or leaves his home for an unknown country, his son or grand-son stands bound to repay it, for twelve years. (27) Afterwards [they are not legally bound to pay it], if they do not wish it. (28) One, who inherits the property of a person, whether he is sonless or has a son, shall liquidate his debt. (29) One, who takes the wife of a person having no property, [shall pay] his debt. (30) (A woman shall not pay the debt contracted by her husband or herself. (31) The father shall not pay the debt contracted by his son. (32-33) The survivor shall pay the debt made by the members of a joint-family (34) [One shall pay] the paternal debt [from the property] of one's brothers, living jointly. (35) And if partitioned, they shall pay [the debt] proportionate to their respective shares. (36) The debt [contracted] by the wives of milk-men, wine-sellers washermen and hunters their husbands shall repay. (37) [Debt] orally made shall be discharged by any member of the family. (38) Any debt contracted for the maintenance of the members of a family should be paid by any member. (35)* The husband or sons shaff

^{*} See Yajnawalkya, Chapter II, Sioka 54.

not pay a debt contracted by a woman. If having taken a loan with a promise, "I shall repay it as such [i.e. the capital only] tomorrow," one does not repay it out of avarice, [the creditor] shall get the interest. (40)

Surety is sanctioned in *Darsana* (presentation,) pratyaya (creating confidence) and *Dana* (giving.) The first two sureties, if their statements prove false, must be compelled to repay the money: and even the sons of him, who undertakes to repay the money himself, [are to repay the money] after his demise. (41) If there are many sureties they shall have to repay the money according to the extent of their respective shares. And in the absence of explicit terms, the will of the creditor shall prevail. (42) A debtor must pay double the amount, which a surety, pressed by the creditor, pays to him [on debtor's behalf. (43)

CHAPTER VII.

Now there are three classes of written documents (1) [They are] attested by the king, attested by [an independent] witness, and unattested by any witness. (2). A Rtjasākskika [attested by the king] [document] is one which is written by a clerk appointed by the Court, and stamped with his finger-prints by the Head of the Department. (3) A document, written at any place, and by any body, marked with the finger prints of witnesses, [is one] having witnesses. (4) A document] written in one's own hand [requires no witness. (5) A document executed by force is not valid. (6) All documents fraudulently executed are [not valid] (7) [A document], which is attested with finger prints by witnesses, whe are considered disqualified either for natural

weakness [old age] etc., or bad deeds is not vaild even though it is attested by a witness. (8) [A document] written by such [a disqualified man] is also invalid. (9) [Likewise is a document] executed by a woman, by a boy, by one dependent on another, by an insane person, or by one terrorized or beaten. (10) [A document], which is not hostile to the established usage of the country, stamped with clear marks, and written in distinct and clear letters, is to be treated as an evidence. (11) A doubtful document shall be examined by the letters, by the seal affixed thereto, and by pagemarks, arguments and a copy of similar writing. (12) In a case, where a debtor, a creditor, a witness, or a writer dies, the document shall be proved by his own handwriting or mark. (13)

CHAPTER VIII.

Now about those, who [can not be cited as witnesses.] (1) The king, a S'rotriya, a religious mendicant, a cheat, a thief, a dependant, a woman, a boy, a desperado, an aged person, a drunkard, an insane person, a cursed man, an out-caste, a hungry man, one stricken with thirst, one addicted to vices of gambling etc., and one blinded by attachment [shall never be cited as witnesses.] (2) An enemy, a friend, one counted with the transactors (creditors), one who performs actions hostile to the order to which he belongs, one whose blemishes have been found out, and those who help [the transactors shall never be cited as witnesses.] (3) He, who, without being cited as a witness, speaks something, [is not to be treated as a witness.] (4) So

is the only one witness. (5) In cases of thest, robbery, vilification, striking and adultery the witnesses shall not be examined.* (6)

Now about witnesses. (7) Persons born in good families, persons endued with good character, those possessed of riches, those who celebrate sacrifices, those who are engaged in ascetic austerities, those who have sons, those who are conversant with Religious Codes, those who have studied the Vedas, the truthful, and those who are well-read in the three forms of learning [shall be cited] as witnesses. (8) Even one man, possessed of accomplishments mentioned before and approved by both the parties, [may be cited as a witness.] (9) Of the two contending parties, the witnesses of the complainant shall be first examined. (10) If for some business the plaintiff's party be weak then those of the defendant shall be examined. (11) If any witness, who has been called, be dead or goes to another country, those, who know what he would have said, should give evidence. (12) A witness is one who has seen or heard [a thing] directly. (13) The witnesses are purified by truth. (14) In a case which involves the death of a Brahmacharin [he is purified] by untruth † (15) For the purification thereof a twice-born person shall offer oblations to the fire with the Kushmanda Muntras. (16) By fasting for a day a S'udra shall give morsels of food to ten kine. (17) He whose face is naturally discoloured and who makes contradictory statements is to be treated as a false witness. (18) Having called the witnesses after sun-rise and made them take outh

i.e., no distinction shall be made, even those such as the king, etc., who are excluded from the list, shall be called as witnesses.

[†] The purport of the sloka is .—In a case where by speaking truth a Brahmachdrin is killed, a witness may speak untruth.

[the Judge] shall question [them.]/(19) He shall] accost a Brahmana [saying] "say." (20) [He shall ask] a Kshatriya [saying,] "Tell the truth." (21) [He shall ask] a Vais'ya [to swear by] cow, seeds and gold.* (22) and ask] a Sudra [to swear by] heinous crimes. † (23) The regions, which are for the Mahapatakins (great sinners) and those which are for persons guilty of minor sins, are for the false witnesses. (24-25) [To give false evidence] destroys all virtues acquired in the period intervening between life and death. (26) The sun sheds its rays by truth. (27) The moon shines by truth. (28) The wind blows by truth. (29) The earth sustains [the load] by truth. (30) The water exists by truth. (31) The fire exists by truth. (32) The sky [exists] by truth. (33) The Devas [exist] by truth. (34) The sacrifices [exist] by truth. (35)

A thousand horse-sacrifices and truth being weighed in one scale truth becomes heavier than a thousand horse-sacrifices. (36)

Those, who knowing about a matter, remain silent while giving evidence, shall be equally guilty as false witnesses, and likewise punished. The king shall examine the witnesses in the order of their castes. (37) He, whose witnesses, after taking oath, shall speak the truth, shall come off victorious. Certain is his defeat, whose [witnesses] speak otherwise. (38) If the witnesses vary the king shall accept the evidence of the majority. If there be an equal number [he shall accept] the statement of those of higher accomplishments, and of the foremost of the twice-born ones if they are equally accomplished. (39)

^{*} i.e., Cow, seed, and gold will yield nothing for him, if he speaks falsehood. This is an oath intended to terrorize a Vais'ya.

⁺ The Judge shall put the threat before a S'udra, saying that he shall be visited by the direct possible sin, if he speaks falsehood.

In every dispute where a false witness speaks an untruth the cause of action shall cease then and there and what is done shall be treated as what is not done. (40)

CHAPTER IX.

Now about the administering of oath. (1) In case of high treason and robbery [the Judge] may give oath according to his pleasure. (2)

In cases of mortgage and theft [the oath] shall be regarding the quantity of the value. (3) In all monetary transactions [the king] shall put down gold as the standard of valuation. (4) If the value of an article be less than a Krishmala, a S'udra shall be made to take oath with a Durva in his hand; (5) if it is less than two Krishmalas, with sesame in his hands; (6) if less than three Krishmalas, with silver in his hand; (7) if less than four Krishmalas, with gold in his hands; (8) if less than five Krishmalas, with earth raised by a plough in his hands. (9) If the value is less than a half gold coin a S'udra shall be given a Kosha (ordeal). (10) If it is more than that, Tulå (ordeal of weight), fire, water, or poison, any of these shall be given according to the position of the person [guilty]. (11) If the value be double of what has been mentioned a Vais'va shall be made to take an oath. (12) If it is three-fold a Kshatriva [shall be made to talk an oath]. (13) If it is fourfold a Biahmana shall be made to go through a Kosha (ordeal). (14) [None] shall give a Brahmana a Kosha (a trial by ordeal). (13) Except creating confidence in future and with no other object, a Brahmana shall be made to go through an ordeal. (16) In the place of an

ordeal a Brahmana [shall take an oath] with earth, raised by a plough, in his hands. (17) Even if the value be less; a person, who had been guilty of some previous crime, shall be made to take one of the higher oaths. (18) Even in greater necessity, one, who is known amongst good men as one of excellent character, [shall not be made to take oaths. (19) The complainant shall make a covenant that he shall be punished if the charge fails. (20) The accused too sl'all take oath. (21) In cases of high treason and robbery one shall have to take oath even if he undertakes to be punished in case of the charge not being proved. (22) Tula or the ordeal of weight shall be administered to women, Brahmanas, to those of defective limbs and to weak and diseased persons. (23) That Tula shall not take place when the wind blows (24) The ordeal of fire shall not be administered to one suffering from leprosy, to a weak man and to an ironsmith. (25) [It shall not take place] in autumn or summer. (26) Poison shall not be administered to one suffering from leprosy, to one suffering from Pittam and a Brahmana. (27) [It shall not take place] in the rainy season. (28) The [ordeal by] water shall not be administered to persons afflicted with phlegm, to the timid, to the asthmatic, nor to those who earn their livelihood by water. (29) Nor during Hemanta and Sisira (from middle of November to middle of March.) (30) The ordeal must not be administered to atheists. (31) Nor when the country is stricken with disease or pestilence. (32) [The judge] shall summon the defendant at sunrise, after having fasted on the previous day and bathed with his clothes on and make him go through all the ordeals in the presence of the gods and Brahmanas. (33)

CHAPTER X.

Now about the ordeal by balance. (1) [The scale-tongue] shall be four Hastas (cubits) above the ground, and two Hastas long. (2) The beam of the balance shall be made of substantial wood, five Hastas long, and the two scales must be suspended from its two ends. (3) One of gold-smiths or braziers should make it equal on both sides. (4) [They shall] put the person [accused] into one scale and a stone or some othe [article] of the same weight into the other. (5) The equivalent and the man having been equally weighed and well marked, the man should be made to get down. (6) [The judge] shall take the scale by oath; (7) so will the person who will hold it. (8)

The places, which are ordained in the Smriti for the murderers of Brahmanas, or for false witnesses, are for the person, who, appointed to look after the weighing, acts fraudulently. (9)

Thou, O balance, art called Dharma (justice or equity). Thou, O Dhâta (ordainer), knowest what mortals do not comprehend. (10)

Being charged with a legal offence, this man is being weighed in thee. Therefore, it behoves thee to deliver him lawfully from this dubious position. (11)

Thereupon, [the judge shall] have him placed into the scale again. If he rises with it, he is freed from the charge, according to the law. (12)

In cases of the strings bursting or the beam breaking, [the judge] shall place the man again into the scale. The knowledge should be so very positive as to arrive at a just determination. (13)

CHAPTER XI.

Now about the ordeal by fire. (t) He must make seven circles, each, sixteen fingers in breadth, the intervening space being of the same breadth. (2) Thereupon, [the judge shall place seven fig-leaves into both the palms, of the hands of the accused [about to perform the ordeal], who shall turn his face towards the east and stretch out both the arms. (3) Those [leaves] and both the hands he must bind with a thread. (4) Then he must put into his hands a red-hot iron-ball, fifty Palas in weight and smooth. (5) Taking it up [the person] shall pass through the circles, stepping the ground neither very hurriedly nor very slowly. (6) Thereupon, having got beyond the seventh circle, he shall put down the iron-ball on the ground. (7)

A man, whose hands are burnt in any place, shall be considered guilty; but if they remain wholly unburnt, he shall be declared innocent. (8)

If he lets drop the ball from fear, or if it is doubtful whether he is burnt or not, [the man] shall be made to take up the iron ball again, on account of the defect of the ordeal. (9)

[At the beginning, the judge] shall cause the person to rub some rice in his hands and then shall notice [carefully whether there is any mark]; then consecrating the iron-ball with the mantram, he shall place it into his hand. (10)

"Thou, O fire, livest in the minds of all creatures, like a witness. O fire, thou knowest what mortals do not comprehend. (11)

"This man, being charged with a legal offence, wishes to be cleared from guilt. It behoves thee, forsooth, to deliver him from this doubtful position. (12)

CHAPTER XII.

Now about [the ordeal by] water. (1) [The accused shall enter] water, which is free from mud, aquatic plants, vicious animals, fish, leeches and others. (2) The water having been consecrated with mantrams, he shall enter it, which will be navel-deep, holding the knees of another man, who is neither a friend nor an enemy, and dive into it. (3) Directly another man must shoot an arrow from a bow, which must be neither too strong nor too weak. (4) Another man shall fetch it speedily. (5)

He, who shall not be visible in the meantime, shall be declared innocent, otherwise even if one limb becomes visible, he shall be deemed guilty. (6)

Thou water livest in the minds of all creatures as a witness. O water, thou knowest what mortals do not comprehend. (7)

This man, charged with a legal offence, dives into thee; it behaves thee, for sooth, to deliver him from this doubtful position. (8)

CHAPTER XIII.

Now about [the ordeal by] poison. (1) Any [other] poison must not be given, (2) save that obtained from the Sringa plants, which grow on the Himalayas. (3) Of this [the judge] shall give seven grains, mixed with clarified butter, to the accused. (4)

If the poison is digested easily without violent symptoms, [the judge], knowing him innocent, shall discharge him at the end of the day. (5)

On account of thy poisonous and harmful nature, thou art dreadful unto all creatures; O poison, thou knowest what mortals do not comprehend. (6) Charged with a legal offence, this man wishes to be cleared from guilt. It behoves thee, forsooth, to deliver him from this doubtful position. (7)

CHAPTER XIV.

Now about [the ordeal] by Kosha (sacred libation). (1) Having invoked the dreadful deities, [[one shall] drink three handfuls of water in which [images of] these deities have been bathed, (2) saying at the same time "I have not done this," with his face directed towards the deity. (3) Know him to be guilty to whom any calamity* happens within two or three weeks; otherwise he is freed from the charge. A righteous king should honour him, who has cleared himself from guilt by an ordeal, (4—5)

CHAPTER XV.

Now there are twelve kinds of sons. (1) The first is the son of the body, *i.e.*, he who is begotten (by the husband) himself on his own lawfully married wife. (2) The second is the son of the soil (wife) *i.e.*, one begotten† on her by an appointed kinsman, allied by

^{*} Such as illness, death of a relative, fire in the house, or any other unexpected or unforeseen calamity.

⁺ We have followed the Text byotpaditah which the commentator Nanda Pundit has followed. Some manuscripts read Kotpaditah, "begotten by a kinsman." The commentator parapharases the clause as follows "begotten by an elder or younger brother of the husband; on failure of such by a kinsman allied by funeral oblations; on failure of him, by one belonging to the same gotra (race) as the husband; on failure of him by one descended from the same Rishi ancestors as he; on failure of him by a member of the higher caste i.e. a Bráhmana."

funeral oblations, or by a member of the highest caste. (3) The third is the son of an appointed daughter. (4) She is called an appointed daughter, who is given away by her father, saying "Her son shall be my son." (5) A brother-less woman is also an appointed daughter though she has not been given away according to the rule of an appointed daughter. (6) The son of a twicemarried woman is the fourth. (7) She, who being a virgin is married for the second time, is called punarbhu. (twice-married). (8) She too is also called punarbhu. who, though not legally married more than once, has lived with another [before her marriage]. (9) The Kánina or a son born of an unmarried woman is the fifth. (10) [He is called so] who is born of a woman in her maidenhood in the house of her father. (11) He belongs to the man who marries [her afterwards] (12) The son who is born secretly in the house is the sixth (13) He belongs to him in whose bed he is born. (14) The son received with a bride is the seventh. (15) He is the son of a woman, married while pregnant. (16) He belongs to him, who marries [the pregnant bride]. (17) The adopted son is the eighth. (18) He belongs to him to whom he is given by his father or mother. (19) The son purchased is the ninth (29) He belongs to him] by whom he is purchased. (21) The son, self-given, is the tenth. (22) He [belongs to him] to whom he gives himself. (23) A deserted son is the eleventh (24) [He is called so] who is forsaken by his parents. (25) He [belongs to him] by whom he is taken up. (26) The son begotten on any woman whatsoever is the twelfth. (27) these, each preceding one is preferable to the [one] succeeding. (28) He only inherits the property. (29) He shall maintain others. (30) He shall marry unmarried

(sisters) proportionate to the property inherited by him. (31) Out-castes, eunuchs, persons suffering from incurable diseases, and those having defective limbs are not entitled to any share. (32) They should be maintained by those, who inherit the property (33) Their own begotten sons shall receive a share. (34) And not the children of an out-caste, provided they were born after the act for which the parents whre outcasted. (35) Children begotten by husbands of inferior (castes) on women of higher castes are not entitled to a share. (36) These sons will not inherit the property of their grand-father. (37) They are to be supported by those, who inherit the shares. (38) He, who inherits the property, shall offer funeral oblations. (39) Amongst wives of one husband the son of one is the son of all.* (40) Like-wise, amongst brothers begotten by one father. (41) A son, even if he does not inherit his father's property, shall offer the funeral oblations (42) Because he saves his father from the hell called Put, therefore the son is called Putra by Swayambhu himself (43)

He (father) throws his debt on him (the son); and the father comes by immortality if he beholds the face of a living son. (44)

Through son he conquers the regions, through a grand-son he enjoys immortality, and through the son's grand-son he attains to the solar region. (45)

No distinction is made in this world between the son of a daughter, for even a daughter's son encompasses the Salvation of a son-less person, just like a son's son. (46)

^{*} He must offer funeral oblations to all of them.

CHAPTER XVI.

SONS [begotten] on women equal in caste [to their husbands] are equal in caste [to their fathers]. (1) [Sons begotten] on women of lower castes, become of the caste of their mothers. (2) Sons begotten on women of higher castes are despised by the twice-born. (3) Of these the son of a S'udra by a Vaisya woman is named A'yogava (4) Pukkasa and Magadha are sons of a Vaisya and 3'udra respectively by a Kshaitrya woman. (5) The Chandala, Vaidehaka and Suta are the sons of a Sudra, Vais'ya and Kshatriya respectively by a Brahmana woman. (6) Besides these there are numberless other mixed castes produced by further intermixture. (7) Ayogavas shall earn their livelihood by artistic performances (dancing etc.) (8) Hunting is the means of support in the case of Pukkasas. (0) Eulogy is that of the Magadhas (10) The excution of criminals is that of the Chandalas. (11) Vaidehakas must earn their livelihood by keeping [dancing girls and other public] women and profiting by what they acquire. (12) To manage the horses sis the means of livelihood] open to the Sutas. (13) The Chandalas must live at the outskirt of a village and put on the mantles of the dead. This is what distinguishes them [from other castes] (14) All should have social intercourse only between themselves. (15) [Like higher castes] the son inherits the property of his own father. (16)

All these mixed castes have been pointed out in the order of their father and mother. Whether [their birth] is kept secret or is publicly known, they may be found out by their deeds. (17)

To relinquish life, without any consideration for reward, in order to save a Brahmana or a cow, or for

the sake of a woman or child, confers heavenly bliss even upon base castes. (18)

CHAPTER XVII.

Ir a father makes a partition with his sons, he may dispose of his self-acquired property as he likes. (1) But in a property inherited from the paternal grandfather the ownership of father and son is equal. (2) [Sons] separated from their father should give a share to [a brother], who is born after partition. (3) The property of a son-less person goes to his wife; (4) On failure of her to his daughter (5); on failure of her to his father; (6) On failure of him to his mother; (7) On failure of her to his brother; (8) On failure of him to his brother's son; (9) On failure of him to Vandhus*; (10) On failure of them to Sakulyast; (11) On failure of them to a fellow-student. (12) Failuring him it goes to the king with the exception of a Brahmana's which goes to other Brahmanas. (13-14) The preceptor shall take the property of a hermit [deceased]; (15) Or his pupil [may take it]. (16)

A re-united coparcener or a uterine brother shall take the share of his re-united coparcener or uterine brother when deseased [without any issue] and shall deliver it [to a son subsequently] born. (17) What has been presented to her, on her husband's marriage with another woman, what has been given to her by her

^{*} Relations allied by funeral oblations. The commentator says the property goes first to the Sapindas on the father's side.

[†] Distant Kinsmen beginning with the fifth in descent and ascent.

kindred, as well as her fee* or gratuity, or what has been given to her after marriage are called woman's property (Stridhan). (18) If a woman, married according to the four rites beginning with Brâhma, dies without any issue, [her property] goes to her husband. (19) If she is married according to the remaining [interdicted] modes, her father shall inherit [her property]. (20) If she dies leaving children, in every case, her property goes to her daughter. (21) The heirs shall not divide the ornaments, which a woman wears when her husband is alive. If they divide them, they shall be out-casted. (22) Shareholders, descended from different fathers, shall adjust their shares according to their fathers'. Each shall take the share due to his father and no other. (23)

CHAPTER XVIII.

If a Brahmana has sons begotten on wives of the four castes, they shall divide the ancestral property into ten parts. (1) Of these, the son of the Brahmana wife shall take four; (2) the son of the Kshatriya wife, three; (3) the son of the Vais'ya wife, two; (4) and the son of the S'udra wife, one. (5) Again if there be three sons of a Brahmana, but no son by a S'udra (wife), they shall divide the property into nine parts. 6) They shall take, each in order of their castes, as their shares, four, three, and two parts of the whole respectively. (7) [If there are three sons by wives of different castes, but] no Vai'sya among them, they shall divide the

113

^{*} The text has Sulka. Sulka, "fee" means the value of a property made over to her by her husband or the fee paid by the brides groom.

property into eight parts and take four, three and one part respectively. (8) If there is no [son by the] Kshatriya [wife] they shall divide the property into seven parts and take four, two and one part respectively. (9) If there is no Brahmana [son], they shall divide it into six parts, and take three parts, two parts and one part respectively. (10) The same division [shall take place], if there are sons of a Kshatriya by a Kshatriya, a Vais'ya and a S'udra wife. (11) Again if there be a Bráhmana and a Kshatriya son of a Bráhmana, they shall divide the property into seven parts. Of these the Bráhmana son shall take four. (12) The Kshatriya son [shall take] three: (13) And if there be a Bráhmana and a Vais'ya son of a Bráhmana, they shall divide the property into six parts; and of these the Brahmana shall take four. (14) The Vais'va [shall take] two. (15) And if there be a Brahmana and a S'udra son of a Bráhmana, they shall divide the property into five parts. (16) Of these the Brahmana shall take four parts. (17) The S'udra [shall take] one. (18) H there be two sons of a Brahmana or a Kshatriya, and the one be of the Kshatriya and the other of the Vais'va caste, they shall divide the property into five parts. (19) The Kshatriya shall take three. (20) The Vais'ya [shall take two.] (21) If there be two sons of a Bráhmana or a Kshatriya, and if one be a Kshatriya and the other a S'udra by caste, they shall divide the property into four parts. (22) Of these the Kshatriya shall take three. (23) The S'udra [shall take] one. (24) Again if there be two sons of a Brahmana, Kshatriya, or Vais'va and the one be a Vais'ya and the other a S'udra by caste they shall divide the property into three parts. (25) Of these the Vais'ya shall take two parts. (26) The S'udra [shall take] one. (27) If a

Bráhmana has only one son, provided if he be a Bráhmana, Kshatriya or Vais'ya, he shall inherit the entire property. (28) [The same law holds good] when a Kshatriya has sone only son, who is either a Kshatriya or a Vais'ya. (29) [The same is the law] when a Vais'ya has san only son who is] a Vais'ya. (30) A S'udra [son] shall be the sole heir of a] S'udra [father]. (31) A S'udra, who is the only son of a father of a twiceborn caste, shall inherit half his property. (32) The half shall meet with the same fate (i.e.) succession, as that of the property of a sonless person. (33) Mothers are entitled to shares proportionate to their son's shares. (34) And so are the unmarried daughters. (35) Sons of the same caste are entitled to equal shares. (36) An additional share (i.e., one-twentieth part) shall be given to the eldest for his honor. (37) If there are two sons by a Bráhmana wife and one son by a S'udra wife, the property shall be divided into nine parts; of these the two Brahmana sons shall take eight parts and the S'udra son one part. (38) If there are two sons by a S'udra and one by a Brahmana wife, the property shall be divided into six parts, of these the Bráhmana son shall take four parts and the two S'udra sons together shall take two parts. (30) In this order the division of property shall take place elsewhere. (40)

If (brothers), who after a previous partition of the property live again as members of a joint family should make a second partition, the shares must be equal in that case, and the eldest has no right to an additional share. (41)

What one (i.e., a brother) shall acquire by his own labour without destroying the paternal property he is not bound to give up (to his other brothers), if he does not wish it, for it is an acquisition made by himself. (42)

If a man recovers what could not be recovered before by his father, he shall not divide it, for it is a self-acquired property, with his sons unless by his own free will. (43)

Raiment, written documents,* ornaments, prepared food, water, females (slaves), gain and security preserving the old and acquiring the new (not previously obtained),† pasture-ground‡ and a book are not divisible. (44)

CHAPTER XIX.

ONE shall not allow the dead body of a twice-born person to be carried by a S'udra. (1) Nor [that of a] S'udra by a twice-born person. (2) The sons shall carry [the dead body of their] father or mother. (3) The S'udras [shall never carry the dead body of a] twice-born one even if he be their father. (4). The Brahmanas, who carry [the dead body of] a Brahmana who has no relatives, attain to the celestial region. (5)

Having carried a dead relative and burnt it, [the corpse-bearers] shall walk round the funeral pyre from left to right and then plunge into water with their clothes on. (6) Then having offered a libation of water to the deceased they shall place one ball of rice on blades of Kusa grass. (7). Then having changed their clothes they must bite Nimva leaves between their teeth, and

^{*} The text has a Patre, Jolly has translated it vehicle.

[†] The text has Yogakshema which Jolly has translated as "property destined for pious uses or sacrifices."

[†] The text is Prakara—The commentator Nanda explains it as "a path leading to or from a house."

having stepped upon the stone placed on the threshhold they shall enter the house. (8) They must then throw unbroken grains into the fire. (9) On the fourth day they must collect the bones. (10) They must throw them into the water of the Ganges. (11) As many bones of a person shall exist in the water of the Ganges so many thousands of years he shall reside in the celestial region. (12) As long the period of impurity lasts so long they shall offer a libation of water and a ball of rice [to the deceased.] (3 They shall take food brought or obtained unsolicited. (14) They must not eat meat. (15) They shall sleep on the ground. (16) They shall sleep separately. (17) After the termination of the period of impurity they must walk out of the village, have their beards shaved, and having cleansed themselves with a paste of sesamum or with a paste of mustard seed, they must change their clothes and re-enter the house. (18) Thereupon having performed there a propitiatory rite they shall adore the Brahmanas. (10) The Devas are invisible deities and the Brahmanas are visible deities, (20) The Brahmanas uphold the world (21) By the favour of the Brahmanas, Devatas reside in the Div (celestial region). (22) A word uttered by a Brâhmana never becomes false. (23)

The Devas shall welcome what the Brahmanas, when best pleased, shall pronounce. The visible deities being pleased, the invisible deities shall also become pleased. (24)

O Earth, liked by my mind, I shall now recite to thee the speeches with which persons, endued with the Sattwa guna, shall address the mourners, who lament the loss of a relative. (25)

CHAPTER XX.

THE northern progress of the Sun is a day of the Devas (1) The southern progress is their night. (2) A year [with them] is a day and night. (3) Thirty such form a month. (4) Twelve such months form a year. (5) Twelve hundred years of the Devas are a Kaliyuga. (6) Trice as many [form] a Dwapara. (7) Thrice as many [form]a Tretå. (8) Four times as many form a Krita Yuga. (0) Twelve thousand years constitute a Chaiuryuga (a period of four Yugas.) (10) Seventy-one Chaturyugas make one Manwantara (period of a Manu). (11) A thousand Chaturyugas make one Kalpa. (12) That is the day of the grand-father (Brahma). (13) His night is of the same duration. (14) A hundred years formed by such calculation of days and nights, months and years, constitute the age of one Brahman (15) A day of Purusha is equal in duration to the age of one Brahman. (16 At its termination Mahakalpa [is over]. (17) Of the same duration is the night [following it.] (18) No enumeration is possible of the nights and days of Purusha that have gone by. (10) And so are the future ones. (20) Time is without beginning or end. (21) Thus in this Kala (time) in which there is nothing to rest on and which is rolling on eternally! see nothing which is, in the least, stable. (22)

The sands in the Ganges and the streams of water, when Indra pours down rain, may be counted but not the number of Grand-fathers (Brahmå) who have passed away in this world. (23)

In each Kalpa, fourteen chiefs of the Suras meet with destruction, as many kings and fourteen Manus. (24)

Many thousands of Indras and hundred thousands of Daitya chiefs have been destroyed by Time, what to speak of human beings? (25)

Many royal Rishis, all renowned for their virtues, many Devas and Brahmarshis have been destroyed by Time. (26)

Those, who are capable of creating and annihilating this world, are destroyed by time, and therefore Time is powerful. (27)

Every creature is seized upon by Time and carried to the other world. Every creature is subject to its [pristine] actions. Why therefore is bewailing on its death? (28)

One, who is born, is sure to die, and one who is dead, is sure to be born again. This is inevitable, and no companion can follow a man (after death). (29)

Those, who mourn, cannot do any good to the dead. Therefore [the relatives] should not weep, but perform the obsequial rites to the best of their power. (30)

Both good and bad actions will follow one like associates (after death). Of what use is it then to him whether his relatives mourn for him or not? (31)

His relatives remaining in a state of impurity, the departed spirit finds no rest and returns to visit (them) who should offer him funeral cakes and watery libations. (32)

Till the Sapindikaranam (S'ráddha) is not performed, the deceased remains a disembodied spirit. Give rice and a jar of water to the man, who has gone to the region of disembodied spirits. (33)

Having gone to the region of the Pitris, he enjoys what [is offered] in a S'ráddha in the shape of a Swáhá (celestial food); offer S'ráddha therefore to him, who has gone to the region of the Pitris. (34)

Whether he has become a Deva, or remains in hell, or has entered the body of an animal or of a human

being, he will receive the S'ráddha offered to him by his relatives. (35)

The dead person and the performer of the S'ráddha are forsooth benefitted by the performance thereof; renouncing useless sorrow, always perform therefore the S'râddha. (36)

This should always be done by the relatives of the decrased; by mourning a man will benefit neither himself nor the dead. (37)

Having seen this world shorn of friends who can be relied on in difficulty and that one's relations are dying, choose, O ye men, virtue, as your only companion. (38)

Even if he were to die with him, a relative cannot follow a dead man, all, save his wife, are prohibited from following the paths of Yama. (39)

Virtue alone follows him wherever he goes. Therefore always practise virtue in this worthless world of men. (40)

One shall perform to-day what should be done to-morrow and the afternoon's work in the fore-noon; for death will never wait whether one has done it or not. (41)

As a she-wolf carries away a lamb, so death, all on a sudden, carries away a person whether his mind is fixed upon his field or shop, or house or his mind is engrossed by some other object. (42)

No one is a favourite with Kála (Time), nor is it a friend of any one; on the expiration of the leffect of his former deeds, producing this life, it forcibly carries away a man. (43)

Even if pierced by a hundred arrows one shall not die before the appointed time comes, even when touched by a blade of Kusá he shall die when the time comes. (44)

Neither medicines, nor *Mantrams*, nor offerings to the sacred fire, nor the recitation of prayers will save a man, who is possessed by death or decrepitude. (45)

An imminent evil cannot be averted even by a hundred precautions. Why should you then lament? (46)

Even as a calf recognizes its mother among a thousand cows so a pristine deed is sure to find out its perpetrator. (47)

Of creatures the beginning is unknown, the middle is known, and the end is again unknown. Why should you then complain? (48)

As the body of an embodied being passes through infancy, youth, and old age so is its attainment of another body; considerate men are not stupefied in this matter. (49)

As one renounces an old cloth before one wears a new cloth so an embodied man puts on a new body according to his pristine deeds. (50)

Weapons do not cut It; fire does not burn It; water does not moist It, and wind does not dry It. (51)

It is said that It is not to be cut, not to be burnt, not to be moistened, and not to be dried up. It is everlasting, all-pervading, stable, firm, eternal, ever-continuing, not perceivable, inconceivable and unchangeable. Therefore, knowing it as such, you should not grieve. (52-53)

CHAPTER XXI.

Now on the expiration of the period of impurity a person shall bathe himself properly, wash his hands and feet properly, and rinse his mouth property; then having adored Brahmanas, who have similarly [cleansed

themselves], seated with their faces directed towards the north, and propitiated with perfumes, garlands. raiments and ornaments, he shall feed them. (1) At the Ekoddishta* one shall alter the Mantras so as to refer to one person. (2) Near the residue of the food [left by the Brahmanas], one shall place a funeral cake, calling out his (i.e., deceased person's) name and family. (3) The Brahmanas having taken food and been adored (honoured) with presents, one shall offer imperishable water to them, after having called out the name and family of the deceased; he shall then dig three trenches, each four fingers in breadth, their distance between one another and their depth also measuring the same, and their length reaching up to one Vitasti (twelve fingers). (4) Near the trenches he shall place three fires, and having added fuel to them, he shall offer three oblations to each fire. (5)

Swadha and Salutation unto Soma, accompanied by the departed manes. (6) Swadha and Salutation unto Agni who conveys the oblations offered to the departed manes. (7) Swadha and Salutation unto Yama, Angiras. (8)

As before, he shall place funeral cakes at the three places. (9) After having filled the three trenches with rice and clarified butter, honey and meat, he shall utter "This is for you." (10) On the day of death he shall perform this ceremony, every month. (11) At the end of the year he shall give food to the Brahmanas, after having fed the deities in honor of the deceased, and ot his father, grand-father and the great grand-father. (12) At the rite he shall perform the burnt offering, the invocation and the offering of water for washing feet. (13)

^{*} The first Sráddha performed for a deceasd person.

With the Mantram "may earth unite thee" and "united your mind" he shall pour water for washing feet from the vessel destined for the deceased person into the three vessels containing water for washing the feet of the ancestors. (14) He must place four funeral cakes near the leavings. (15) He shall show out the Brahmanas after they had rinsed their mouths and been presented with sacrificial fees. (16) He shall knead together the funeral cake of the deceased with the three funeral cakes and mix the water for washing his feet and his Arghva with theirs. (17) He shall do the same near the three trenches. (18) The Sapindikaranam shall be performed on the thirteenth, after the monthly S'râddhas have been performed on the twelfth day. (19) For Sudras [it shall be peformed] on the twelfth day without any Mantras (20) If there be an intercalary month during the year he shall add one day to that of the monthly S'raddhas. (21)

Similarly, the ceremony of Sapindikaranam of women shall be performed. One shall perform a S'râddha, every year, so long he lives. (22) He, for whom a Sapindikaranam shall be performed within a year, shall be honored by making a gift, all through the year, of food, and of a jar of water to a Brâhmana in his memory. (23)

CHAPTER XXII.

THE impurity of a Brâhmana, consequent on the birth or death of Sapindas, lasts for ten days. (1) That of a Kshatriya lasts twelve days. (2) That of a S'udra lasts

for a month* (3) The relationship of a Sapinda ceases. with the seventh man (in descent). (4) During impurity offerings to the sacred fire, acceptance of gifts and sacred studies shall be stopped. (5) No one shall take the food of one suffering from impurity. (6) He, who once pertakes of the food of Brahmanas or others, while they are in a state of impurity, will remain impure as long as they (7) After the expiration of the period of impurity, he shall perform a penitential rite. (8) Having partaken of the food of one of his own caste while he is in a state of impurity, a twice-born person shall come to a river, and plunge into it, and recite thrice the hymn of Aghamarshanam. And having come out of the river he shall recite the Gâyatri one thousand and eight times. (9) If a Brâhmana partakes of the food of a Kshatriya in a state of impurity, he shall be purified by fasting on the previous night. (10) [The same penance is laid down for a Kshatriya who has partaken of the food of a Vais'ya while the latter was impure. (11) A Brahmana [having partaken of the food] of an impure Vais'ya shall fast for three nights. (12) If a Kshatriya and a Vais'ya [have partaken of the food] of a Brâhmana or a Kshatriya, who was impure, they shall come to a river and recite the Gâyatri five hundred times. (13) Having partaken of the food of a Brâhmana while in a state of impurity a Vais'ya shall recite the Gâyatri one hundred and eight times. (14) A twiceborn person [who partakes of the food] of a S'udra while in a state of impurity, shall perform the Prajapatyam penance (15) A S'udra [after partaking of the food]

^{*} Evidently in the Bengal recension a text has been left off. There is no mention relating to the impurity of the Vaisyas. It shall be "that of the Vaisyas lasts for fifteen days."

of a twice-born person, while in a state of impurity, must bathe [in a river]. (16) A S'udra [partaking of the food] of another S'udra, while in a state of impurity, must bathe and drink Panchagavyam. (17) For wives and female slaves in the direct order of castes [the period of impurity is the same as that of their husband or Master. (18) On the death of their husband [the period ofl impurity lasts according to the order of their castes. (19) If Sapindas of a superior caste [die] or are born, the period of impurity for the lower caste relations is of the same duration with that of the members of the higher caste. (20) When Kshatriya. Vai'sya or S'udra Sapindas of a Brahmana [are born or dead], he becomes pure within six nights, three nights, or one night respectively. (21) If Vais'ya and S'udra Sapindas of a Kshatriya [are born or dead], he becomes pure within six or three nights respectively (22) If the S'udra Sapindas of a Vais'ya [are born or dead], he becomes pure within six nights. (23) In an abortion of pregnancy a woman remains impure for as many number of nights as that of the months of conception. (24) The relatives of children, that have died directly after birth, and of still born children become pure at once. (25) [Those] of a child, dead before teething, [become purified] at once. (26) Neither the rite of fire nor that of water shall be performed for it. (27) For a child that has teethed, but has not yet been shorn [purity is obtained] in one day and night. (28) For a child that has been shorn but not initiated [purity is obtained] in three nights. (29) Infter that [purity is obtained] in time mentioned before (30) Marriage ceremony is the initiation for women. (31) There is no impurity on the father's side for married women. (32) If they live at their father's house during the child-birth, or if they die there, (their distant relatives are purified) in one night and their parents (in three nights.) (33) If during the period of impurity, consequent on birth, another birth-impurity takes place, it ends with the termination of the former impurity. (34) [If it takes place] when only one night [of the period of impurity] remains, [the second one terminates] two days later. (35) [If it takes place] when one watch [only of the last night remains, it ends] three days later. (36) [The same rule holds good], if a relative dies during a period of impurity consequent on the death fof another relative.] (37) Hearing of the birth or death [of a relative] while living in another country, one becomes purified after the termination of the period remaining to complete [the full term of impurity]. (38) If the period of impurity, but not a whole year, has passed away [he is purified] in one night. (39) After that time, [one is purified] by a bath. (40) If one s preceptor or maternal grand-father is dead, [he is purified] in three nights. (41) Likewise, on the births and and deaths of sons not begotten of one's own loins, and if wives, who had another husband before, have been delivered of a child, or have died. (42) [One becomes purified] in one night, if the wife or son of his teacher, or his Upádhyáya (sub-teacher), or his maternal uncle, or his father-in-law, or a brother-in-law, or a fellow student, or a pupil is dead. (43) The same is the period of impurity, if the king of that country in which he lives is dead. (44) Similarly, if one, who is not a Sapinda dies in his house. (45) There is no impurity for those killed by (falling from) a precipice, by a fire, or fasting, or in battle, by lightning or by the king. (46) Nor [there is impurity] for the kings while discharging their duties. (47) [Nor there is impurity] for persons

observant of religious vows while engaged in performing penances. (48) Nor for those who daily give away food while distributing it. (49) Nor for workmen while engaged in their work. (50)

Nor for those who carry out king's orders at his desire. (51) Nor when the image of a deity is installed and during a marriage ceremony, if those ceremonies have already begun. (52) Nor when a disaster overruns a country. (53) Nor in times of extreme distress. (54) Suicides or outcasts cause no impurity nor receive any watery libations. (55) On the death of an outcast, a female slave of his must upturn a pot with water with her feet, (saying "drink thou this"). (56) He, who cuts the rope by which [a suicide] has hung himself, becomes purified by performing the Taptakrichchha. (57) So does he, who takes part in the funeral of a suicide. (68) So does he, who sheds tear for him. (59) He, who sheds tears for a dead man, becomes purified by a bath along with the relatives of the latter. (60) If he has done so before the bones have been collected, [he becomes purified by bathing with his cloth on. (61) If a twiceborn person has followed the dead body of a S'udra, he must go to a river, and having plunged into it, recite the Agharmashnanam three times; and then, after having emerged from it, recite the Gáyatri one thousand and eight times. (62) [After following the dead body] of a twiceborn person [he shall recite the Gavatri] one hundred eight times. (63) If a S'udra has followed the dead body of a twice-born person he must bathe. (64) All the castes, coming near to the smoke of a funeral pyre, shall bathe (65) [Bathing is laid down] after sexual intercourse, bad dreams, when blood has come out from the throat. and after having vomitted or passed excreta. (66) After shaving. (67) After having touched one who has

touched a corpse, or a woman in her menses, or a Chandala or a sacrificial post. (68) And Safter having touched] the corpse of a five-toed animal, save those that may be eaten, or their bones, still moist with fat (60) In all such ablutions he must not put on his cloth without having washed it before. (70) A woman in her course becomes pure after four days by bathing. (71) Having touched another woman of lower castes who is in her menses, a woman in her menses must not eat again till she is purified. (72) Having touched one of her own caste, or one of a higher caste [in her course, a woman shall take her meals after bathing. (73) Having sneezed, having slept, having eaten, going to eat, or to study, having drunk, having bathed, having spat, having put on his cloth, having walked on the high road, having passed urine or excreta, and having touched the bones, no longer moist with fat, of a five-toed animal, one must rinse his mouth. (74) Like wise, after holding conversation with a Chandála or a Mlechchha. (75) If the lower part of his body below the navel, or one of his fore arms has been defiled by impure excretions of the body, by the spirituous liquors, or by intoxicating drinks, he is purified by cleansing the said limb with earth and water. (76) If another part of his body is defiled, [he becomes purified by cleansing it] with earth and water and by bathing. (77) If his mouth has been defiled, [he becomes purified] by fasting, bathing and drinking Panchagavvam. (78) Similarly, if his lips have been defiled. (79)

Adeps, semen, blood, dandruffs, urine, fœces, earwax, nail-parings, phlegm, tears, rheum, and sweat form the twelve impure excretions of the body. (80)

Gaudi (distilled from sugar), Madhvi (distilled from the blossoms of the Madhuka flowers) and Paishthi (distilled from rice)—these are known as the three kinds of spirituous liquor; as one, so are all; none of them shall be touched by the twice-born. (81)

That distilled from Madhuka blossoms, from molasses, from the fruits of the Tanka (or Kapittha tree), of the jujube tree, of the date tree, or of the bread-fruit tree, from grapes, from (Mairenga) and from the sap of the coconut tree, and Mådhvi:wine. (32)

These ten intoxicating drinks are unclean for a Bráhmana; but by touching them, a Kshatriya, or a Vais'ya commits no sin. (83)

Having performed the funeral rite of his dead preceptor, a pupil becomes pure, after ten nights, like those (kinsmen), who carry away the dead. (84)

A student does not infringe the rules of his order by carrying away, when dead, his teacher, or his subteacher, or his father, or his mother, or his Guru. (85)

A student shall not offer watery libations to a deceased relative [save his parents] till all the period of his studentship is over; but, if after its expiration, he offers a libation of water, he becomes pure after three nights. (86)

Knowledge, ascetic austerities, fire, food, earth, mind, water, smearing [with cowdung], religious acrs, the sun and the time are purifiers of embodied creatures. (87)

Of all pure things, pure food is known as the most excellent; for he, who eats pure food only, is truly pure; not he who is only purified with earth and water. (88)

The learned are purified by forgiveness; those who have committed iniquitous deeds, by acts of liberality; those who have sinned in secret, by the recitation of prayers; those, who best know the Vedas, by ascetic austerities. (89)

What is to be purified should be purified by water and earth; a river is purified by its current; a woman whose thoughts have been impure, by menses; and the foremost of the twice-born, by renouncing the world. (90).

Fire purifies the body; the mind is purified by truth; the soul is purified by learning and asceticism; and the understanding, by knowledge. (91)

Thus is determined the measure for purifying, the body. Now hear the rules of purifying various kinds of articles. (92)

CHAPTER XXIII.

WHAT has been defiled by the impure excretions of the body, by wines, or by intoxicating liquors, is highly impure. (1) All iron vessels, highly impure, become pure by being thrown into fire. (2) Articles made of gems, or of stones, or of water shells [become purified] by keeping them buried in the earth for seven days; (3) Those made of horns, or of teeth, or of bone, by planing them. (4) [Vessels] made of wood or earth must be thrown away. (5) Of a cloth, which has been defiled, in the highest degree, the spart, which being washed becomes discoloured, shall be cut off. (6) With water is effected the purification of articles made of gold, silver, water-shells or gems, when they are not smeared [with greasy substances.] (7) So are stone-cups and vessels used at sacrifices; (8) Sacrificial pots, ordinary wooden laddles, and wooden laddles used for pouring clarified butter are cleansed with hot water. (9) In sacrifices, the vessels for sacrifices [are cleansed]

by being rubbed with the hand. (10) Sword-shaped pieces of wood for stirring the boiled rice, winnowing baskets, implements used for preparing grain, pestles and mortars [are cleansed] by being sprinkled over with water; (11) [So] of beds, vehicles and seats. (12) Likewise, a large quantity. (13) Grain, antelope-skins, ropes, woven cloth, articles made of bamboo, thread, cotton and clothes [are similarly cleansed.] (14) Also, pot-herbs, roots, fruits; and flowers; (15) Similarly, grass, fire-wood, dry cow-dung and leaves. (16) These [are cleansed] by washing; (17) And so of a small quantity. (18) Silk and wool [are cleansed] with saline earths. (19) Blankets made of the hair of mountain-goats [are cleansed] with the fruits of the soapplant; (20) Clothes made of the bark of trees, with Bel fruit; (21) Linen cloth, with white sesamum. (22) [The purification of rugs] made of deer's hair [is effected] by lotus seeds; (23) That of copper, bell-metal, tin and lead vessels [is effected by] acidulated water; (24-25) [That] of white copper and iron vessels with ashes: (26) Wooden articles by planing; (27) Vessels made of fruits (such as cocoanuts, bottle-gourd), by [being rubbed with] cow's hair; (28) A collection of articles by being sprinkled over [with water]; (29) Liquids such as, melted butter), by being scraped off with (two blades of Kusha grass, to the length of an open palm (Prâdesha); (30) A large quantity of treacle and other preparations from sugar-cane, kept in the house, by being sprinkled with water and heated on fire.* (31) The

^{*} According to Nanda Pundit, a small quantity of treacle or candied sugar, kept in the house, requires to be sprinkled with water only. If they are kept elsewhere than in the house, as if they are exposed for sale, they require no purification by an express text of the Smriti.

same rule holds good in respect of all kinds of salt.* (32) Impure earthen vessels shall be purified by a second burning; (33) Images of gods, by cleansing them in the same manner as the materials they are composed of are cleansed, and by re-instating them. (34) Only that much of undressed grain, which has been actually soiled, should be rejected, and the rest should be cleansed by threshing and washing. (35) Prepared grains of more than a Drona measure (sixty-four seers) suffer no defilement. (36) Portion of it, actually soiled or defiled, should be thrown away, and the residue shall be purified by sprinkling over it water, consecrated with the Gáyatri Mantra, and in which a piece of gold has been immersed; or it should be shown to a goat, or exposed to the fire. (37)

Food, which has been nibbled by a bird,† or smelled at by a cow, or touched by foot, or sneezed upon, or defiled by insects or human hair, is purified by scattering (loose) earth over it. (38)

In purification of all defiled articles, earth and water shall be so long applied to an object, smeared with a defiling substance, as long as its smell and stain shall remain on that article. (39)

Pure is the mouth of a horse, impure is the mouth of a cow, impure are the excretions of the human body; roads are purified by the rays of the sun and of the moon, as well as by the winds. (40)

Mire and water in the ruts on a high road, defiled by the touch of a dog, of a crow, or of a low caste

The main species of salt such as, rocksalt, sea-salt, Sauvarcha salt, Sambhala salt, and earth salt, (a kind of saline effloresence of the sarth.)

t Whose flash may be eaten.

person, as well as buildings constructed of baked bricks are purified by the winds. (41)

Persons, extremely defiled, shall be caused to effect their purification with earth and water, every day, without idleness. (42)

Unless otherwise defiled by the touch of any impure substance, stagnant water, enough to quench the thirst of a cow, is pure; so is the water on a mountain top. (43)

The water of a well, defiled to the highest extent, or in which a five-toed animal* has died, shall be baled out, and the rest shall be dried up with cloth. (44)

In a well, buttressed with burnt bricks (and defiled in the preceding manner), a fire shall be caused to be lighted, and Panchagavyam shall be cast into it when fresh water will be coming forth. (45)

For ponds and small reservoirs of water, the mode of purification is as laid down in respect of wells; O earth, large tanks or reservoirs of water (rivers) are never defiled. (46)

The gods have ordained three things as pure in respect of Brâhmaṇas viz., (1) things not seen or known to be actually defiled, (2) things sprinkled or washed with water (in case of suspicious purity), (3) and things pronounced or declared as pure by Brâhmaṇas. (47)

Perpetually pure is the hand of an artisan, pure is the commodity exposed for sale, pure is the article gifted to a Bráhmana and perpetually pure are all receptacles. (48)

Perpetually pure is the face of a woman, birds are pure in respect of felling fruits, pure is the mouth of a calf

^{*} Other than those species of five toed animals whose flesh may be eaten.

in respect of secreting the milk at the time of milching pure is the face of a dog at the time of catching a game. (49) Pure is the flesh of an animal killed by a dog, by a Chandâla, by a robber, or by any other carnivorous animal. (50). Pure are the apertures of the human body situate above the umbilicus; secreted excretions of the human body, as well as apertures* below the navel are always impure. (51). Flies, small particles of saliva, shadows of the degraded, cows, horses, rays of the sun or of the moon, dust, earth, winds, fire and cats are always pure in respect of touch (52). Particles of saliva falling from one's mouth on one's body do not make it impure, as leavings do (Uchchhistam); nor do hairs of beard entering one's mouth, nor the particles of food sticking to one's teeth. (53) Drops of water used in rinsing the mouth of another and falling on one's feet do not mak them impure; such drops) are pure like the water welling up from beneath the earth (54). A person holding an article in his hand and (happening) to be defiled by the touch of leavings (any impure substance) shall be purified by rinsing his month, without laying that article on the ground. (55)

A house is purified by scouring it with a broom and washing; a book, by washing; and a ground, by washing, scraping and burning, as well as by fastening cows on its surface. (56). Cows are auspicious purifiers; on cows depend the worlds, from cows proceed (originate) the religious sacrifices cows destroy all kinds of sin.

^{*} The human body is provided with nine apertures, according to the Sanskrit anatomy:—they are the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the orifices of the organs of excretion and generation, the last two being always impure.

Cowdung, cow's urine, cow-milk, cow-bile (Goro-chona*) cow-butter, and curdled cow-milk are the six most auspicious articles, that are obtained from cows; auspiciously purifying are the washings of cow-horns, which destroy all sin. (57-59)

Scratching the body of a cow destroys all sin; by giving morsels of food to the cows one is glorified in heaven. (60)

The (river) Ganges resides where cows are penned (Gotirthat); prosperity, in the dusts of their couch; and fortune, in dry cow-dung; hence one should constantly make obeisance to cows. (61)

CHAPTER XXIV.

A BRAHMANA may have four wives in the direct? order of castes; (1) a Kshatriya, thr 2; (2) a Vais'ya, two, (3) and a S'udra, one (4) Wives marrying husbands of their own castes shall join their hands. (5) In marrying a husband of a different caste a Kshatriya girl shall take hold of an arrow in her hand; (6) a Vais'ya girl, a goading stick (7) and a S'udra girl, the skirt of her cloth. A man shall not marry a wife belonging to the same Gotra or Pravara! as himself; (8—9) nor a girl within the fifth degree of descent

^{*} Gorochana is a kind of pigment prepared from biliaty concretion of cows.

[†] The text is Gavam histerthe—Jolly translates it as in urine of a cow, perhaps from a different reading of the text Gavam hi Mutre.

[†] The term Gotra refers to descent from the same Rishi, while the term Prawara refers to descent from a common Mantra-Krit, or the Rishi invoked at the beginning of a religious sacrifice by a particular branch of Brahmanas.

on his mother's side and within seventh degree of descent on his father's side; (10) nor one born of low parents; (11) nor one suffering from any incurable disease; (12) nor one who has got an excess lumb or bodily appendage; (13) nor one who has a lesser number of limbs; (14) nor one whose complexion is extremely brown; (15) nor one who is foul-mouthed and extremely garrulous. (16)

There are eight forms of marriage, (17) viz. Riáhma, Dawa, A'rsha, Prájapatya, Gandharvah, A'sura, Ràkshasa and Pais'acha. (18) The Brahma form of marriage is that in which a qualified bride is invited and married to a girl. (19) The Daiva marriage is that in which a girl is married to a priest, officiating at a religious sacrifice, in lieu of his Dakshina. (20) The A'rsha form is that in which a girl is given away in marriage on the receipt of a pair of oxen. (21) The Prajapatya form is that in which a girl is given away in marriage by soliciting the bridegroom. (22) The union of a willing couple, without the consent of their parents, is called Gandharva. (23) The A'sura marriage (is effected) by the purchase of the bride; (24) The Råkshasa is, by kidnapping, or by forcibly seizing the bride in war; (25) The Paishacha is, by ravishing the bride in sleep or while under the influence wine. Of these the first four forms are virtuous. (26-27) The Gandharva form is virtuous for a Kshatriya. (28) A son procreated in a Brahma marriage redeems twenty one persons;* (29) A son procreated in a Daiva form of marriage, fourteen; (30) A son procreated in an A'rsha form of marriage, seven; (31) And a son procreated in a Prajapatya form of marriage, four. (32) He, who gives away the bride

^{*} Ten ancestors, ten descendants and the giver.

in a *Bráhma* form of marriage goes to the region of Brahma, (33) That in a *Daiva* form to heaven; that in an *Arsha* form to the region of Vishnu; that in a *Prájâpatya* form to the region of the gods, and that in a *Gándharva* to the region of the Gandharvas (34—37).

Father, Grand-father, brother, Sapindas, maternal grand-father and mother are competent to give away a girl in marriage (38) In the absence of the preceding one, each succeeding person is competent to give her away (39)

An unmarried woman, who passed three monthly courses, may choose a husband on the expiry of her third menstrual period. (40)

An unmarried girl, who menstruates, while living in her father's house, should be regarded as a degraded woman, a man commits no sin, by carrying her away (from the custody of her guardians) (41)

CHAPTER XXV.

Now about the duties of wives (1) (They are as follows). To observe the same religious rites as their husbands.* (2) To serve her elders, mother-in-law and father-in-law, as well as the gods and Atithis (arrived at her house.) (3) To keep her household articles cleansed and in proper array. (4) Not to be lavish in her expenses. (5) To keep her purse concealed.† (6) Not to practise love-charms with roots or drugs. (7)

^{*} The text has Samana-Vrata-Charitvam. Jolly has erred in translating it as "to live in harmony with her husband."

[†] The text has Sugupta Bhándatá. Jolly has translated it as" to maintein saving habits," which is some what free,

To observe auspicious customs. (8) Not to decorate her person during the stay of her lord in a distant country. (9) Not to resort to houses of strangers. (10) Not to stay at the window or door of her house. (11) Dependence in all acts (12) Dependence on her father, husband and son [in her childhood, youth and old age. (12) To live the life of an ascetic (perfect chastity) after the death of her lord, or to follow him on the funeral pile. (14)

Wives have no religious sacrifice, penance, or fast ing apart from their husbands; by serving their husbands they are glorified in heaven. (15) In the life time of her husband, a wife, who observes a vow of fasting, rebs him of a portion of his life-duration, and goes to hell. (16)

Even a sonless woman, living the life of perfect chastity, after the demise of her lord, goes to heaven, like the *Brahmacharins*. (17)

CHAPTER XXVI.

EVEN in the existence of many wives, all of the same caste with him, a man shall perform a religious rite in the company of his eldest (wife). (1) In the case of one having several wives of diverse eastes, one shall perform a religious ceremony in the company of his youngest wife, if she be of his own caste. In the absence of a wife of his own caste, one shall perform a religious rite with a wife belonging to a caste next to that of his own. The same rule holds good in case of disqualification i.e., (when the proper wife is physically disqualified from joining him in the performance of

the rite, as during her menstrual period*). (2-3) The S'udra wife of a twice born one shall not have the same privilege. (4)

The S'udra wife of a Brâhmana can never be for virtue. She is only the object of enjoyment of a passionate Brâhmana. (5) Twice born ones, who, through tolly, marry women of low castes, degrade their sons and families to the Status of a S'udra. (6)

The gods and Pitris do not accept the oblations offered to them by (twice born ones), who perform the *Daiva* and *Pitri* (sacrifices), or propitiate the Atithis, in the company of their S'udra wives; such men go to hell. (7)

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE rite of Nisheka shall be done unto a woman when signs of her full uterine development will be patent.† (1)

- * The text has Anápadi, which according to the commentator, means while labouring under a physical disqualification. Jolly has translated it as distress, which is not the right meaning.
- + The text has Garbhasya Spashtatā jnāné—Jolly following Nanda Pandit has translated "Garbha" as "ritu" i. e. the time favourable for procreation, following immediately upon the menstrual evacuation. We see no reason for adopting the interpretation of Nanda. The term Garbha in the sense of uterus occurs may times in the Sushruta Samhita (Sharia Sthanam) but we do not remember that it occurs anywhere in the Ayurveda in the sense of menses or menstrual period. Our interpretation is more in conformity with the spirit of the Smriti, which lays down that the rite of Garbhádhánam should be performed unto a girl after the completion of her uterine development, and not immediately after her first flow, when in most instances the reproductive organs continue unripe.

The rite of Punsavanam (causation of the birth of a male child) before the quickning of the child is felt in the womb.* (2) The rite of Simantonnayanam (parting of hair) on the sixth or eighth month of pregnancy. (3) The rite of Jâtakarma (post-natal ceremony) on the birth of the child. (4) The rite of naming (should be done unto the child) on the expiry of the period of uncleanness. (5) The name of a Bráhmana should be one of auspicious import. (6) That of a Kshatriya should be a term implying strength. (7) That of a Vais'ya, a term signifying wealth or opulence. (8) That of a S'udra should be a term implying humbleness or servility.† (9) The showing of the sun to the child shall be made in the fourth month after its birth. (10)

^{*} Jolly rightly subscribes to the view of Nanda pundit, who combats expressly the opinion that this ceremony has the consecretion of the mother and not the consecration of the fœtus, for its object. The object of Punsavanam, as its name implies, was, according to the views of the framers of the Ayurveda, the causation of the birth of a male child; and they have rightly laid down that, the ceremony, as well as the accompanying medicinal agents which facilitate the birth of a male child, should be done unto and administered to the mother in the third month of gestation, before the sex of the fœtus is determined. The Rishis too were aware of the fact that the predominance of Katabolism (Pitrika Shakti) or anabolism (Matrika Sakati) in the fœtal body gives rise to its male or female sex. Charaka, Sushruta, Bagbhat and other masters of the Ayurveda have laid down elaborate systems of medicine and dietics for the purpose, and Aruna Dutta, the commentator of the Ashtanga-Hridayam, have quoted texts from Daruváhi and other embryologists of ancient India, which show that the secret of sexual diamorphism was not unknown to the Rishis of India. The essential object of the ceremony is not so much the consecration of the mother or the feetus, as the causation of a male child.

[†] The text has Jugupsitam. Jolly has translated it as "indicating contempt" which does not give the real import of the text.

The rite of Annaprashnam (of first feeding the child with boiled rice or Payasa) should be done in the sixth month. (11) The rite of tonsure in the third year.* (12) These rites shall be done unto women without Mantras. (13) Marriages of women shall be done with Mantras. (14) The rite of Upanayanam shall be done unto a (Bráhmana) child in the eighth year after conception. (15) That of a Kshatriya in the eleventh year after conception. (16) That of Vais'va in the twelfth year after conception. (17). Of them the girdles shall be respectively composed of Munja, grass, bow-string and Valvaja. (18) Their strings (holy thread-Upavita) and garments shall be made of cotton, hemp and wool respectively. (19) They shall wear the skins of deer, tiger, and goat respectively. (20) Their rods shall be made of Palasha, Khadira, and Audumvara woods respectively. (21) And they shall reach up to the rim of hair, forehead and tip of the nose in the case of Bráhmana, Kshatriya, and Vais'ya respectively. (22) Or all of them may use all the above kinds of rod. (23) And their staves should not be crooked, nor with their barks stripped off. (24) In begging alms they should put in the word Bhavat (Sir) at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of their prayers respectively.† (25)

^{*} Trilochana Acharyaya in his commentary on the Yajnavalkya Samhita asserts that the first or the third year is the proper time for doing the ceremony of tonsure. Raghunandana holds that it should be done in the third year, either after the conception or birth of a child. Nanda Pandit subscribes to the latter opinion.

⁺ According as they are Bráhmanas, Kshatriyas, and Vais'yas. The term Phavat (Sir) should be used in respect of Males and Bhavati (lady) in respect of females at the time of asking for alms. Jolly has translated Bhavat as "lady," which, in fact means sir, Bhavati (lady) being its feminine form,—Tr.

The ceremony of initiation with the holy thread must not be delayed beyond the sixteenth year in the case of Bráhmana, beyond the twenty-second year in the case of a Kshatriya, and beyond the twenty-fourth year in the case of a Vais'ya youth. (26)

Beyond these age limits, youths of these three castes, not duly initiated with the thread, become degraded, and deprived of the privilege of being initiated with the Savitri *Mantra* and are called *Vratyás*. (27)

The skin, the thread, the girdle, the staff, and the garment, enjoined to be used by a youth of any particular caste, during the Upanayanam ceremony, should be used by him in other religious rites as well. (28)

A girdle, a skin, a staff, a holy thread, or a Kamun-dalu (ewer), broken or spoiled by use, should be thrown into the water, and one should take a new one, consecrated with the Mantras. (29)

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Now the students of the Védas (Brahmachârins) shall reside in the houses of their preceptors. (1) And perform the two rites of Sandhyâ, every day. (2) Standding he (a Brahmachârin) shall perform the morning Sandhya, and the evening Sandhyâ, seated. (3) At both these times he shall bathe and offer oblations in the fire. (4) He shall plunge into the water without reciting any Mantra (Dandabat*.) (5) He shall study (the Vedas) when called upon to do so. (6) He shall

^{*} The text has Dandavat Majjanam. An ablution taken without reciting any Mantra (Amantra Snánam) is called Dandavat Majjanam and not, as Joly has translated it, a plunge into the water like a rod."

do what is pleasant and beneficial to his preceptor. (7) He shall wear his girdle, his holy thread, and his skin, and (carry) his staff. (8) He shall beg at the houses of virtuous persons, other than his Gurus and relatives. (9) With the permission of his preceptor, he shall eat what he has obtained by begging. (10) He shall reftain from taking artificial salt, meals on the occasion of a S'raddha ceremony, leavings other than those of his Guru's plates, and all kinds of stale food, and abjure all singing, dancing, sexual intercourse. lewd talk, honey, meat-diet, abusive language, hurtful feelings and collyriums. (11) He shall sleep on a low couch. (12) He shall rise before, and lie down after, his preceptor. (13) After performing his Sandhyā he shall salute his preceptor. (14) He shall simul taneously catch hold of the two feet of his preceptor with his two hands. (15) The right foot with the right hand and the left foot with the left hand. (16) After salutation he shall mention his own name (as I am such and such) and add the word 'Bhos' at the end of his address. (17) He must not speak to his preceptor while he is himself sitting, standing, lying down, eating, or averting his face. (18) If his preceptor sits, let him speak to him, standing up, if he walks, advancing him, if he is coming towards him, meeting him, if he runs, running after him. (19) Turning round so as to meet him, if his face is averted. (20) Approaching him, if he is at a distance. (21) Bending to him if he is in a reclining posture. (22) Before his eyes, let him not sit in a careless manner. (23) Let him not pronounce his name without due respect. (24) Let him not imitate his speech, gait and manner. (25) Let him leave the place where he (Guru) is calumnised or lightly spoken of. (26) Let him not sit on the same cushion with him.

(27) Except in a boat, or in carriage, or on a stoneslab. (28) Show him the respect of a Guru, if a preceptor's preceptor is arrived (29) Without the permission of his preceptor, let him not speak to his own relatives (parents, etc.) (30) On a preceptor's son, junior, or equal to him in years, happening to be his tutor, he shall pay the same respect to him as to his own preceptor. (31) Let him not wash his (Guru's, som's) feet. (32) Nor eat the leavings of his plates. (32) Thus he shall master one Veda, or two Vedas, or three Vedas. (34) After that, the Vedangas. (35) He, who without having studied the Vedas, attempts to study any other book, degrades himself and his progeny to the status of a S'udra. (36) The first birth is from mother. The second birth is on the occasion of putting on the Maunji girdle. (37) In this second birth the Savitri is his mother and the preceptor is his father. (38) Herein lies his twice-bornness. (30) A twice-born one, before he puts on the Maunii girdle, is like unto a S'udra. (40) A Brahmacharin shall either be clean shorn or wear clotted hair. (41) After completing the study of the Vedas, he shall give remuneration to his preceptor with his permission, and then take an ablution. (42) Or he shall pass the remaining portion of his life in the house of his preceptor. (43) On the death of his preceptor he shall behave to his son as his preceptor. (44) Or in the absence of his preceptor's son, he shall so behave to his preceptor's wives, or to his preceptor's relations. (45) On the failure of such wives or relations; a true, ritualistic Brahmacharin shall attend to the service of the sacred fire. (46)

A twice-born one, who thus observes the vow of Brahmackaryam, with all his senses put under a healthy

control, goes to the eternal region, and does not revert to existence. (47)

A wilful evacuation of semen by a Brahmacharin is pronounced as a breach of the vow by the pious Brahma-Vadins. (48)

Having committed this sin, he shall put on the skin of an ass, and beg at seven houses, confessing his guilt. (49)

For a year, he shall live on what he shall obtain by thus begging, every day, and bathe, three times a day; whereby he shall regain his purity. (50)

Having unconsciously spent his seed in a dream, a Brahmachárin shall bathe, and worship the sun, and three times recite the Punarmáni etc., verse, whereby he shall regain his purity. (51)

Having failed to live on alms, or to perform the Homas for a week in succession, in the absence of any disease, one shall practise the vow of Avakirna. (52)

If the sun rises or sets without the knowledge of a Brahmachārin, keeping in bed out of laziness, he shall fast for an entire day and night, and repeat the Gâyatri Mantra. (53)

CHAPTER XXIX.

HE, who having initiated, and counselled Brahmacharyam to a (twice-born one), gives him instructions in the Vedas, is called an Acharya. (1) He, who teaches (a twice-born pupil) an entire Veda in consideration of fees, or a portion of the Vedas without fees, is called an Upādhyāya. (2) He, who officiates as a priest at one's sacrifice, is called one's Rittvik. (3) One should not

officiate as a priest at the sacrifice of a man, whose birth, conduct, etc., are thoroughly unknown, nor one should initiate such a man with the thread, nor teach him the Vedas. (4—6) Either of the persons, who asks a question he has no right to ask, or answers a question which he has no right to answer, meets his doom, or a bitter animosity is created between them. 7)

Imparting knowledge to a pupil, by teaching whom no piety or end is secured, or who does not render services proportionate to the teaching he receives, proves futile, like the sowing of good seeds in a barren soil. (8)

The (presiding deity of) Learning appeared to a Brahmana, of yore, and said, "I am your secret, inexhaustible treasure; do not divulge me (impart knowledge) to the crooked, to the malicious, and to men who have not controlled their senses; by this my potency will continue unaffected. (9)

O Brâhman, disclose me to him, whom thou shalt know as pure, cautious (pains-taking), intelligent, of continent habits, and who does not use any abusive or unpleasant language to you; to such a custodian of treasure shalt thou disclose me. (10)

CHAPTER XXX.

HAVING performed the rite of *Upākarman* on the full moon in the month of Shrāvana or Bhādra, a student must study the Vedas for four months and a half. (1) After that, the rite of *Utsarga* shall be done, outside the town, in respect of the *Vedas* which have been completely studied, and not in respect of those whose studies have not then been completed. (2) The *Vedāngas*

should not be studied between the rites of Utsarga and Upākarman. (3) For the whole day and night, the Vedas should not be studied on the eighth or the fourteenth day of the moon's (wane or increase). (4) Nor at the end of a season nor on the occasion of a so ar or lunar eclipse. (5) Nor for an entire day and night, when Indra's flag is hoisted or taken down. (6) Nor during a strong gale. (7) Nor when rain, lightning and thunder happen out of season. (8) Nor during the happening of an earth-quake, or a meteor-fall, nor during the appearance of the magnetic light in the western sky (Dikdáha). (9) Nor in a village from which a corpse has not been removed. (10) Nor during a battle. (11) Nor while dogs barking, jackals yelling, and asses braying. (12) Nor when the sound of a musical instrument is heard. (13) Nor near the Sudras and the degraded. (14) Nor in the vicinity of a temple, of a cremation ground, at the crossing of four roads, or on a high road. (15) Nor while immersed in water. (16) Nor while riding on an elephant, on a borse, on a camel, in a boat, or in a carriage. (17) Nor while seated with his foot resting on a foot-stool. (18) Not after having vomited. (19) Nor after having been purged. (20) Nor during an indigestion. (21) Nor on the passing of a five toed animal between him and his preceptor. (22) Nor when a king, or a S'rotriya, or a Brahmana has met with an accident. (23) Nor (for three days) after the Upakarman. (24) Nor (for three days) after Utsarga. (25)

He should not study the Rik or the Yayurveda when the Sâma Veda will be chanted. (26) He shall not lie down to sleep again after having studied in the latter end of the night. (27) Let him not study during

the interdicted period of study, even being questioned by his preceptor. (28) Inasmuch as the Shastra read during the interdicted period of study fails to bear any fruit both in this world and the next. (29) On the other hand, such studies lessen the life-duration of both the student and his preceptor. (30) Hence, a preceptor, wishing to go to the region of Brahma, shall sow the seeds of sacred knowledge in the soil of a virtuous student; not on forbidden days of study. (31) A pupil shall salute his Guru both at the commencement and end of his Vedic study by taking hold of his feet. (32) He shall utter the Pranava. (33) Moreover, he, who reads the hymns of the Rik Veda, satisfies his departed manes as if with clarified butter. (34) By studying the Yayus he satisfies them as if with honey. (35). He, who studies the Sama melodies satisfies his manes as if with milk. (36) He, who studies the Atharva, satisfies them as if with oblations of meat. (37) He, who studies the Puranas, Itihasas, Vedangas, and Dharma Shastras. satisfies them as if with oblations of rice. (38) He, who having acquired knowledge sells it for a living in this world, shall derive no benefit from it in the next. (39) He, who uses his knowledge to destroy the reputation of others, will derive no benefit from it in the next world (40) Without the preceptor's permission, a pupil shall not learn the Vedas from another pupil, studying the Vedas. (41) Such a conduct will be regarded as a theft of the Vedas and will lead him to hell. (42)

Let not a student rebel against him from whom he has obtained worldly, Vedic, or spiritual knowledge. (43)

Of one's two fathers, the progenitor and the teacher of the Vedas, more honoured is the teacher of the Vedas, inasmuch as the birth of a twice-born one in the

knowledge of Brahma is the only abiding existence both in this world and the next. (44)

The birth of a child in its mother's womb through the union of its parents, out of carnal desire, is a mere organic existence, which he has in common with the beasts. (45)

The birth, which his teacher, conversant with the Vedas, effects for him, by uttoring the Savitri Mantra, is the only true, deathless, decayless existence. (46)

The teacher, who fills his ears with truths, confers happiness upon him in this world, and makes him an heir to immortality; him let a student look upon as his parent, let him not injure such a teacher out of simple gratitude. (47)

CHAPTER XXXI.

- (ONE'S) Mother, Father, and preceptor are called one's Great Gurus (veneable elders). (1—2) One must perpetually serve them. (3) Let him do their commands. (4) Let him do what is pleasant and beneficial to them. (5) Without their leave he shall not do anything. (6)

These (one's parents and preceptor) are the three Vedas, these are the three regions, these are the three fires, these are the three gods Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. (7) The father is the (Garhapatya) household fire, the mother is the ceremonial (Dakshina) fire, and the preceptor is the sacrificial (Ahavaniya) fire. (8)

Commendable are all the acts of him, by whom these three are respected.

Futile are the acts of him, by whom these three are dishonoured (9)

Devotion to mother conquers this world, devotion to father conquers heaven, and devotion to preceptor conduers the region of Brahma. (10)

CHAPTER XXXII.

A KING, a priest, a Brâhmana conversant with the Vedas. one who dissuades from vice, an uncle, a meternal grandfather, a maternal uncle, a father-in-law, an elder brother, and relations by marriage older than one in years are to be respected as a preceptor. 1) Likewise, the wives of these of their same caste. (2) Likewise, the mother's sister, the father's sister, the elder sister. (3) A father-in-law, an uncle, a meternal uncle and a priest, junior to him in years, he shall salute by rising from his seat. (4) He shall salute his Guru's wives, of inferior castes, from a distance, and not by touching their feet.. (5) He shall not rub or anoint the limbs of his Guru's wives, nor arrange their hair, nor wash their feet, nor do any such service to them. (6) Even a stranger's wife shall be addressed as mother, sister, or daughter. (7) He shall not say "thou" to his Guru. (8) Having anywise offended the dignity of his Guru, he shall fast for the whole day and take his meal after sccuring his pardon in the evening. (9) He shall not argue with his preceptor out of a spirit of emulation; (10) nor speak ill of him. (11) Nor do anything which he does not like. (12)

A pupil of full twenty years, having acquired the faculty of discrimination, shall not salute a youthful wife of his Guru, by catching hold of her feet. (13)

A youthful disciple shall, at pleasure, duly salute a youthful wife of his Guru, by lying prostrate before her, and by giving out his name as I am such and such. (14)

Following rules of good conduct, a young pupil, having returned from a distant country, should salute his Guru's wife, by taking hold of her feet and prostrating himself on the ground, every day. (15)

Wealth, friend, (mature) age, performances of acts in conformity with the (S'ruti and Smriti) and erudition are the five sources of honour; each succeeding one is more honourable than the one immediately preceding it in the order of enumeration. (16)

A Brâhmaṇa, ten years old, and a Kshatriya of a hundred years of age should be regarded as a father and a son (in respect of honour or precedence), of these two the Brâhmaṇa is the father. (17)

The precedence among Bráhmaṇas is according to their knowledge, the precedence among Kshatriyas is according to their prowess, the precedence among Vais'yas is according to their (richness) in (wealth ann paddy, and the precedence among S'udras is according to the (seniority) of their births. (18)

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Now the three dreadful enemies of a man are his lust, anger, and greed. (1) And especially of a house-holder on account of the multiplicity of his relations with his environments and other individuals. (2) Attacked (instigated) by this trinity of foes, a man commits sins (respectably falling under the categories of) Atipatakas (most heinous crimes), Mahapatakas (great crimes)

Ann-patakas (small crimes) and Upa-patakas (minor crimes). (3) Also crimes which lead to the loss of a caste, crimes relating to the hybridisation of castes, crimes making their perpetrators unfit to receive alms and the like, crimes leading to different and miscellaneous other crimes. (4—5)

This trinity of lust, anger and greed (covetousness) are the three doors to hell, they kill the self, hence it should be renounced.* (6)

CHAPTER XXXIV.

CARNAL knowledge of one's own mother, daughter, or daughter-in-law constitutes what are called Atipátakas (most deadly sins.) (1)

Persons guilty of any of these three classes of Atipátakus shall immolate themselves in fire—there is no other atonement for them. (2)

CHAPTER XXXV.

BRAHMANICIDE, wine-drinking, stealing a Bráhmana's gold,* carnal knowledge of a Guru's wife—these are the *Mahāpātakas* (great crimes) (1) Likewise, the intercourse with (such criminals). (2) He, who associates with an out-cast, for a year, becomes himself an out-cast. (3) Likewise, by riding in the same carriage, by sharing the same bed, and by eating (in the same row) with him. (4) By holding sexual intercourse, or

^{*} This verse also occurs in the Mahabharatam and in the Bhagarad Gita, Ch. XVI., 21.

sacrificial intercourse, or intercourse with the mouth*
he becomes an out-cast on the same day. (5)

These deadly sinners shall regain their purity by celebrating a horse-sacrifice, and by visiting all the *Tirthas* in the world. (6)

CHAPTER XXXVI.

KILLING a Kshatriya or a Vais'ya engaged in performing a religious sacrifice, or a woman in her menses, or a pregnant woman, or a woman of the family (Gotra) of Atri who has bathed after her menstrual impurity, or an embryo of unknown sex, or one taken under protection are (crimes) equal to that of killing a Brahmana. (1) Giving false evidence and killing a friend are crimes equal to that of wine-drinking. (2) Ousting a Brahmana of his land, and appropriation of trust-money are crimes equal to the crime of gold-theft. † (3)

The crimes of defiling the bed of an uncle, maternal grand father, maternal uncle, father-in law, or a king is equal to that of carnally knowing a guru's wife. (4) So is the crime of visiting the bed of a father's sister, mother's sister, or a sister. (5) So is the crime of defiling the wife of a S'rotriya, or of a priest, of an Upadhyaya or a friend's wife. (6) So is the crime of visiting the bed of a sister's female friend, of a woman of one's own Gotra, of a woman of one's superior caste, of a virgin, of a low caste woman, of a woman in her menses,

^{*} Maukha-Sambandha—(lit. intercourse by the mouth) means teaching or imparting lessons in sacred works, or studying the scriptures in the company of the out-cast.

[†] of not less than eighty Ratis weight,

of a woman who has taken to asceticism or of a female ward of one's own. (7)

These Anupatakins (perpetrators of small sins) are equal to Mahapatakins (in respect of moral dilinquency) and they shall regain their purity by celebrating horse-sacrifices and by visiting all the Tirthas. (8)

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A LIE about one's own excellence. (1) A false complaint to a king. (2) Falsely calumnising one's own preceptor (3) Speaking slightly of the Vedas. (4) Abandoning one' own undegraded parents, sons, or wife. (5) Partaking of food of Chandalas and eating forbidden articles of fare. (6-7) Stealing other's properties. (8) Going unto other's wives. (9) Officiating as priests at sacrifices of men who are unworthy of being so served. (10) Living by adopting a profession not proper to one's own order. (11) Receiving alms from unworthy givers. (12) Killing a Kshatriya, or a Vais'ya, or a S'udra, or a cow. (13) Selling articles which are forbidden to be sold. (14). Suffering one's younger brother to marry before one's self. (15) Marrying before the marriage of one's elder brother. (16) Or to give a daughter in marriage to either of these. (17) Or to officiate as a priest at their nuptial ceremony. (18) To suffer one's self to remain uninitiated beyond the proper age-limit (Vràtyatà). (19) To teach the Vedas, every day, in consideration of fees. (20) To be taught by one who teaches the Vedas for remuneration. (21) To be employed (by the king's order) in working all kinds of mines. (22) To make large, sharp instruments. (23) Cutting trees, shrubs, creepers, climbing plants or cereals. (24) Living by prostituting a girl or one's own wife. (25) Attempting to kill another by practising deadly incantations. (26) To cook for one's own use. (27) Omission to kindle the sacred fire, (even in the presence of one's right to do the same). (28) (Neglecting to discharge one's debts to the gods, Rishis and departed manes. (29) Studying of pernicious literature. (30) Atheism. (31) Subsisting by a reprehensible art. (32) Intercourse with women who drink intoxicating spirits. (33) These are the Upapatakas. (34)

Persons guilty of *Upapàtakas* shall practise *Chàndràyaṇa* or *Paràka* penances, or shall celebrate a cow-sacrifice by way of expiation. (35)

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

CAUSING bodily pain to a Brâhmana. (1) Smelling wines and articles that ought not to be smelled. (2) Crookedness. (3) Sexual connection with beasts. (4) And psodomy (or unnatural connection with a woman) (5). These are the crimes that lead to the loss of caste. (6)

One having wilfully committed any of these (jàti-bhransakara) crimes, shall practise a Krichehha-Sàntapanam penance; having unintentionally committed it, one shall practise a Pràjàpatyam penance by way of expiation. (7)

CHAPTER XXXIX.

KILLING domestic or wild animals are crimes, which degrade their perpetrators to the status of a mixed caste (Sankareckaranam). (1)

Having wilfully committed any of these crimes, one shall live, for a month, on barley gruel; having unintentionally committed it, one shall practise a Krichchha or an Atikrichchha penance. (2)

CHAPTER XL.

RECEIVING (remuneration)* from a despicable person (such as a Mlechchha, etc.,) Carrying on trade or usury, speaking falsehood and serving a S'udra,—these are crimes that make their perpetrators unworthy of receiving alms (Apàtreekaranam). (1)

Having committed an Upàtreekaranam crime one shall practise a Tapta Krichchha or a Sheeta Krichchha penance, or a couple of Mahà-Sántapanam penances. (2)

CHAPTER XLI.

KILLING aquatic birds and animals (such as fish, etc,.) and worms and insects. (1—2) Eating things kept in the same box with wine.† (3) These are the crimes which lead to defilement (Malāvaham). (4)

^{*} Receiving gifts from such a person would be regarded as an Upapātakam.

The text has Madyánutgata-Bhojanan which may also mean eating things which contain intoxicating principles within them. Jolly has adopted this interpretation and translated the line as "eating nutmegs or other plants similar to intexicating drinks (in their effects upon the system),"

The practice of a Tapta-Krichchha penance is the atonement for a Malâvaham crime; a Krichchham or an Atikrichchham penance may also be practised for its expiation. (5)

CHAPTER XLII.

CRIMES other than those already enumerated should be classed within the *Prakirna* (miscellaneous group). (1)

In a case of *Prakirna* crime, one, considering its gravity or lightness, shall practise an expiatory penance in accordance with the injunctions of a *Brahmana*. (2)

CHAPTEK XLIII.

Now about hells. (1) Tàmisram (darkness). (2) Andha Tàmisram (total darkness) (3) Rauravam (hell of great howling) (5) Kàla-sutram (hell of time or death). (6) Mahà-narakam (the great hell.) (7) Sanjivanam (re-animating). (8) Abuchi (waveless). (9) Tapanam (burning). (10) Sampratapanam (extremely scorching). (11) Sanghâtakam (compressing). (12) Kàkolam (ravens). (13) Kandulam* (itching). (14) Kuttanam (cutting). (15) Putimrittikam (of putrid soil). (16) Loha-Shanku (iron-spiked). (17) Richisham (frying pan). (18) Vishama-panthànam (of undulating ways). (17) Kantaka-Shàlmali (hell of thorny Shálmali (Malabaricum Bombax) trees. (20) Dipanadi (flame-river.) (21) Asipatra-Vanam (sword leaved forest) and Lohakarakam (Iron-feters.) (22—23)

^{*} Kudmalam is a different reading which Jolly has adopted.

In these Atipatakins, who have failed to do the proper expiating penances, are successively cooked for period of a Kalpa; (24) deadly sinners (Mahapatakins) who have not done penances, for a Manvantaram; (25) Minor sinners (Anupâtakins), for the like period; (26) (Unexpiated) Upapatakins, for four Yagas. (27) Those guilty of bringing about the hybridisation of castes for a thousand years. (28) Likewise, those guilty of crimes leading to the loss of caste. (29) So are persons guilty of crimes making them unworthy of receiving gifts (Apàtrikaranam). (30) Similarly, those who have committed crimes which lead to defilement. (31) Those guilty of crimes belonging to the Prakirna (miscellaneous) group for a great or small number of years (according to the lightness or gravity of their offences). (32)

After death, sinners, treading on the way of Yama, suffer dreadful pangs. (33)

Dragged by the dire and grimvisaged emissaries of Death, dreadfully frowning, now on this side and now on the other, they are led to undergo sufferings in hell. (34)

And are bitten by dogs, jackals, carnivorous ravens, herons, cranes, bears, serpents and scorpions. (35)

Burnt by fire, pricked by thorns, severed with saws and oppressed by thirst. (36)

Oppressed with hunger, attacked by ferocious tigers, and fainting with the putrid smell of blood and pus. (37)

Dreadful emissaries of death with faces of crows, cranes and herons ruthlessly assail them whenever they evince a desire to partake of food and drink, belonging to other departed souls. 38)

In some places they are cooked in oil, somewhere they are mercilessly belaboured with clubs, and somewhere they are pasted on slabs of iron. (39) In one place they are made to eat vomited matter, in another to drink pus and blood; in one place they are subjected to eat excrements, in another putrid flesh, having the smell of pus. (40)

Here enveloped in impenetrable darkness, they are devoured by insects and fire-fanged scorpions. (41)

There they stand shivering in cold, immersed in pools of filthy excrements, or the departed spirits devour one another in distraction of hunger. (42)

Here some are mercilessly belaboured by ghosts, there some are suspended in the air, or shot by hosts of arrows, or cut in pieces. (43)

Here the emissaries of Death trample upon their throats,* their bodies being twisted by coiling snakes, there they are (tormented) with grinding machines† and dragged on by their knees. (44)

Broken-backed, broken-necked, broken-headed, with throats constricted like the girth of a needle‡ and bodies large as cottage-dwellings, these sinners, suffering the consequences of their sins in hell, take birth in the

^{*} The text has Kanthéshu Dattapádáscha. We fail to understand why Jolly has translated it as "walking upon thorns. Kantha means throat; substituting Kanteshu for Kantheshu, as Jolly as manifestly done, the text would be absurdly senseless and directly condradictory to the sense, indicating the instrumentality of these emissaries of Death in consigning the sinners to the pangs of different hells, as disclosed in the latter part of the couplet, even admitting that Kanta may ever have the meaning of Kantakam (thorn)—Tr.

[†] The Uttara-Khandam of the Garuda Puranam, which is evidently a subsequent addition or interpolation, contains the description of a machine, like a sugar-cane mill, in which sinners are thrown in hell.

[†] The text has Shuthi-kantha. Jolly has translated it as "the necks of these poor beings are not stouter than a needle." We do not wish to make any comment on this.

wombs of lower animals and are subjected to various kinds of pain. (45-46)

CHAPTER XLIV

Now after having suffered torments in hell, the sinners take birth in the wombs of lower animals. (1) Atipatakins successively pass into the life-forms of all immobile creatures. (2) Mahápàtakins are successively born into the wombs of insects. (3) Anupàtakins in the wombs of birds. (4) Upapatakins in the wombs of aquatic animals. (5) Those, who are guilty of crimes leading to the loss of castes, are re-born in the wombs of amphibious animals. (6) Those, who are guilty of effecting hybridisation of castes, are re-born in the wombs of deer. (7) Those, who are guilty of crimes making men unworthy of receiving alms, take birth in the wombs of lower animals. (8) Those, who are guilty of committing crimes leading to defilement, are re-born in the wombs of out-cast women. (9) Those, who are guilty of Prakirna crimes, are re-born as fierce, carnivorous animals. (10) Those, who have taken forbidden food, or the food of one whose food should not be taken, are re-born as insects. (11) A gold stealer is re-born as a hawk. (12) An encroacher upon a good, public road is re-born as a serpent or a hole= dwelling animal. (1'3) A paddy-stealer is re-born as a mouse. (14) A stealer of bell-metal becomes a swan. (15) A water-stealer becomes a water-fowl. (16) A honey-stealer becomes a gad-fly. (17) A milk-stealer becomes a crow. (18.) A juice-stealer* becomes a

^{*} Such as sugar-cane-juice, etc.

dog. (19) A stealer of clarified butter becomes an ichneumon. (20) A meat-stealer becomes a vulture. (21) A lard-stealer becomes a cormorant. (22) An oil-stealer becomes a cockroach. (23) A salt-stealer becomes a cricket. (24) A stealer of milk-curd becomes a herom (25) A silk-stealer becomes a partridge. (26) A linenstealer becomes a frog. (27) A stealer of cotton threads becomes a curlew (Krauncha) (28) A cow-stealer becomes a lizard (Godhā) (29) A stealer of treacle becomes a Valguda* (bird). (30) A stealer of scents becomes a mole. (31) A stealer of edible leaves becomes a pea-cock. (31) A stealer of confectionery becomes a boar, (33) A stealer of uncooked grain becomes a porcupine. (34) A fire-stealer becomes a heron. (35) A stealer of house-hold implements becomes a wasp. (36) A stealer of red cloths becomes a Chakora bird. (37) An elephant-stealer becomes a tortoise. (38) A horse-stealer becomes a tiger. (39) A fruit or flowerstealer becomes a monkey. (40) A stealer of women becomes a bear. (41) A cart-stealer becomes a camel (42) A stealer of animals becomes a goat. (43)

The man, who wilfully steals an article belonging to another, or drinks clarified butter not offered unto the sacred fire, is sure to take birth in the womb of a lower animal. (44)

Women, guilty of these crimes, are reborn as females of those animals. (45)

Nanda explains Valguda as a kind of bat, which is evidently identical with Vaguada mentioned by Haradatta on Gautama, Chap. (XVII 34) Dr. Bulher suggests that it is the name of a species of large harbivorous bat (flying-fox) called Vaguad or Vagual in Guirati.

CHAPTER XLV.

Now, the sinners, let loose from hells after suffering torments therein, having worked up their way from the plane of animal life to that of human existence, are reborn with certain marks on their persons. (1)

Atibátákins shall be reborn as lepers. (2) A Brahmanicide, as a person suffering from pulmonary consumption. (3) A wine drinker, as one suffering from the disease known as black teeth. (4) A gold-stealer as one suffering from bad nails. (5) A defiler of his Guru's bed as one affected with a cutaneous affection (lit, diseased skin) (6) A traitor or slanderer, as one suffering from putrid nose (fetid-smelling coryza). (7) A base informer, as one with foul-breath. (8) A paddy stealer as a deformed person. (9) A person, who steals paddy by substituting bad for good paddy, will be reborn as one with a limb in excess. (10) A stealer of cooked food as a dyspeptic. (11) A stealer of words as a dumb person. (12) A cloth-stealer as one suffering from Psoriasis. (13) A horse stealer as a maimed one. (14) A foul-mouthed abuser of the gods and Brahmanas as a dumb person. (15) A poisoner as one with a loosebound tongue* (16) An incendiary as a lunatic. (17) He, who acts in hostility to his Guru, will be reborn as one suffering from epilepsy. (18) A cow-killer as a blind person. (19) So is the stealer of lamp. (20) An extinguisher of lamp, blind in the one eye. (21) A

The text has Lola jihva which signifies a natural looseness of the muscles of the tongue which impels the patient to constantly protrude and fraw in that organ owing to the abnormal accumulation of saliva in his mouth. It does not directly mean a stammerer, as Jolly has translated it, but stammering may ensue as one of the effects of the disease.

seller of tin, chowries, and lead as a washerman. (22) A seller of an animal with unbifurcated hoofs as a hunter (23) An eater of the food of a pander is reborn as a man, who suffers his mouth to be abused. (24) A thief, other than a stealer of gold, is reborn as a bell-man. (25) An usurer, as one suffering from vertigo (26) One, who eats dainties alone, as one suffering from intestinal glands of the Vâtaja (nervous) type. (27) A breaker of promise or contract, as a bald-pated one. 28) A Brahmacharin, who has broken the vow of chastity, as one suffering from Elephantiasis. (29)

A destroyer of other men's means of subsistence as an indigent one. (30) An oppressor of men as a lifelong invalid. (31)

Thus through the (dynamics) of specific acts men are born with specific marks on their persons, or blind, maimed, hunch-backed, one-eyed, deaf, dumb, dwarfish, or invalid, or as weaklings. Hence one should perform rites of expiation by all means. (32-33)

^{*} The text has Kundáshi which means one depending upon a Kunda for subsistance. 'The son of a woman born in adultery by a man while her husband is living is (Patyau Jivati), Kunda, (Syat), M. S. 3. 174.

See also. Yajnavalkya 1. 122 and 224 and Manu 3 158 and not persons born in adultery, in general, as Jolly has translated it.

[†] The text has Ghantike, which means one whose duty is to ring the bell. It is synonemous with Ghantá-túda, a bell-man. Jolly has translated as a "bard."

[‡] The text has Bhrāmari, which means one suffering from Bhrama, vertigo or giddiness. Jolly has translated it as epileotic.

The text has Vatagulmi, which signifies a person suffering from intestinal glands, due to the excited or agitated condition of the bodily. Vayu (neural energy). Jolly has translated it as rheumatic which is manifestly incorrect.

The text has Avakirni which means a Brahmachdrin who has broken his plighted continence, not breakers of the vow of chastity in general, as Jolly has translated it.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE following constitutes a Krichchha penance. (1) Do not eat for three days. (2) Bathe three times, each day. (3) Plunge into the water at each of the three baths and recite the Aghamarshanam Mantra. (4—5) Remain standing in the day. (6) Seated in the night (7) Make the gift of a milch cow at the close of the penance. (8)

This is Aghamarshanam* (9) For three days take meal in the evening; for three days take meal in the morning, and for three days take that which is obtained without solicitation, and fast for three days, -thist is what constitutes a Prajápatyam (10) For three days drink hot water, for three days take warm clarified butter. for three days take warm milk, and fast for (the last) three days. This is what constitutes a Tapta Krichchha (penance). (11) The penance practised in the same manner by substituting cold for hot water, clarified butter, and milk is called a Sheeta Krichchham. To live on milk alone for twenty one days (in succession) constitutes a Krichchhâti Krichchham (austerest of the austere; penances). (13) To live on water (Udak) and powders of fried barley grains (Saktu) for a month constitutes an Udaka-krichchham (water-penance). (14) Thus to live upon stems of lotus plants is called Mula Krichchham (root penance). (15) Living on Vilva fruits for a month is called Vilva Krichchham (Vilva-penance) (16) A continuous fasting for twelve days constitutes a Paraka penance. (17) Take cow's urine, cow-milk, curdled cow-milk, melted cow-

^{*} The same penance may be also practised by fasting for three days and by reading the Aghamarsham Sukiam at its close.

[†] The term of a Prajapatyam penance is twelve days,

butter, and washing of Kusha grass on the first day and fast on the day following:-This is what is called a Santapanam penance. (18-19) Habitual taking of any of these substances such as, cow-milk, etc., one day, and fasting on the alternate day (for a weak) constitutes what is called a Maha Santapanam. (20) Taking any of these substances alone on the three successive days and thus for a period of eighteen days, alternated by six sets. of three days' fasting, constitutes what is called an Ati-Santapanam (penance). (21) Eating of oil-cakes after the first day of fasting, followed by a day of fasting; taking of the foam of rice-boilings on the next day, followed by a day of fasting, taking of whey on the next day followed by a day of fasting, taking of barley-powders on the next day followed by a day of fasting constitute what is called a Tulá-purusha (penance). Taking of decoctions of Kusha blades, Palasha leaves, Audumvara leaves, Padma leaves, Vata leaves, Shanka-pushpi leaves and leaves of Brahmi plants, respectively, each day, for a week, constitutes what is called a Parna-Krichchha penance (leaf-penance) (22-23) A full shorn, self-controlled, votary bathing, three times a day. and lying on a couch, is alone competent to practise any of these Krichchha (austere) penances. (24) Whileengaged in practising any of these penances, one shall renounce all speaking with women and degraded persons, recite the sacred Mantras, and cast libations (of melted butter) in the sacrificial fire according to his might. (25)

CHAPTER XLVII.

Now about Chándráyanah (1) Let a man take morsels of food, unvarying in size, (while engaged in

practising this penance) (2) He shall increase the number of his morsels with that of the lunar phases during the light fortnight (3) Successively decreasing it by one, each day, during the dark fortnight, fasting on the day of the new moon. This is what is called a Châi drâyanah. There are two kinds of Chândrayanah, Yavamadhya (barley-middled) and Pipili-madhya. (Ant-middled) A Chandrayanah during the middle (of the term) of which a new moon occurs is called Antiniddled. (4-5) That in the middle of which a of full. moon occurs is called barley-middled. (6) That in which, a Yati takes eight morsels of food, each day, for a month, is also called a Chándrayanah. (7) That in which one takes four morsels of food in the morning and four morsels of food in the evening is called an Infant Chandrayanah (8) Eating any how three hundred less sixty morsels of food in the course of a month is called' Sâmanya (general) Chandrayanah. (9) O Earth, the seven, holy Rishis, as well as the gods Brahmá and Rudra, having practised this penance of yore, acquired splendid existences. (10)

CHAPTER XEVIII.

Considering himself as weighed down with sin, committed by his own acts, let a man cook a handful of barley-gruel for his own use.* (1) He shall not cast oblations of the same in fire. (2) Neither must be make the Vali offerings. (3) Let him consecrate this barley-gruel with the (sacred) Mantras, respectively in

^{*} After it has become sold after the cooking.

its unboiled, boiling and cold stages. (4) Protect the boiling barley-gruel, by tying Kusha blades round the neck of the cooking pot, and by reciting the Mantram, which runs as follows:-The holy Soma, who is the Brahmā (highest priest) among the gods, the leader among the clear-visioned seers,* the Rishi among Brahmanas, the buffalo among horned animals, the falcon among birds, the Svadhiti tree among the forest trees. tricles down murmuring and imparting holiness. (5-6) He shall take that barley-gruel by pouring it out in a separate vessel. (7) He shall cast oblations of the same unto the fire of his own soul (eat that), and recite the following Mantram: - Salutation unto the gods that are born of mind, the upholders of the mind, the intelligent sons of vitality. May they protect us, may they purify us. (8-9) Then after having sipped water, he shall touch his navely and recite the Mantra running as:-Rest contented in our stomach, O ye waters, and ye barleycorns, after having been bathed. They shall not prove unwholesome, or incongenial to us, conferring health and immortality, and increasing our sacrifices. ‡ (10) The intelligent one shall (perform this rite) for three days; (11) A sinner, for six days. (12) Any of the Mahapatakins will be purified by taking it for seven days. (13) Taking it for [twelve days extinguishes even sins committed by one's ancestors. (14) Taking

^{*} The text has Kavi. Sayana has uniformly explained the term as synonimous with Krantadarshi, a man with a vision extending far beyond the range of that of ordinary mortals, or with a knowledge penetrating far into the darkness beyond the horizon of human knowledge.

[†] The text has Nabhimálabheta. Jolly has translated it as "let him seize the centre of the vessel."

[†] The text has Rita-bridha Iti. Jolly has translated it as increasers of justice.

it for a month extinguishes all sin. (15). Taking gruel of barley corns, passed off indigested with the excrements of a cow, for twenty one days, likewise extinguishes all sin.† (16) The barley-gruel should be conserrated by reciting the following Mantra.

Thou art barley, the king of all food-grains (Dhánya). Varuna is thy presiding deity. Mixed with honey thou dost extinguish all kinds of sin. The holy Rishis have proclaimed thee as purifying and sin-absolving. Barley is clarified butter, barley is honey; barley is water, barley is ambrosia. O you barley corns, efface my sins, and iniquities I have committed by words, by acts and by evil thoughts. (17—18) O ye barley corns, extinguish the sin I have committed by my mind, and body, avert distress and ill-fortune. (19)

O ye barley corns, absolve me of sins I have committed through partaking of food licked by dogs or swine, or defiled by the touch of leavings, and purify me from the stain of negligence to my parents. (20)

Purify me from the sin of eating the food of a courtesan, of a hotel-keeper, of a thief, of a S'udra, as well as that due to my eating on the occasion of a Nava S'rāddha, or of a Jāta S'rāddha ceremony. (21)

O ye barley corns, purify me from the sin of cunningness I have practised out of ignorance, foolishness, or in my infancy, or in royal courts of justice, or by stealing gold. or by speaking ill of any Bráhmana, by

[†] Gonikara muktanam Yawanam is the word that occurs in the text, which means barley corn passed off undigested by a cow with her excrements and not, as Jolly has translated it, "dissolved in excrements of a cow. The use of such barley grains is recommended by Charaka in certain types of wrinary complaints; and they were considered wholesome and purifying by our ancient Rishis.

officiating as a priest at the sacrifice of one, who should not be so served. (22)

CHAPTER XLIX.

FAST on the eleventh day of the light fortnight in the month of Agraháyana, and worship the god Vásudeva with offerings of flowers, lighted lamps, burning incensesticks, and scents, on the twelfth day, and feed the Bráhmanas as well. By practising this vow for a year, one is absolved of all sin. By practising this vow, life long, one takes birth in the White Island (Shveta Dvipa), famous in the Puranas as the favourite abode of Vishnu. (1—4)

By practising this vow on the twelfth days of the moon's wane and increase, for a year, one goes to heaven; to the region of Vishnu, by practising it for life. Likewise, on the fifteenth day of the fort-night. (5—7)

By worshipping* Keshava, the embodiment of Yoga, on the day of the full moon, and Keshava, the exponent of Brahma, on the day of the new moon, one attains the nature of Brahma, the highest of all existences. (8)

The day of the full-moon, when the moon is found in the company of the Jupiter in the sky, is called *Mahati*. The twelfth day of the light fortnight in the month of *S'rāvana*, marked by the asterism *S'ravanā*, is also known by the same epithet; fasts and gifts observed and made on these days bear infinite fruits. (9—10)

^{*} According to Nanda Pandit the two forms of Vishnu mentioned here should be regarded as two different deities and worshipped as salutation unto Brahma-Keshava and salutation unto Yoga-Keshava.

CHAPTER L.

LET a man build a cottage in the forest and live therein. (1) Let him bathe three times, each day. (2) He shall beg alms in the village, confessing his own guilt. (3) And sleep on a grass-cushion. (4) This is the Great penance (Mahá-Vratam). (5) Having unintentionally killed a Bráhman, one shall practise this (Mahá Vratam) penance for twelve years, (6) or having unintentionally killed a Kshatriya, engaged in performing a sacrifice, (7) or a pregnant woman, or a woman in her menses, (8) or a woman of the family of Atri, (9) or a friend. (10) This Mahá-Vratam penance should be doubly practised (by a regicide) for (intentionally) killing a king. (11) A quarter part less of this penance should be practised for wilfully killing an ordinary Kshatriya. (12) A half part of the penance for killing an (ordinary) Vais'ya. (13) Half of that (quarter) for killing a S'udra. (14) In all these penances the penitent shall carry a human skull on his staff. (15) He shall be compassionate to all creatures. (16) Clean shorn, he shall follow the cows for a month. (17) He shall sit down after the cows are seated, and remain standing when they will so remain. (18) He shall succour them when distressed. (19) Protect them from evils. (20) He shall not protect himself from cold, etc., before taking steps for their similar relief. (21) Let him bathe in the urine of a cow. (22) and live on cow-milk. (23) This is what is called Cow-penance (Govratam), which should be practised for expiating the sin of cow-killing. (24) Having killed an elephant, one shall make a gift of five Nila bulls; (25) of a cloth after having killed a horse. (26) of a one-year-old bullock after having killed an ass, or a lamb, or a goat. (27-28)

A krishnalam weight of gold should be gifted away for the expiation of the sin of killing a camel. (29) Having killed a dog, one shall fast for three days, (30) Having killed any of these animals, such as a mouse, a cat, an ichneumon, a frog, a Dundubha snake, or an Ajagara (boa constrictor), one shall fast and feed a Brahmana with Krisharu and make the gift of an ironrod. (31) Having killed a lizard, an owl, a crow, or a fish, one shall fast for three days. (32) Having killed any of these animals such as a swan, a heron, a crane, a Madgu, a monkey, a hawk, a Bhása or a Chakraváka, (osprey), one shall make the gift of a cow to a Brahmana. (33) Having killed a snake, one shall make the gift of an Abhri* of black iron (steel). (34) Having killed an eunuch, one shall make the gift of a Bhara weight of Palala. (35) Of a pitcher of a clarified butter after having killed a boar. (36) Of a Drona (thirty-two seers) of sesame after baving killed a partridge. (37) Of a twoyears-old bullock after having killed a parrot. (38) Of a three-years-old bullock after having killed a Krauncha. (39) Of a milch-cow after having killed a carnivorous beast. (40) Of a female calf after having killed a harbivorous animal. (41) One shall live, for three nights, on milk alone after having killed an animal not mentioned herein. (42) A killer of a bird not mentioned herein shall eat in the night. (43) Or shall make the gift of a Māsha weight of silver. (44) One shall fast after having killed any water-frequenting animal. (45)

After having killed a thousand of invertibrate animals or a cart-load of vertibrate ones, one shall practike a penance similar to that (laid down in connection with) killing a S'udra. (46)

^{*} A kind of digging implement,

A little should be given to a Bráhmana after having killed a vertibrate animal, the practice of *Pránáyáma* is the purification for killing a bone-less one. (47)

Having felled any fruit-bearing tree, or cut a shrub or a flowering creeper or a climbing plant, one shall recite a hundred Riks. (48)

Drinking clarified butter is the atonement for killing all kinds of small creatures, born of food-grains or sweet sap or juice, or of fruits or flowers. (49)

Having wantonly* cut cereals, whether sown in ploughed fields or growing spontaneously in the forest, one shall live on milk alone for a day and follow the cows. (50)

CHAPTER LI.

A DRINKER of spirituous liquors shall abstain from all religious rites and live upon grains, separated from husks, for a year. (1) Having knowingly taken any of the twelve kinds of bodily excrements, or of the twelve spirituous liquors, one shall practise a Chàndràyana penance. (2) Same is the expiating penance for eating garlic, onions, or red garlic, or plants having similar smells, or the meat of village pigs, of village cocks, of asses, and of cows. (3) In all these cases twice-born ones shall be initiated a second time at the close of the penance. (4) Clean shaving of the head, wearing girdles, carrying of staffs, alms-begging and practice of Brahmacharyam should be omitted in rites of second initiation. (5) Having eaten the flesh of any five-toed

^{*} The text has Vrithdlambhe which means for purposes other than those of a religious sacrifice or divine worship.

animal, other than a hare, porcupine, Godha, rhinoceros, or a tortoise, one shall fast for seven days. (6) Having eaten the food of a hotel-keeper, of a courtesan, of a thief, or of a professional singer, one shall live on milk alone for seven days. (7) Likewise, after having taken the boiled rice (food) of a carpenter, or of a leathermanufacturer.* (8) Similarly, after having eaten that of an usurer, of a degraded person, of one who has performed the initiatory (rite of a Soma sacrifice), of a chain-bound prisoner, of one under a curse or accused of a heinous crime, or of an eunuch. (9) Likewise, of an unchaste woman, of an arrogant person, of one who lives by practising medicine, of a hunter, of a hardhearted person, or of one who eats the leaving of food. (10) Likewise, of a woman without a son or a husband (unprotected woman), of a gold-smith, of one's enemy. of a degraded person. (11) Likewise, of a back-bite, t of a liar, of one who has transgressed the law, or of him who sells himself, or Soma juice. ‡ (12) Of a professional dancer, of a weaver, of an ungrateful person, of a washerman. (13) Or of an iron-smith, of a Nishada, of a stageplayer, of a manufacturer of bamboo-made articles, or of a seller of arms. (14) Or of a trainer of dogs, of a wine-brewer, of an oil-manufacturer, or of a washerman. (15) Or of a woman in her menses, or of a

^{*} The particle "cha" implies the food of any other degraded person such as a fisherman etc.,——Nanda.

[†] The text has *Pis'una*, which Kulluka Bhatta has explained as *Parokshe Paranindákári*, one who calumniates a person at his back. Jolly has translated it as a malignant informer.

[‡] The text has Rasa-Vrikrayinamcha. Rasa here means Somajuice or any other fermented vegetable sap or juice, the sale of unfermented juice being not degrading according to the Smriti, Jolly has translated it as "mollasses."

woman living in the same house with her paramour. (16) Likewise, after having eaten food looked at by a fœticide, or touched by a woman in her flow, or biked off by a bird,* or touched by a dog, or smelled by a cow. (17) Similarly, after having taken that which is willfully trampled under feet, or sneezed upon by a person. (18) Likewise, after having eaten the food of an insane, angry or diseased person. Or that which is unconsecrated, as well as the flesh of an animal wantonly killed (i.e., not on the occasion of a sacrifice.) (20) Having eatth all species of fish other than the Pathina, Rohita, Rájiva, Simhatunda, and Sakula fishes, one shall fast for three days. (21) The same is the penance for eating the flesh of all other aquatic animals. (22) Having taken water kept in a vessel of spirituous liquor, one shall take the water boiled with Sankhapushpi creeper, for a week; (23) For five days, after having drunk that kept in the vessel of a beverage. (24) A drinker of Soma juice, who smells the mouth of a drinker of spirituous liquors, shall thrice repeat the Aghamarshanam suktam, while immersed in water, and live on clarified butter for a day. (25) Having eaten the flesh of an ass, of a camel, or of a crow, one shall practise a Chandrayanah penance. (26) Likewise, after having eaten the flesh of an unknown animal, or dry meat, of meat kept in a slaughter-house. (27) Having (unknowingly) eaten the flesh of a carnivorous beast or bird, one shall practise a Tapta Krichchham penance. (28)

Having (unknowingly) eaten the flesh of a Kalavinka, of a Plava, of a Chakravaka, of a swan, of a

^{*} The text has Patatrin, Nanda interprets it as "crows;" Kulluka as "crows and the like."

[†] Compare Yajnavalkya. Chap I. 160-167. us.

Rajfudâla, of a Sârasa, of a Dâtyuha, of a S'uka, of a S'urika, of a crane, of a heron. of a cuckoo, or of a wagtail, one shall fast for three days. (29) Likewise, after having eaten the flesh of an animal with unbifurcated hoofs, or possessed of two rows of teeth. (30) Similarly, for a day and night, after having eaten the flesh of any bird excepting the franceline partridge, the Kapinjala, the (quail) Lávaka, the peahen and the peacock. (31) He shall drink, for a day, water boiled with Brahmi plants, after having knowingly eaten any insect. (32) He shall do the same penance for eating (unwares) flesh of a dog. (33) He shall practise a Santapanam penance for eating (unwares) mushrooms known as Chhatrakam or Kavakam. (34) For eating stale 'preparations of barley, wheat, or milk, or preparations of food containing clarified butter, sour gruel, and things prepared, over night, without the admixture of sugar (lit. modification of khanda treacle), one should fast for one day.* (35) Likewise, for eating (unwares) the juice flowing from an incision in a tree, (plants) raised in unclean substances, and the red exudations of trees. (36) Likewise, for unknowingly eaten the roots of waterlilly, and Krisara, + Samyáva, sweet porridge, cakes,

^{*} Jolly has omitted the qualifying or adjective clause of Khándavam Varjayitva in his translation of the text, which lays down that the penance should be done for eating only those kinds of stale barley-preparations etc., that are made without the admixture of sugar. The text imposes a limitation which the learned translator has evidently lost sight of in his rendering of the line.

[†] Dallana Mis ra in his celebrated commentary on the Sushruta Samhita describes Kris. rrá as a gruel-like preparation of rice, sesamum, and Masha pulse boiled together.

[‡] Samyáva—A kind of cake or pastry made with wheat-flower, milk and honey baked in a butter-pot and seasoned with powdered

and Shaskulis* not offered unto the gods, as well as rice-offerings before they are dedicated to the deity and libations of clarified butter before they are cast in the fire, (lit. before the performance of the Homa). (37) Likewise, for drinking the milk of she-animals excepting cows, she-goats and cow-buffalos. † (38) As well as the milk of a cow, she-goat or she-buffalo before the expiry of the tenth day of her parturition. (39) Likewise, for taking the milk of a cow whose milk flows out of itself, or of a cow in her heat, I or of one whose calf is dead. (40) Likewise, for taking the milk of a cow that eats ordures. (41) And for taking any thing turned sour except milk-curd. (42) A Brahmachárin, who has partaken of a S'rāddha repast, shall do a Prājapatyam penance. (43) He shall sit in water for one entire day. (44) For taking honey and meat at one time, one shall do a Projapatyam penance. (45) Having taken any thing previously eaten by a cat, by a crow, by an ichneumon, or by a mouse, one shall drink the expressed juice of Bráhmí plants. (46) Having partaken of anything previously eaten by a dog, one shall fast for a whole day, and take Panchagavyam after that. (47)

pepper, cardemom-powders and ginger-bits: Samita Madhudugdhena Modayitvá Sushobhanam, Pachet Ghritottare bhande, kshiped-bhande nave tatah, samyavohsau yutas' churnair-khandaila marichardrakai.

^{*} Shaskuli is a kind of confectionary made with stuffings like our modern Puris and kachauris.

[†] Nanda infers from the use of "cha" that the same penance is ordained fer tasting excrements of these animals.

[‡] The text has Syandusi, which may also mean a cow that has seen a bull or a cow that has borne two calves at the same time.

Having (unknowingly) taken the excrements of a five-toed animal, one shall fast for seven days. (48) Having partaken of an A'ma S'raadha repast, one shall live on milk alone for three days. (40) A Brahmana having unknowingly taken the leaving of a S'udra, shall live on milk alone for seven days. (50) A Bráhmana, having unknowingly eaten the leaving of a Vais'ya, shall live on milk alone for five days. (51) For having taken the leaving of a Kshatriya, for three days; (52) and for one day, for having eaten the leaving of a Brahmana. (53) A Kshatriya, having eaten the leaving of a S'udra, shall live on milk alone for five days. (54) For eating the leaving of a Vais'ya, he shall live on milk for three nights. (55). Likewise, a Vais'ya, having eaten the leavings of a S'udra's plate, shall do the same penance. (56) Having eaten the food of a Chandala, one shall fast for three nights. (57) A Paraka penance is the expiation for eating the cooked lood of a Chandála. (58)

Under no circumstance shall a Brahmana eat the flesh of an animal, not consecrated with Mantras, but he will eat, in conformity with the injunctions of the eternal scriptures, the flesh of an animal, consecrated with Mantras and duly offered on the occasion of a sacrifice. (59)

A wanton-killer of an animal shall suffer pangs for as many number of years in this world as that of hairs on the body of the slaughtered animal, and shall find no respite in the world to come. (60)

The self-begotten (Brahma) created beasts for the purposes of religious sacrifice. A religious sacrifice is for the elevation of all universe; hence slaughter (animal-killing) is no slaughter (animal-killing) in a religious sacrifice. (61)

The slayer of animals for gain stands charged with a lesser sin in the next world than the one who eats the flesh of an animal, killed for purposes other than that of a S'rauta (Vedic) sacrifice. (62)

Cereals, cattle, beasts, trees, and birds, killed for the purposes of a religious sacrifice, are reborn in planes of higher existence. (63)

Animals should be killed only on the occasions of *Madhuparka*, *Dava*, *Pitra* and other religious sacrifices, and not on any other occasion. (64)

A' twice-born one, well-versed in the real imports of the Vedas, who kills an animal on the occasion of a religious sacrifice, causes the elevation of his own soul as well as that of the animal killed in the sacrifice. (65)

A self-controlled Brahmana, whether dwelling in the forest, or in his own house or in the house of his preceptor, shall never betake to killing, unsanctioned by the Vedas. (66)

Acts (of) killing, which are sanctioned by the Vedas in this world, should be regarded as (acts of) non-killing, since it is from the Vedas that all religion (virtue) has emanated. (67)

He, who, for his own pleasure, kills harmless beasts,* should be regarded as dead in life; such a man shall know no happiness, here or hereafter. (68)

He, who desists (lit: wishes not) from inflicting pain, on any animal, either of death or confinement, (is really) the well-wisher of all creatures, such a man enjoys extreme felicity. (69)

^{*} Nanda interprets the couplet to mean that it is no sin to sportively kill beasts of grey.

He, who has annihilated all killing propensities, shall obtain what he will contemplate, do, or fix his heart upon. (70)

Meat can not be obtained without killing a living creature, killing leads to hell; hence, let a man refrain from killing any creature whatsoever. (71)

Considering the origin of meat,* and with an eye to the pain which an animal suffers in death or incarceration, let a man refrain from taking all kinds of meat. (72)

He, who does not take meat by transgressing the law (by infringing the rules of the Vedas), like a *Pis'ācha*, earns the love of all, and enjoys an immunity from disease. (73)

He who sanctions the killing of an animal, he who quarters its dead body after killing, he who actually kills it with his own hand, its seller and purchaser, he who cooks its meat, he who serves out the cooked meat (to the diners) and he who eats it—these are the killers. (74)

A greater sinner exists not (in this world) than he who wishes to increase the flesh of his body by eating meat, without first offering it to his departed manes. (75)

The merit of a non-eater of meat, as well as that of one who celebrates a horse-sacrifice, each year, for a hundred years, is equal. (76)

The merit, which one acquires by renouncing meatdiet, can not be acquired by living on holy fruits or flowers; even a forest-dwelling hermit fails to acquire that by living on *Nivara* grains (77) The animal

^{*} According to the S'ruti, flesh is the product of the menstrual blood of the mother, the latter being always impure.—(Nanda)

whose meat I take in this world shall eat my flesh in the next. This is the etymology of the term Mansa (meat) as given by the wise (78)

CHAPTER LH.

A STEALER of gold, owned by a Brahmana, and less than eigty Ratis in weight, shall make over a club to the king, confessing his own guilt. (1) Killed, or struck (by the king with that club) he shall be purified. (2) Or he shall do a Mahâvrata penance, for twelve years, (3) Like the man who appropriates a trust property (to his own use). (4) A stealer of paddy or wealth shall practise a Prajapatyam penance for a year. (5) He, who steals another's slave, whether male or female, or (takes wrongful possession) of a field, or of a tank, belonging to another, shall practise a Chândrayana penance. (6) He, who steals an article of small value, shall do a Santapanam penance. (7) He, who has stolen articles of confectionary, solid food, drinks or cordials beds, cushions, fruits, edible roots (vegetable tubers), or fruits belonging to another, shall take the Panchagavyam com. position. (8) He, who has stolen hays, wood, trees, dry food, treacle, leather, cloth or meat (belonging to another) shall fast for three days. (9) A stealer of gems, pearls, corais, copper, silver, iron, or Indian bell-metal (white copper) shall live on particles of rice for twelve days. (10) He, who has stolen a cotton, silken, or woolen cloth, shall live on milk for three days. (11) He, who steals an animal with cloven or uncloven feet, shall fast for three days. (12) He, who has stolen a bird, or a scent, or a rope of thread, or an article made of

Bamboo (such as a winnow, etc.) shall fast for one day. (13)

A stealer shall any how make over the stolen good to its rightful owner, and then practise a penance for the expiation of the sin.* (14)

The man, who has stolen any article, by transgressing the injunctions of the moral codes, shall be bereft of that particular article in his next existence, in whatever caste he may be reborn. (15)

Inasmuch as the life, virtue and desire (of a man) are based on wealth, by all means one should, refrain from destroying (robbing) other men's wealth. (16)

Of a thief and a destroyer of animal-life, a thief shall come to greater grief, (17)

CHAPTER LIII.

HAVING visited the bed of a forbidden woman, one, clad in a garment of bark, shall practise a *Prájápatyam* for a year, in the forest, in the manner of a *Mahá-Vrata*, penance. (1) Similarly, after having gone unto another man's wife. (2) Having had incest with a cow, one

^{*} The text has Dattvaivápahritam Drawyam dhanikasyápyu-pdyatah, Práyas'chittumtatah Kuryát Kalmashasyápanutteya—which implies the sense that the performance of an expiatory penance by a thief is entirely contingent upon his any how restoring the stolen article to its rightful owner, which is primarily obligatory. By any means he must first restore the stolen thing to its owner, failing which he is not even competent to do the penance of atonement. The loss of the owner must be first made good, and then, and then only the thief can seek absolution. Jolly has translated it as "though a thief may have restored to the owner the stolen property, he must still perform a penance."

shall practise a Govrata penance. (3 For holding sexual intercourse with a man, for unnatural crimes with a woman, for practising self-abuse, for holding sexual intercourse in water, by day, or in a bullock-cart, a man shall bathe with all his clothes on. (4) By holding sexual intercourse with a Chandala woman, one becomes equal with her in caste. (5) For holding intercourse (unwares) with her one shall practise two Chandrayanas. (6) A single Prajapatyam for holding sexual intercourse with a beast or with a prostitute. A woman, defiled only one time, shall practise the same penance as laid down in respect of a man going unto another man's wife. (7—8)

The sin, which a Brahmana committs by going unto an adultress who has forsaken her husband (*Vrishali*),* for one night, he can only extinguish by living on alms and constantly repeating the *Gâyatri* for three years. (9)

CHAPTER LIV.

It a man associates with a sinner, he must do the same penance as the sinner himself (t) A Brahmana

^{*}The term Vrishali may either mean a Sudra woman, or woman in her menses, or a barren woman, or an unmarried girl of twelve years of age, or an unmarried girl remaining in her father's house in whom menstruation has commenced, or a mother of a still-born child, or a faithless wife. The guilt comtemplated in the text is committed by holding sexual intercourse with an adultress as Yama, after discurring the different meanings of Vrishali, has very explicitlylaid down (Vide Yama Samhita Chapter I. V. 27). Jolly has translated Vrishali as a Chandala woman, which is incorrect.

She, who deserts her own faithful husband and commits adultery with another is called a *Vrishali*. *Vrishali* is not a Sudra woman Yanta Samhita Chapter I, 27.

who has drink water from a well in which a five-toed animal has perished, or which has been extremely defiled, shall fast for three days. (2) A Kshatriya shall fast for two days. (3) A Vais'ya for one day only. (4) (And) a Sudra shall take his meal in the night* (under the circumstances. (5) All of them (except the S'udra) must take Panchagavyam at the close of the penance. (6) If a S'udra drinks Panchagavyam, and if a Brahmana drinks wine, both of them will go to the great howling hell (Mahā-rauravam). (7) A husband, farling to visit his undiseased wife during her menstrual period,† excepting the days of Parva, shall fast for three nights. (8) A false witness shall do the penance of a Brahmanicide (9). He, who, after defecation or urination, has failed to wash the orifices of the organs (concerned) with water, shall bathe with all his clothes on, and perform a Mahā-Vyāhriti Homa‡ (10) He, who has held sexual intercourses after sun-rise, shall bathe with all his clothes on, and repeat the Gayatri one hundred and eight times. (11) Having been bitten by dog, a jackal, a domestic pig, an ass, an ape, a crow, or a public prostitute, one shall approach a current stream of water and practise sixteen Pranayamas. (12)

[•] The text has Naktam, which means a Nakta-Vratam, or taking a meal in the night. Jolly has translated it as "fast for a night."

[†] The Ritukāla or menstrual period during which sexual latercourse with a wife is recommended lasts for twelve days from after the fourth day of the monthly flow.

[‡] According to Nanda Pandit the particle "cha" implies that he shall also touch a cow. Jolly has translated Anuarka as without water being near.

[§] The text has Nirmukta which means who has spent nimself. Jolly has translated the term as "surprised asleep," which may be equally correct.

He, who has neglected (deserted) his Vedas and sacred fire, shall thrice bathe, and sleep on the bare floor, and take a single meal obtained by begging, each day, for a year. (13)

For setting one's self up by false statements, and for falsely accusing or abusing one's Guru, he must live on milk, for a month. (14) An athiest, a man who lives the life of an athiest,* an ungrateful person, a trader who uses false weights, or one who deprives the livelihood of a Brahmana, shall live on alms for a a year. (15) An unmarried elder brother whose younger brother is married, a younger brother who gets himself married before his elder, an unmarried elder sister whose younger sister is married, the relative who gives such a girl in marriage, and the priest who officiates at the ceremony, shall perform the Chandrayana; penance. (16) He, who sells living creatures, land, religious merit and Soma, must perform the Tapta Krichchha. (17) He, who sells, ginger, cereals, scents, flowers, vegetable roots, leather, ratan, beans, skeletal bones, hair, ashes, husks, skulls, milk, sesame-cakes; sesame, or oil, shall practise a Prajapatyam. (18) He, who sells S'leslimataka fruits, shellac, wax, shells, tin, mother of pearls, lead, steel, Audumvara, and articles made of rhinoceros-horns, shall practise a Chandrayana penance. (10) He, who sells red-clothes, cochineal tint, gems, scents, treacle, sweet juice or wool, shall fast for three days. (20) He, who sells meat, salt, shellac, or milk, shall practise a Chándráyana. (21) He should be re-initiated with the thread. (22) For riding an ass

^{*} Several editions read Váhyāh, which means lowcaste people who live outside the precincts of a town or village. Jolly has adopted this reading.

or a camel, or for bathing, sleeping, or eating naked one shall practise three Pránáyámas. (23)

A recipient of improper gifts, or of gifts from unworthy persons, is purified by repeating, three thousand times, in an intent spirit, the *Gayatri Mantra*, by living in a cow-pasture for a month, and by subsisting on milk for three days. (24)

He who has officiated as a priest at the sacrifice of one who is not fit to be so served, he who has performed the funeral rite for a stranger, he who has practised a magic of destruction, and he who has celebrated an Ahina* sacrifice, shall regain his purity by practising three Krichchha penances. (25)

Those whose rites of Sāvitri initiation have not been performed at proper times (Vrātyas) shall be caused to practise three Krichchha penances, and shall be again duly initiated with the thread. (26)

The same penance should be done by twice-born ones, seeking to atone for having done improper acts and for having neglected the duties of Bráhmanism. (27)

Brahmanas, who have earned money by condemnable means, shall regain their purity by renouncing that money, as well as by doing penances and repeating the sacred Mantras. (28)

For omitting to perform acts, performances of which are enjoined as daily obligatory by the Vedas, as well

^{*} An Ahina sacrifice, according to Nanda Pandit, is one connected with repeated drinking of Soma-Juice and lasting from two to twelve days. Medhâtithi in his commentary on the Manu Samhitá (Chapter XI 198) describes it as a sacrifice extending over two days or more. Kulluk (ibid) states that it lasts for three days or more and is alleged in the Vedas to cause impurity.

as for breaking the vow of Snataka, fasting is the only atonement. (29)

For aiming, or raising a stick against a Brahmana, a Krichchha penance must be performed; for striking him, an Ati-Krichchha penance; for fetching blood on his person, a Krichchhati Krichchha penance. (30)

Let the virtuous have no dealings with the unexpiated sinners who have not practised the proper penances of atonement, nor speak lightly of them after they have performed such penances. (31)

A virtuous person shall never associate with a killer of an infant, of a woman, or of a person taken under protection, nor with an ungrateful wretch, even after they have performed proper penances for their guilt. (32)

Infants under sixteen years of age, old men of eighty years, women, and sick folks shall do only half of the penance enjoined to be performed for the crime they are guilty of. (33)

For the expiation of crimes not herein specially provided for, expiatory penances should be laid down in consideration of the age of the penitent and the nature of the crime he is guilty of. (34)

CHAPTER LV.

Now about the expiatory penances for crimes committed in secret. (1) A killer of a Bráhmana shall take an ablution in a current stream of water, and practise sixteen *Prándyámas*, and live on a *Havishya* meal, once a day, for a month, whereby he will be purified. (2) At the close of the penance he shall make the gift of a

milch cow (3) A drinker of spirituous liquors is purified by practising the vow of Aghamarshanam. (4) A gold-stealer is purified by ten thousand times muttering the Gâyatri. (5) One who has defiled the bed of his preceptor will be purified by muttering the Purusha Suktam and performing a Homa, after having fasted for three days. (6)

As a horse-sacrifice, the king of sacrifices, removes all sin, so Aghamarshanam Suktam extinguishes all sin. (7)

Let a twice-born one practise *Prânâyâma* for the extinction of all sin; all the sins of a twice-born one is consumed by the (fire of) *Prânâyâma*. (8)

With his breath-wind held in suspense let a twiceborn one thrice recite the Gâyatri with the Vyâhriti, Pranava and Gâyatri S'iras (mantras), this is called Pranayama. (9)

The lord of created beings ((Prajāpati) milched "A," "U," and "Ma," the component letters of the Praṇava (Om) and the "Bhu," "Bhuva" and "Sva," (the Vyáhritis) from the three Vedas as their essence. 10

Prajāpati, the supreme lord of the universe, milched the three feet of the Gáyatri (running as) Tat, etc. from the three Vedas. (II)

By muttering this sound (Om) and the Gâyatri preceded by the Vyâhritis, at morning and evening, each day, one acquires the same religious merit which a Veda-knowing Brâhmana acquires by reading the three Vedas. (12)

By muttering this trinity of *Mantras* (Gåyatri, Pranava and Vyāhriti), for a thousand times, outside the village, a man is enabled to cast off all sin in the course of a month as a snake casts off its slough. (13)

A Bråhmana, a Kshatriya and a Vaishya; bereft of this trinity of Mantras, and of their daily religious duties at the proper time, become condemnable in the society of the virtuous. (14)

The three great Vyâhriti Mantras, as well as the Tripadà (three-footed) Gàyatri preceded by the eternal Pranava should be regarded as the mouth of (way of attaining) Brahma. (15)

He, who unremittingly mutters the Gàyatri Mantra, each day, for three years, becomes ethereal as the sky and light as the air* and attains the Supreme Brahma. (16)

The single-lettered (Mantra, Om) is the supreme Brahma; Pranayama is the greatest of all penitential austerities; nothing is greater than the Savitri (Mantra), truth-speaking is greater than the vow of reticence. 17)

All the Vedic rites of *Homa*, Japa etc., are perishable; eternal and undecaying is the *Pranava*, the exponent of Brahma, the lord of beings. (18)

Japa-yajnas (sacrifices of mental repetitions of Mantras) are ten times greater than ritualistic sacrifices (Vidhi Yajnas such as Darsha Paurnamáshi etc.) mentioned in the Vedas: Low-mutterings of Mantras (Upángshu-Yapa) are a hundred times, and mental recitations of Mantras are a thousand times more meritorious than the Vidhi-Yajnas. (10)

The four Páka-Yajnast which are so intimately con-

^{*} the text has Váyu-Bhuta, Kha-Murtimán. It means that the votary can go anywhere he pleases like the air and assume any shape or become bereft of all forms like the ether.

[†] The four Paka-Yajnas, according to Nanda Pandit, are the offerings to gods, to all beings, to manes, and to men, together with the offering to Brahma.

connected with and included within the Vidhi-Yajnas, do not rank a sixteenth part of the Japa-Yajnas in respect of merit. (20)

Undoubtedly a Bráhmana may obtain final emancipation by dint of this Japa alone, inasmuch as there is a dictum in the Veda that, "such a Bráhmana, friendly to all, becomes merged in the supreme Brahma." (21)

CHAPTER LVI.

Now then fellow the purifying Mantras from all the Vedas. (1) By muttering which, or reciting which at a burnt oblation, twice-born ones are freed from all sin. (2) (They are the) Aghamarshanam. (3) Devakritam. (4) Suddhavatya. (5) Taratsamandiyam. (6) Kushmandyah. (7) Pavamanyah. (8) Durgasavitri. (9)

Kulluk following Devapala in his commentary on the Kâthaka Grihya S'utra excludes the last (offering to Brahman) from the list of Pāka-yajnas. Similarly we find, only four Pāka-Yajnas mentioned in the Grihya S'utras of Kausika, Parās'ara and Sānkhāyana. Pāka-Yajnas are mentioned in the text as opposed to Vidhi-yajnas, sacrifices prescribed by the Vedas, probably because the latter are offered in the triad of sacred fire, whereas the Pāka-Yajna in its narrower sense denotes the oblation offered in the domestic fire (Gārhapatyāgni.)

- 3 Rig-Veda, X. 190. 1.
- 4 Vajasaneyi Samhitá, VIII 13.
- 5 Rig-Veda, VIII. 84, 7-9.
- 6 Rig-Veda, IX. 58.
- 7 Vajasaneyi Samhitá, XX. 14-16.

(Taittiriya A'ranyakam, X. 3-5-)

⁸ The term Pávamányah ordinarily denotes the ninth book of the Rig-Veda, but according to Nanda Pandit it has reference to Taittiriya Bráhmana, I. 4, 8.

⁹ Rig-Veda, I. 99, 1.

Atishangāh. (10) Padastobhah. (11) Vyāhriti sāmans. (12) Bhārundāni. (13) Chandra Sāmans. (14) Purushavrata Sāmans. (15) Avingam. (16) Bārhaspatyam. (17) Gosuktam. (18) Ashva-Suktam (19) Chandra Sukta Sāmans. (20) S'ata-Rudriyam. (21) Atharvas'iras. (22) The three Suparnas. (23) Mahā-Vratam. (24) Nārāyaniyam. (25) and Purusha-Suktam. (26) The three A'jyadohas, the Rathāntaram, the Agni-Vratam, the Vāmadeva and the Vrihat sāma. These

¹⁰ Sáma-Veda, II. 47-49.

¹¹ Sáma-Veda, II. 578-580.

¹² The Vyáhriti Samans, i.e., Bhuh, Bhuvah, Svah, Satyam and Purushah.

¹³ Bhárundah is the name of certain Sâmans twenty-one in number which begin with the words yat te Krishna Sákuna (Rig-Veda, X. 16-6). The verse quoted by Nanda Pandit does not occur in the A'ranyagána as alleged by him. Jolly says that "the Sámans called Ekavimsatyanugána are meant which are found in that work though they do not contain the verse referred to.

¹⁴ Sáma-Veda, I. 147.

¹⁵ A'ranyaka Samhitá, IV. 33, 34, in Goldschmidt's Edition, Rig-Veda, X. 90, 1, 4,—Folly.

¹⁶ Sáma-Veda, II. 1187.

¹⁷ Sáma-Veda, I. 91.

¹⁸ Sáma-Veda, I. 122.

¹⁹ The same text as in the fore-going S'utrá.

²⁰ Sáma-Veda, I. 350. Nanda infers from a passage of Váshishta (XXVIII. 12) that "Cha" refers to Sáma-Veda, II. 812, and I. 153.

²¹ Káthaka, XVII. 11-16.

²² The text begins with the words Brahmá Devánám prathamah Sambabhuva (Brahmá rose first among the gods).

²³ Taittiriya A'ranyakam, X. 48-50.

²⁴ Sáma-Veda, I. 91.

²⁵ Taittiriya A'ranyaka, X. Passim.

²⁶ Rig-Veda, X. 90, 1. The particle "Cha" refers to Rig-Veda, X. 71 and I. 90, 6-8.

Mantras, chanted (by them) tend to purify all creatures; and their chanter is enabled to recollect the incidents of his past existences, if he so desires it. (27)

CHAPTER LVII.

Now the following should be avoided. (1) Viz. the Vratyàs (or twice-born ones not initiated with the thread at the proper time and within the proper agelimit) (2) The degraded. (3) Those whose fathers and mothers are impure. (4) The Food of all these persons must not be taken, nor gifts be accepted from them. (5) Cease to have any connection whatsoever with the gifts of persons from whom gifts may not be accepted. (6) The Brahma energy of a Brahmana is extinguished by accepting gifts. (7) He, who accepts the gift of an article, of the mode of accepting which he is ignorant, is drowned with the giver in hell. (8) He, who, although worthy and capable of accepting a gift, refrains from receiving the same, goes to the region of givers (after death.) (9) One shall not refuse to accept the gifts of fuel, water, roots, fruit, refuge, meat, honey, beddings, cushion, chambers, flowers, milkcurd and edible plants when voluntarily offered (by their givers). (10)

A man, invited and pressed to take alms, may safely accept alms even from the miscreants. It carries the sanction of *Prajápati*. (11)

His manes do not eat for fifteen years the food offered by a man who refuses to accept such a gift, nor

²⁷ Sáma-Veda, I. 67, Sáma-Veda, I. 233, Sáma-Veda, I. 27, Sáma-Veda, I. 169, Sáma-Veda, I. 234.

does fire convey the libations offered by him to the gods. (12)

For appeasing the hunger of one's Gurus and servants, as well as for the purpose of making offerings to one's gods and departed manes, one may accept a gift from any person whatsoever, but one must not satisfy one's self with that. (13)

Even for these purposes, one, capable of accepting the gifts of those kinds of article, must not accept them from unchaste women, from eunuchs, from the degraded or from one's own enemies. (14)

On the death of one's own parents, or in the event of one not residing in the same house with them even when they are alive, one, seeking one's own subsistance, shall take gifts only from the virtuous. (15)

One who ploughs the ground for half of the crop and gives the other half to the king or to the owner of the land (Ardhika), a Kula-mitra (lit. a friend of the family), one's own slave, a cow-herd, or a barber, as well as he who surrenders himself saying, I am your slave—the food of these persons, even if they are Sudras, may be taken.* (16)

^{*} The castes mentioned in this Sutra are not properly S'udras but offspring of unions between parents of different castes. According to the Agnipuranam most of the Sankara Jâtis (mixed castes) or S'at S'udras are the offspring of unions between twice-born fathers and S'udra mothers. There we find that Nápitas (barbers) are the son of a Bráhmana father by a potter (Kumbhakâra) mother, herdsmen being, according to Parás'ara, the offspring of k Kshatriya by a S'udra damsel. Nanda considers that by the use of the particle "Cha" potters are also intended. A different interpretation of the text has been given in the Parás'ara Samhita, though Kulluk Bhatta and Mitâksharâ have both dissented from that view.

CHAPTER LVIII.

Householders have three kinds Now the property. (1) (viz) white, mottled and black (2) religious (rite) done with the white property by a man in this life confers upon him divinity (in the next) (3) That, done with the mottled property, serves to impart him human existence (4) That, which is done with the black property, makes him reborn as a beast (5) Property acquired by all (castes) by plying their proper and respective works or professions is called white property. (6) Property acquired by a member of any superior caste by following the profession of the next inferior caste is called mottled property. (7) Property acquired by a member of superior caste by following the profession of castes, by two or more degrees lower than his own, is called black property. (8)

Property inherited by a right of succession, or obtained as presents of love or affection, or obtained with a wife (marriage-dowry) is white irrespective of castes. (9)

Property acquired as a bribe or hush money, as well as that acquired by selling articles which ought not to be sold, or as the price of a favour or good turn done to a man (lit. the price of a benefit) are called mottled (S'avalam) property. (10)

Property acquired by gambling, by theft, by robbery, by deceit, by manufacturing artificial gold, or by sycophancy (lit. blowing chowries unto a rich person) is called black wealth. (11)

The work done by a man with any of these kings of property bears him the like fruit both in this world and the next. (12)

CHAPTER LIX.

LET the master of a house-hold perform the Pakavainas* in his nuptial fire. (1) Both at morning and evening he shall perform the Agni-hotra sacrifice. (2) He shall make burnt offerings to the gods (failing to cast libations of clarified butter in the manner of an Agni-hotra). (3) Let him do the Darsha-Paurna Mashi sacrifices on the days of the new and the full moon. (4) In each solstice let him offer the Pashu bandha (animal sacrifice). (5) In autumn and summer let him perform the Agrayana sacrifice, (6) or when the barley and paddy are found to ripe. (7) Persons with stores of paddy (food grain) enough to provide them for more than three years shall do the Soma sacrifice, once a year. (8-9). Short of money, a house-holder shall do a Vais'vanara sacrifice. (10) Food obtained from S'udras must not be used in a sacrifice. (11) Money: obtained by begging for the celebration of a sacrifice should be all spent in its celebration. (12) Libations of clarified butter should be cast in the fire for the Vishvedevas, morning and evening. (13) Let him give alms to an ascetic (14) By giving alms to the reverential persons one acquires the merit of making the gift of a cow. (15) In the absence of an ascetic, the food (kept for him) should be given to a cow. (16) Or cast in the fire. (17) If there is food in the house, after the master has taken his meal, let not a beggar be furned away from the door. (18) Pestle and mortar, the grinding slab, the oven, the pitcher, and the broom-these are the five

Nanda interprets it as Vais'vadeva, S'ravanékarman and similar sacrifices. Paka-yajnas denote all those sacrifices which may be do see in the household fire and do nor require the kindling of the triad of sacred fires.

animal-killing places in a house-hold (lit. of the master of a house). (19) For the expiation of sins let him do a Brahma sacrifice, a Deva sacrifice, a Bhuta sacrifice, a Pitri sacrifice and a Nara sacrifice, each day. (20) Reading the Vedas is called Brahma sacrifice. (21) Burne offerings to gods constitute a Deva sacrifice. (22) Oblations of food offered unto all creatures constitute a Bhuta-yajna. (23) Libations of water offered to one's manes constitute a Pitri-yajna. (24) Hospitality to all chance-comers in the house is called Nri-yajna. (25) He who does not offer food to the gods, to Atithis, to his manes, to his servants (dependants) and to his ownself does not live, but merely breathes. (26)

[The three orders of ascetics, viz.,] Brahmacharins, Yatis and Bhikshus derive their sustenance from the order of the house-hold, hence a house-holder must not dishonour them when they are arrived at his house. (27)

The Rishis, the manes, the gods, the creatures, and the Atithis all look to the house-hold for sustenance; hence, the order of house-holders is the best of all other orders of life. (28)

Following pursuits of virtue, wealth and desire, constant distribution of food, worship of the gods, honouring Brahmanas, studying the Vedas and propitiating the manes are the duties, by duly discharging which, a house-holder comes by the status of Indra. (29)

CHAPTER LX.

RISING from his bed'in the muhurta sacred to Brahman (forty-eight minutes before sun-rise) let him void excrements. (1) Facing the south by the night and

the north by the day and in the either twilight. (2) Not in a covered ground. (3) Nor on a ploughed field (4) Nor in the shade of a sacrificial tree. (5) Not on the field of an alkaline soil. (6) Nor on grassy ground. (7) Nor on grounds in which lives any animal. (8) Not in a hole. (9) Nor on an ant-hill. (10) Not on a path, (11) Nor on a high road. (1,2) Not on, another man's excrements. (13) Nor in a garden. (14) Nor close to a garden or tank. (15) Nor on charcoals, (16) Nor on ashes. (17) Nor on cow-dung. (18) Nor in a pasturage. (10) Nor in the sky. (20) Nor in water. (21) Not facing the sun, the moon, the fire, or the wind, or a Guru, or a woman, or a Brahmana. (22) Nor without covering the head (23) Having rubbed the anus with earth or brick (dust) and caught hold of his urinary organ with his hand, he shall rise and then, cleanse himself with earth and water, enough to remove the smell and moisture* (24) The orifice of the urethra should be rubbed once with earth; the anus, twice; the left hand, ten times; the palms of two hands, seven times and the two feet, three times. (25) This is the purification for house-holders; twice as much purification, should there be for Brahmachârins, thrice as much for forest-dwelling hermits, and four times as much for Yatis (the fourth order of ascetics.

CHAPTER LXI

Do not use a tooth-cleanser of Palasha-twig. (1) Nor one of a Shleshmantaka, Arishta, Vibbhitaka, Dhava

^{*} According to Raghunandana this rule holds good in respect of uninitiated house-holders.

or Dhanvana tree. (2) Nor that of a Vandhuka Nitgundi, Shigru, Tilva or Tinduka tree. (3) Nor that of a Kovidâra, Shami, Pilu, Pippali, Ingudi or Guggula tree. (4) Nor that of a Pârihhadra, Amrika, Mochaka, Shâlmali or Shana tree. (5) Nor a (twig) of sweet taste. (6) Nor one of an acid flavour. (7) Nor that, half of which is dry. (8) Nor one borrowed with holes (9) Nor one having a putrid smell. (10) Nor one that is shiny. (11) [One should not use a tooth-twig] facing the south or the west. (12) One should use (lit eat) a tooth-twig facing the north or the east. (13) A twig of a Vata, Asana, Arka, Khadira, Karanja, Vadara, Sarja, Nimva, Arimoda, Apâmarga, Mâlati, Kukubha, or Vilva should be used. (14) One that has an astringent bitter and pungent taste. (15)

Each morning, one shall silently use a tooth-twig to the length of twelve fingers inclusive of the brush-like part at its end, and having a girth equal to that of the top of a small finger. (16

Then having taken (used) and washed that with water, he shall deposit it in a clean place; one shall not use a tooth-twig* on the day of the new moon. (17)

CHAPTER LXII.

Now at the root of the first phalange of his small finger lies the *Prajapatyam tirtham* (place sacred to *Prajapati*) of a twice-born one, the *Brahma tirtham* (place sacred to Brahma) at the root of his thumb. (1—2)

^{*} Danta Káshta.—The twig of a tree bitten into the shape of a brush and used for the purposes of a tooth brush.

The Daivam tirtham (places sacred to the Gods) at the tips of his fingers. (3) And the Pitri tirtham (place sacred to the manes) at the root of his second finger. (4) With his hand placed inside his thigh, and seated at a pure spot, in a happy mood of mind, and then thinking of no other object, and with his face directed towards the north or the east, he shall rinse his mouth with water that is neither hot nor boiled, bereft of froths, not brought by any S'udra, nor with one hand, and free from alkali. (5) He shall thrice rinse his mouth with the Brahma tirtham described above. (6) Twice rub his lips. (7) And touch his heart and head and the ducts of his organs (ears, eyes and nose) with the water. (8)

Brâhmanas, Kshatriyas, and Vais'yas are purified by sipping water, enough to respectively reach down to their hearts, throats and palates; women and S'udras are purified by sipping water enough to moisten their lips.* (9)

CHAPTER LXIII.

For the wherewithal to perform religious sacrifices a Bråhmana shall resort to the king. (1) Do not travel alone on the road. (2) Nor in the company of the wicked. (3) Nor with the S'udras. (4) Nor with one's enemies. (5) Nor in the too early morning. (6) Nor late in the evening. (7) Nor during either twilight. (8) Nor at noon. (9) Nor by the side of water. (10)

According to Mitákskará women and S'udras are purified by sipping water enough to moisten their palates,

Nor too hastily. (11) Nor by the night. (12) Nor carried by vicious, diseased or tired beasts of conveyance. (13) Nor by an animal having a less limb. (14) Nor by wild animals, (15) nor by cows (bullocks), (16) nor boisterous beasts. (17) Before giving barley and water to the beasts of conveyance, let him not appease his own thirst and hunger. (18) Do not lie at the crossing of roads, (19) nor under a tree in the night, (20) nor in a deserted or solitary chamber, (21) nor on grass, (22) nor in the room where beasts are penned. (23) nor on hair, husks, skulls, skeletal bones, ashes. or charcoals, (24) nor on Karpasa seeds. (25) Let a man circum-ambulate a meeting of roads, (26) a divine image, (27) a known Vanaspati, (28) fire, Bráhmanas, prostitutes, a water-filled pitcher, a mirror, an umbrella, a flag, or a banner, a Vilva tree, Vardhamana tree, a Nandavarta (a particular kind of royal palace). (29)

As well as a palmyara-fan, a chowrie, a horse, an elephant, a goat; a cow, milk-curd, milk, honey, white mustard seeds, a lyre, sandal paste, arm, moist cowdung, fruit, flower, moist potherbs, Gorochana (pigment obtained from ox-bile) and sprouts of Durva grass. (31) Similarly, (he shall circum-ambulate) a turban, ornaments, gems, gold, silver, cloth, carts and meat. (32) Seeing earth kept in an ewer and containing all kinds of cereals, an animal tied to a tether, an unmarried girl and fish he shall start on his journey. (33) Having seen an insane, intoxicated or deformed person he shall turn back in his journey (34) As well as those who have purged, vomited or shaved their head and dwarfs, and persons, wearing dirty clothes or clotted hairs. (35) Similarly, having seen persons clad in Kashaya (yellow-tinged) or dirty clothes as well as Kapilas, [barren women, eunuchs, haunch-backed

persons one shall refrain from starting on a journey (36) Similarly (having seen) oil, treacle, dry cow dung, fuel, weeds, Palasha leaves, ashes, charcoals. (37) Likewise having seen salt, eunuchs, urine, impotent persons, cotton thread, and persons with dishevelled hair or feet bound in chains. (38) The sight of a lyre, of a sandal-paste, of moist pot-herbs, of a turban, of an ornament, and of an unmarried virgin is recommended. Never assail the shadow of a divine image. of a Brahmana, of a Guru, of a twany-coloured person or of an initiated person with your feet. Never touch with your feet spittings, vomitings, blood, urine, ordure, or bathing of another. (41) Never leap over the tether of a calf. (42) Do not run while it rains. (43) He must not cross a river without need. (44) Nor without first having offered libations of water unto the gods and his manes. (45) Nor swim across a river with his arms. (46) Nor in a leaky boat. (47) He must not stand on the border of a swampy ground* (48) He must not look into a well (49) Nor leap over it.†

He must make way for an aged man, for one carrying a load, for a king, for a Snátaka,‡ for a sick person,

^{*} The text has Nachchka kulamadkitisket: Nachchka Kulam means the edge or border of a swampy place or a watery ground. Jolly has translated it as on the bank of a river.

⁺ The text has Na Kupam Langhayet which Jolly translated as tross it (pool) by swimming through it or in any other way. The sense of the Sutra implying the prohibition of leaping over a well (Kupa) is obvious.

[‡] Nanda quoting the Grikya sutras mentions three kinds of Snatakas vis (1) Vidya Snataka (those who bathe after having studied the Vedas) Vrata Snatakas (those who bathe after performing any Vratas) and Ubhaya Snatakas (those who bathe after having studied the Vedas and completed the Cheered vows of student).

for a woman, for a bridegroom, and for a carter*. All of these persons (meeting together) must make way for a king; and even a king must make way for (lit honour) a Snåtaka. (51)

CHAPTER LXIV.

He must not bathe in another man's pool. (1) In the absence of a pool of his own let him first lift five handfuls of earth from (another man's pool) and bathe therein. (2) He must not bathe while suffering from indigestion (3) Nor while feeling ill or indisposed (4) Nor naked.† (5) Nor at night. (6) Except on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. (7) Nor during either twilight. (8) Let a morning-bather bathe when the east is lighted up with the red glow of early dawn. (9) Let him not shake his head after bathing inorder to shake off the water from his hair. (10)

He must not brush off the water with his hands, or wipe it off with the wet cloth, after bathing. (11) Nor touch any oleaginous substance.* (12) Nor put on an unwashed cloth which he had previously worn. (13) Let

^{*} The text has Chakri. Jolly has translated it as one riding in a carriage.

[†] According to Bhrigu and Gobhila, it includes besides one who is wholely undressed one without his upper garment, one who has dirty clothes on, one clad in lower garments of silk only, one who wears a greater number of clothes or double clothing, or one who wears a piece of cloth only on the pudenda.

^{*} Raghunandana, the founder of the Bengal school of Smritis; reads the Sutra as Natailamvá Samspris'et. (He must not touch oil.

him tie a turban round his head and put on a pair of clean, washed cloths (upper and lower sheets) after bathing. (14) And not speak with a member of any Mlechchha or low caste. (15) He must bathe in a fountain, or in a natural reservoir of water, or in a tank. (16) Stagnant water is holier than water lifted up (from a pool or well.) Fountain-water is holier (more purifying) than stagnant water. River-water is holier than fountain-water, the water collected by Vasishtha or any other holy sage is holier than river-water, and Ganges-water is the holiest of them all. (17) Then having removed the dirt of his body with earth and water, he shall plunge into the water and invite (invoke) the Tirthas (holy pools) therein by reciting the three Richs commencing with Apohishta, etc.,* or the four Richs commencing with Hiranya varna, t or the one running as Idam Apaht Pravahata Iti. (18) After that, immersed in water, he shall thrice recite the Aghamarshanam Suktam. (19) Or the mantra running as Tad vishnoh Paramam-Padam. § (20) Or the Drupada Gâyatri. || (21) Or the Anuvák running as Yunjati Manah. (22) Or the Purusha Suktam. (23)

^{*} Apohishta Mayo bhuva—Rig Veda X 9. 1-3. Ye waters are etc.

[†] Taittiriya Samhitâ V. 6, 1, 1-2. The golden coloured waters etc.

[‡] Carry away all that; ye waters. Rigveda: I. 23. 22

[§] Rigveda I. 22. 20. That most exalted step of Vishnu, etc.

^{||} Drupadâdiva mumuchâna, etc., like one released from a stake (Drupada) Atharva Veda. VI. 81. etc., Cf. Vâjasaneya Samhitar [XX. 20. and Taittereva Brahmana II. 4. 4. 9; 6. 6. 3.

A Rigveda. V. Sr. They get their minds devoted. etc.

After having bathed, and with the wet clothes on, let, him offer libations of water unto the gods and manes,* while standing in water. (24) If he has changed his cloth (put on a dry cloth), (let him perform the Tarpanam) after having ascended the steps of the landing place.† (25) He must not squeeze his (wet) bathing garment before offering libations of water to the gods and manes. (26) Having bathed and sipped water, let him do the rite of A'chamanan in the orthodox way. (27) Let him offer a handful of flowers to the Purusha (supreme self or subjectivity) by reciting each verse of the Purusha Suktam. (28) (And) Handfuls of water after that. (29) First he must do the Deva Tarpanam (offer libations of water to the Gods) with the tips of his fingers known as the Daiva-tirtham. (30) After that the Pitri-tarpanam with the Pitri tirtham. (31) In these rites he must offer libations of water to the departed ones of his own family at the outset. (32) After that, to his agnates (Vandhus) and relations. (33) After that to his friends. (34) Thus one shall do the rite of bathing each day. (35) Having bathed he must mutter as many of the sacred Mantras as he will be capable of muttering. (36) He must unfailingly mutter the Savitri mantra in special. (37). (And) the Purusha Suktam. (38) There is nothing more sublime than these two (Savitri and Purusha

^{*} the text has Deva-Pitri tarpanam. Joly has trnnslated it as feed the Gods and manes. 'Tarpanam, although it literally means propitiation, consists in offering libations of water (containing sesame under certain circumstances) to the! Gods and manes, as is known to all Brâhmanas and followers of Brahmanism.

[†] The text has Trithamuttiryaya. Tirtha means a stepping stone, a landing place. Jolly has translated it as "after having crossed the bathing place (and reached the bank") which may be anything else than the true import of the Sutra.

Suktam). (39) By bathing only a man bocomes competent to do the Daiva and Pitri sacrifices, to mutter the sacred Mantras and to make gifts as laid down (in the Smriti). (40)

Darkness of complexion, misfortune, bad dreams and anxiety (lit oppressive thoughts) of a man are removed after he has bathed in water. This is the conclusion. (41)

He, who bathes, every day, suffers not the pangs in the mansion of death. Even a miscreant is purified by daily baths. (42)

CHAPTER, LXV.

THEN after having bathed and properly washed his hands and feet and duly sipped water, a man must worship the God Våsudeva, who is without origin or death, either in an image, or in a consecrated pitcher of water.

(1) Life should be imparted to the image by reciting the Mantra running as May Ashvinas (the twin physicians of the Gods) give life to thee, etc. He shall invoke the (presence of the) deity (in the image, etc.,) by reciting the Anavāk, "may the mind be ready," etc., and there after make obeisance to the God (by lying on) his knees, elbows and head. (2)

He shall make the Arghya offering (to the deity) by reciting the three Richas, running as O ye waters, etc.; (3) The water for washing its feet, by reciting the four Richas, running as O ye golden coloured waters, etc. (4) He shall sip water by reciting the Mantra, O ye excellent

waters that extinguish all sin, etc.* (5) He shall offer the water for bathing by reciting the Rich, Carry, O ye waters etc. (6) With the one running as proud "of chariot horse, bull and hero" etc., the unguents and ornaments.† (7) With the one beginning with 'A youth, splendidly arrayed etc., a garmant.‡ (8) With the Mantra beginning with "Blooming" etc., a flowers (9). With the one beginning with "Thou art the destroyer of incense-stick," a burning incense-stick. If (10) With the one beginning as thout are the light, the life (S'ukra) a lighted lamp. If (11) With the one beginning as "I praise Dadhikravan, a cup of honey (Madhu-parka).** (12) With the one beginning as Hiranya-garbha, etc., the offerings of edibles (Navidya).†† (13)

Let him [offer chowries, fans, mirrors, umbrellas, drinking water and cushions to the divinity by reciting the Sāvitri Mantra. (14)

He, who wishes to obtain eternal status, must recite the *Purusha Suktam* after having thus worshipped (*Vishnu*) and let him cast libations of clarified butter in the fire by reciting the same *Suktam*. (15)

^{*} Atharva Veda I. 6. 4.; XIX. 2. 2. Taitteriya Aranyaka VI. 4. 1. Nanda states that it is Katha-S'akhiya.

[†] According to Nanda this mantra also belongs to the Katha school, Jolly says he has not found it in the manuscript of Katha. It occurs in the Taittiriya Brahmana II 7. 7. 2. and the above translation is according to Sayan's commentary on the work

^{‡.} Rigveda. III. 8. 4.

^{§.} Taittiriya Samhita. IV. 2. 5.

Atharva Veda. VIII, 7. 27.

^{||} Vajasaneya Samhità I. 8. (cf. Mahidhara's commentary)

^{||} Vajasayana Samhita XXII, I.

^{**} Rigveda. IV. 39. 6.

^{+†} Rigveda X 121. 1-8.

CHAPTER LXVI.

One must not do the Daivs or Pitri rites with water collected at night. (1) He shall not offer an unguent to the deity which is bereft of Sandal-paste, musk, agolochum, Devadaru-wood, camphor, saffron, and nutmeg. (2) He shall not offer an Indigo-dyed cloth. (3) Nor an ornament made of artificial gold or imitation jem. '(4) Nor a strong-smelling flower. (5) Nor a scentless one. (6) Nor one of a thorny tree or plant. (7) The white and sweet-scented flowers of thorny (treesor plants) may betgiven (to the deity). (8) Saffron and (red) lilies, although red coloured, may be offered. (9) Any product of animal body must not be used in substitution for a burning incense-stick. (10) Any oleaginous substance except oil and clarified butter must not be used for the purposes of a lamp. (11) The Naividya offering must not contain any forbidden article of fare. (12) The milk of a she-goat or of a shebuffalo, although otherwise not forbidden to be taken, must not be given (in the Naividya. (13) Likewise the flesh of a boar or of any five toed animal. (14) Selfcontrolled, pure, with calm of mind, and free from hurry or anger, let him offer all offerings to the divinity with all his thoughts intent thereon. (1.5)

CHAPTER LXVII.

THEN baving swept the place all round the (cooking) fire, and sprinkled water over it, and spread the Kusha grass all round and sprinkled water over them, let him take the uppor-most part of all dishes and then offer (to the

following divinities) in the fire. (1) (vis., To Vasudeva tto the all-pervading one), to Sankarshana (to the supreme and universal attraction), to Pragyumna (the extremely effulgent being), to Aniruddha (the unrestrained spirit,) to Purusha (the sujectivity), to Satya (truth), to Achyuta (the undecaying one), to Vasudeva (the allembracing effulgence. (2) To Agni, to Soma, to Mitra, to Varuna, to Indra and Agni, to Vishvedevas, to Prájápati, to Anumati, to Dhanvantari, to Vástupati, and to the Svisti-Krit, Agni. (3) After that, he shall make offerings with what is left in the dishes. (4) After that, with cooked-rice (lit. edibles) and accessary edibles (Upabhakshyas). (5)* To the north-east corner of the fire. (6) He shall make offerings to the presiding deities of bricks addressing them by their names such as to thee whose name is Amvá, to thee whose name is Dullá, to thee whose name is Nitatni, and to thee whose name is Chupaniká, to thee all. (7)

He shall invoke, circumambulate and make Vali offerings to Nandini, Subhaga, Sumangali, and Bhadrakali, to the south-corner of the fire. (8) To Dhruva, to Shree, to Hiranyakeshi, and to the Vanaspatis on the supporting pole (main prop) of the room. (9) To Dharma (virtue), to Adharma (vice) and to Death at the threshold of the room. (10) To Varuna in the waterpitcher (let. receptacle) (18) To Vishnu in the pestle and mortar. (12) To the Maruts in the grinding slab (13) To Vais'ravana, to Raja and to the ghosts over the terrace. (14) To Indra and his attendants

^{*} Certain Editions read Tārkshopatārkshābhyām (to Tarksha and Uptarksha). Jolly has adopted this reading in his translation of the "Institutes of Vishnu." The Bhatapalli Manuscripts read the text as Bakshopabhakshābhyām, which we have adopted.

in the fore part of the fre. (15) To Yama and his attendants in its southernhalf. (16) To Varuna and his attendants in its back half. (17) To Soma and his attendants in its northern half (18) To Brahma and his attendants in its centre (19) Let him make Vali offerings to the firmament (Akasa) in the upward direction (20) To the spirits that stir abroad by day on the woor.)21) To the spirits that roam about in the night, at night. (22) Upon blades of Kus'a grass, with their blades turned towards the south, he shall offer Pindas (rice-balls) to his father, grandfather, great grandfather, mother, father's mother, and father's grandmother, mentioning their names, and Gotras (and appending the term Svadha thereto.) (23) He shall give ungnests, flowers, burning incense sticks and Naividya (edible) offerings to the Pindas. (20) [And] utter benedictory Mantras after having placed a waterfilled pitcher. (25) He shall offer Vali offerings to dogs, cows and Svapachas (the degraded) on the bare ground. (26) He shall give alms (to the poor). (27)* Great merit is obtained by harbouring Atithis (practising hospatality). (28) With the utmost care he shall attend to an Atithi arrived (at his house) in the evening. (99) Nor harbour a hungry (unfed) Atithi under his roof. (30)

As the Brahmana is the lord of all the social orders; as the husband of the wife, so the *Atithi* is the lord of the house-holder. (31) Worship of (hospitality to) the *Atithis* leads to heaven. (32)

An Atithi, who returns disappointed from the house

^{*} According to Nanda Pandit the particle ".Ccha" implies that he shall feed the Brahmanas as well.

of a house-holder, takes away his religious merit and gives him his own sin in return. (33)

A Bráhmana, who stays for a single day (at one's house) is called an *Atithi*; he is called an *Atithi* from the fact of the uncertainty of his stay (sthiti). (34)

A Brahmana, who lives in the same village, or a Brahmana who lives on his wits (Sdngatika), happening to arrive at the house of a man where he lives with his fire and wife, shall not be regarded as an Atithi (in that house.) (35)

If a Kshatriya chance to arrive at one's (Bråhmana's) house in the guise of an *Atithi*, one shall treat him to a sumptuous repast after feeding the Bráhmanas. (36)

Even if Vais 'yas, S'udras, and one's dependants chance to come to one's house as Atithis (chance-guests), one shall feed than in the company of his servants, showing them marks of utmost grace or kindness. (37)

If his other friends chance to come to his house, let a house-holder feed them sumptuously with cookedfood to the best of his ability in the company of his wife. (38)

A newly married daughter-in-law, an unmarried daughter, a sick female inmate of the house, an enciente, all these a house-holder may feed without impugnity before feeding an Atithi. (39)

The imprudent one, who eats himself before feeding these persons, does not know at the time of eating that his body is being eaten by dogs and vultures. (40)

After first having fed the Brahmanas and his own servants and dependants, let a house-holder and his wife take their meals after them all. (41)

After first having worshipped (offered cooked rice)

to the gods, manes, men, servants and house-hold gods, let a house-holder afterwards take his meal. (42)

He, who:cooks (food) for his own exclusive use, eats sin the residue of the food (rice) cooked for the purposes of a sacrifice is called the true food by the wise. (43)

Neither by studying the Vedas nor by performing the Agni-Hotra sacrifice, neither by penitential austerities nor, by celebrating religious sacrifices, does a householder attain that elevated region (status) which he does by worshipping the Atithis. (44)

Morning and evening, let him respectfully give to an Atithi a cushion, water for washing his feet, and food to the best of his means. (45)

Shelter, a bed, unguent for feet, and a lamp—by giving each one of these to an Atithi, (a house-holder) aequires the merit of gifting a cow. (46)

CHAPTER LXVIII.

LET him not eat duting a solar or a lunar eclipse. (1) Let him bathe after the expiry of the eclipse and take his meal. (2) If the sun or the moon sets without coming out of the shadow, let him bathe the next day after seeing the sun relieved. (3) Let him not eat after having seen a king, a cow, or a Bráhmana in distress. (4—6) An Agni-Hotra sacrificer in a foreign country shall eat when he shall consider that his (proxy at home) has done the Vais'vadeva sacrifice. (7) On the occasion of a Parva, when he shall think that rites, ought to be done on the Parva, have been performed at home. (8) One shall not eat during indigestion. (9) Nor at midnight. (10) Nor at mid-day. (11) Nor

during either twilight. (12) Nor in wet clothes. (13) Nor in a single cloth. (14) Nor naked. (15) Nor while standing in water. (16) Not while sitting on haunches. (17) Nor seated on a broken seat. (18) Nor in bed. (19) Nor in a severed dish. (20) Nor holding it on lap. (21) Nor (placing it) on the bare ground. (22) Nor holding it in the palms of hands. (22) Nor that to which salt is to be subsequently added. (24) Let not a man reprimand an infant (seated in the same row with him at a meal.) (25) Nor eat a sweet article (confect) alone. (26) Nor that whose butter or cream has been skimmed off. (27) Nor fried barley-grains by day. (28) Nor those containing sesame by night. (29) Nor curd and fried barley-powder by day (30) Nor the leaves of Kovidara, Vatar Pippala and Shana. (31) Nor before having made a gift. (32) Nor before having offered a burnt oblation. (33) Nor in wet feet. (34) Nor in wet feet and mouth. (35) Let not man take clarified butter which has been previously partaken of by another. (36) Nor gaze at the sun, moon and stars without washing his mouth after eating. (37) Nor touch his head without washing his mouth after-eating. (38) Nor recite the Vedas without washing his mouth after eating. (39) Let him eat with his face turned towards the east. (40) Or to the south. (41) After having commended the food (42) In an easy state of mind, wearing a garland of flowers, and smeared with scented unguents (such as sandal-paste; etc.) (43) Nor the enfire food. (44) Excepting curd, honey, clarified butter, fried barley-powder meat and Modakas. (45)

Let him not eat in the company of his wife, nor in air, nor while seated on a raised seat. Let not one eat in the presence of many, nor many while a single person is looking at the meal. (46)

[Let him never eat] in a solitary (deserted) chamber, in a tire-chamber or in a divine chamber; never drink water with blended palms of hands, and avoid over repletion. (47)

Let not a man take his meal at the third watch of the day, nor eat that which is unwholesome, nor in the early morning or early evening, nor at night, if over repleted in the day. (48)

Let him not eat that which has a repulsive sight; nor in a lying posture, or with his foot resting on a stool-nor while seated on his haunches, or clasping his knes, or with a cloth tied round his knees (Avasakthikam.) (49)

CHAPTER LXIX.

LET not a man visit his wife on the eighth, fourteenth, or fifteenth day of the moon's wane or increase. (1) Nor after having eaten a S'raddha repast (2). Nor having performed a Sraddha ceremony (3) Nor after having been invited at a S'råddha ceremony. (4) Nor after having performed a Kamya ablution or Homa, nor while observing a vow (5) Nor while fasting, or just after eating on the day of initiation) (6). Nor at a cremation ground, in a deserted room, or in a divine temple. (7) Nor under a tree. (8) Nor by the day. (9) Nor during either twilight (10) Nor a dirty woman. (11) Nor in a dirty state of body. (12). Nor a woman who has not used an unguent. (13) Nor without himself using any unguent. (14) Nor a diseased woman (15) Nor when he is diseased himself. (16) He shall not go unto a woman who has a limb in less or excess, or one who is older than him in years, or a woman standing in the interdicted sexual relation to him (Guru patni), if he wishes to acquire health and longevity. (16)

CHAPTER LXX.

LET not a man sleep in wet feet. (1) Nor with his head turned towards the north or the west, or held in a hung down posture. (2) Nor naked (3) Nor on a scaffold made of moist (raw) bamboos. (4) Nor hung or suspended in the air (as in a hammock) (5) Nor on a bedstead made of Palásn wood (6) Nor on one made of any of the five (forbidden) kinds of wood (7) Nor on one made of wood felled by an elephant. (8) Nor on one made of the wood of a lightning-blasted tree. (9) Nor on a broken one. (10) Nor on one, burnt (scorched) by fire. (11) Nor on one made of the wood of a tree that had been moistened with the temporal exudations of an elephant. (12) Let him not sleep at a cremation ground, or in a deserted room, or in a divine temple. (13) Nor amidst fickle or restive persons. (14) Nor amidst women (15) Nor on paddy, or with cows, wine fire or his guru lying below him. (16)

Let not a man sleep in the day or without washing his mouth after eating, nor over ashes, or during either twilight, or in wet feet, or on the mountain top, or on an unholy ground (17)

CHAPTER LXXI.

LET him not insult any person (1) Let him not laugh at an indigent or an illeterate person, or at one who has a limb in less or excess. (2) Let him not serve (enter the employ) of a mean or degraded person. (3) Nor do any thing which is hostile to the (injunctions of the) Yedas. (4) Let him dress and act as suited to his years. (5) To his knowledge, birth, pecuniary condition, and country. (6) He must not be arrogant. (7) Every day he must study or discourse on the S'astras. (8) If his purse admits, let him not wear a torn or dirty cloth. (9) Let him not say," I have not". (10) He must not put on a garland of flowers round his neck, which is strung with redflowers or has a strong or offensive odour. (11) may wear one of aquatic red flowers. (12) He must carry a stick of bamboo. (13) An ewer, full of water (14) He must wear Upavita (holy thread) made of Karpas cotton. (15) Two ear-rings of gold. (16) He must not look at the rising sun. (17) Nor at the setting sun. (18) Nor look (at it) through the intervention of a piece of cloth (10) Nor reflected in a mirror or water (20) Nor at midday. (21) He must not look an angry Guru in the face. (22) Nor look his own shadow (image) cast in oil or water. (23) Nor in a tarnished mirror. (24) He must not look at his wife while she is eating. (25) Nor in an undressed condition. (26) Nor at one while he is urinating. (27.) Or at an elephant that has broken loose from its binding stake. (28) He must not witness a bull-fight from an uneven ground (seat). (29) Or look at an insane. (30) Or intoxicated person. (31) He must not cast any impure substance in the fire. (32) Nor blood. (33) Nor poison. (34) Neither (he must cast them in water. (35)

He must not leap over fire. (36) Nor bask his feet in the fire. (37) Nor rub them over blades of Kusha grass. (38) Nor place them in a vessel of white copper. (30) Nor rub one foot against the other. (40) Nor write on the ground. (41) Nor tub brick-brats with his hands. (42) Nor cut weeds with his hands. (43) Nor cut his nails and hair with his teeth. (44) Let him avoid playing with dice. (45) (As well as) the rays of the autumn sun. (46) He must not wear clothes, shoes. garlands of flowers and holy threads, previously used by another person. (47) Let him not teach lessons to a S'udra. (48) Nor give the leavings of his plate or the residue of clarified butter he has drunk to a S'udra (40). Nor sesame. (50) Nor instructions in religion. (51) Nor in the mode of practising Vratas. (52) Nor scratch his head and abdomen with blended hands. (53) Nor reject (the gift of) curd and flowers. (54) Nor himself remove a garland of flowers from his own neck. (55) Let him not rouse up a sleeping person. (56) Nor converse with a woman in her flow. (57) Nor with the degraded and low-caste men. (58) Before a god (divine image), a Bráhmana and fire he shall lift up his right hand. (59) Nor report to its owner if he sees a cow grazing on another man's field (60) Nor if he finds her suckling her calf. (61) He shall not try to exhilirate a haughty man. (62) Nor live in the territory of a S'udra king. (63) Nor in a place abounding in vicious men. (64) Nor in a place which is without a physician. (65) Nor in one where disturbing physical phenomena or civic disturbances occur. (60) Nor for a long time on the mountain. (67) He shall not make any futile attempt. (68) Nor sing and dance. (60) He shall not stroke his arms. (70) Nor use indecent language. (71) nor speak falsehood, (72) nor unpleasant words, (73) nor hurt any one's feeling. (74) Wishing

to live long he must not neglect his body or depreciate himself, (75) and for a long time attend to his daily rites of Sandhyá and prayer. (76) He must not play with snakes and weapons, (77) or touch the orifices of his organs, (78) nor inflict punishment on any other man. (70) Those who are ought to be punished shall be punished for correction. (80) He must not speak evil of the gods, Brahmanas, Scriptures and the highsouled one's. (81) Pursuits of desire or wealth, hostile to the imports of the S'astras, should be abandoned. (82) Virtue, unapproved by the people, must not be practised. (83) He shall make benedictory burnt offerings on the days of the full and the new moon, (84) and shall not cut weeds on those days. (85) He shall stay bedecked with ornaments. (86) He shall observe these rules of conduct. (87)

A self-controlled person, seeking virture, shall observe these rules of conduct, sanctioned by the S'rutis and the Smritis, and followed by the pious. (88)

Through conduct one acquires longevity, through conduct one attains the status he wishes to obtain, and through conduct one obtains inexhaustible opulence. It is good conduct that removes all evil traits in a man. (89)

A man of good conduct, believing and unenvious, though bereft of all other qualifications, lives for a century. (90)

CHAPTER LXXII.

LET a man abide by embracing Dama (control of the mind) and yama (control of the external sense-organs)
(1) Control of the senses is called Dama. (2) Both

this world and the next belong to a man who has controlled his senses. (3) The affairs of a man, who has not controlled his senses. do not thrive either in this world or in the next. (4)

Control of the senses is sacred and extremely auspicious, control of the senses is supreme. By controlling his senses, a man can obtain whatever he sets his heart upon (5).

He, who rides in the chariot of wisdom, drawn by five horses (of the senses) and driven by the charioteer, mind, in the straight road of truth and honesty, is enabled to conquer his enemies (anger, passion, etc.), if the horses do not go astray in wrong paths. (6)

He only, in whom the desires are merged (without any wise disturbing the evenness of his mind), as waters flow into the ever-filling and ever-fixed ocean, obtains peace, and not the man of desire who indulges in their gratification. (7)

CHAPTER LXXIII.

An intending celebrant of a S'raddka ceremony shall invite the Brahmanas on the day previous to the date of its celebration (1) In the forenoon of the second day in the light fortnight, and in the afternoon of that day in the dark fortnight,* he shall cause the Brahmanas, who have properly bathed and done the rite of A'chamanam, to be seated on cushions of Kusha grass

^{*} The Brahmanas should be seated in lines in the forenoon of the day of the S'ráddha ceremony, if it is celebrated in the light fortnight, and in the afternoon of that day, if it is celebrated in the dark fortnight.

preferentially in the order of their seniority in age and knowledge.* (2)

On the Daiva side, two Brahmanas shall be caused to be seated with their faces turned towards the east, and three Brahmanas, on the Pitri, side with their faces looking towards the north. (3) Or one on each side. (4) In the rites of A'ma S'raddha or Kamya-S'raddha, he shall make burnt offerings (by reciting the first five of the prophylactic (lit. monster-warding) Mantras, which occur in the Katha-Shakha of the Vedas. (5) The second five Mantras in the rite of Pas'u S'rāddha. (6) The last five Mantras in the one celebrated on the day of the new moon. (7) In the Ashtakâ S'râddhas in the dark fortnight following the full moon of Agrahavana, the first five, second five and last five Mantras should be respectively recited. (8) As well as in the Anvashtakas (o) Then having obtained the permission of the Brahmanas, he shall drive away the monsters by muttering the Mantra, " may the Asuras quit this place," and strewing sesame all round. (10) Then he shall invoke the presence of his manes by reciting the Mantra running as Etah Pitarah, etc., and then by means of scented water containing sesame and Kus'a grass, he shall prepare and offer the Pâdyam (water for washing the feet), and dress up and offer the Arghya and unguent offering by respectively reciting the Mantras commencing as Yastithantvamrita vàk, etc., and Yanme Màtà, etc. After that he shall worship the Brahmanas with offerings of Kus'a, sesame,

^{*} The text has Vidyá Kramena ie, the most advanced among them in erudition must occupy the first seat or cushion in the line, the one standing next to him in respect of knowledge the next cushion and so on.

clothes flowers, ornaments, burning incense-sticks, and lighted lamps to the best of his might. Then taking in his hand the cooked rice saturated with clarified butter and pondering upon the Adityas, Rudras, and Vasus, he shall look at the cooked rice and ask, May I do the Agni-karyam? Then having been commanded by the Brahmanas, as "do the Agni-karyam," he shall make three burnt offerings, (11) He shall consecrate the but ter by reciting the Mantra, Ye Màmakah Pitarah, etc. and then give the cooked rice in a silver plate, or in any other kind of vessel available, by reciting the Mantra Namoh Vis'vebhyoh, etc., to the Brahmana seated with his face towards the east. (12) To (the Brahmanas) seated with their faces towards the north, considering them as the living representatives of his father, grandfather and great-grand father and pronouncing their names and Gotras. (13)

He shall recite the Mantra, vanme Prakama Ahoràtraih, etc., at the time when the Brahmanas would be eating that cooked rice. (14) As well as Itihasas, Puranas, and Dharma S'àstras. (15) Near the leavings of the dishes of Brahmanas and on blades of Kusha grass with their tips directed towards the south, he shall offer a Pinda to his father by muttering the Mantra, Prithivi Darvi, etc. (16) The second one to his grand-father, (by muttering the Mantra, Antariksham, Darvi Raksha, etc. (17) The third one to his great-grand-father (by muttering the Mantra, Dyordivi Raksha, etc. (13) He shall make the offering of cloth by reciting the Mantra, Yetra Pitarah Pretah; etc. (19) The offering of boiled rice by reciting the Mantra, Virannah, Pitars, Dhatte, etc. (20) He shall rub his hands against the tips of Kusha grass by reciting the Mantra, Atra Pitaro Madayadhvam, etc. (21) (And) encircle the Pindas with iets of water, break down the Pindas, and wash the ground in front of them by reciting the Mantra, Urjam Vahanti. etc., and offer the Arghya offerings, flowers, burning incense-sticks, unguents and edibles. (22) (And) a water-pot with oil, honey and clarified butter. (23) The Brahmanas having eaten to their satisfaction, he shall recite the Mantra commencing as Mà meksheshta etc., and scatter the residue of the boiled rice, offered in the Sràddha, with blades of Kus'a on the leavings of the plates of the Bráhmanas, and ask them (Bráhmanas) "are you satisfied, is the ceremony completed?" [Then having got their reply], he shall give water for A'chamanam to the three Bráhmanas, seated with their faces to the north, and after that, to the two Brahmanas seated with their faces turned towards the east. After that, he shall sprinkle water over the ground of the S'ràddha, saying, "let the ground be well-washed." He shall do all these works with Kus'a blades in his hand. (24) Then he shall circumambulate the Bráhmanas seated with their faces turned towards the east. muttering the Mantra, Yanme Ràmah, etc., and having finished the rite of circumambulation, he shall give them their Dakshinas (honorariums) according to his might. He shall say, "be ye free," and the Bráhmanas shall reply "we have become free." After that, he shall recite the Mantra, "the gods and the manes," etc. (25) Then having addressed the Brahmanas seated with their faces towards the east, by mentioning their names and Gotras, he shall give them Akshyaya water, and address them as" be pleased, O Ye Vis'vedevas. After that, calm in mind, and with palms of his hands blended together, he shall pray as follows (26):-"Let there be more makers of gifts in our family, let our knowledge of the Vedas grow from more to more, may our progeny increase.

May not reverence for the good depart from our family, and may we have plenty to give." (27) And the Bráhmanas shall reply, "be it so." (28) "May our food grains be ample in quantity and may we get Aiithis. May many solicit our favour, may we not be obliged to seek any man's bounty." (29) Having muttered these two Mantas, he shall receive blessing. Then after having duly propitiated, followed and bid farewell to the Brâhmanas, he shall read aloud the Mantra running as Vàje, Vàje, etc. (30—31)

CHAPTER LXXIV.

On the occasion of the Ashtakas* one shall first do a S'râddha unto the gods and then perform the S'râddhas of his manes with offerings of cakes, meat and S'akas. Under the auspices of the Anvashtakas† he shall first make the burnt offerings (Homa) in the fire unto the gods, by muttering the five afore-mentioned Mantras, and feed the Brâhmaṇas for the propitiation of his father's mother and father's grand mother. He shall give them Dakshinās, follow them to a little distance from his house and bid them adieu as before (1) After that, he shall dig three trenches in the ground. (2) He shall kindle a fire on the north east angle of the base of the trenches and offer Pindas thereon. (3) Those offered to the male (ancestors) should be deposited at the base of the three trenches, and those offered to the female

^{*} The eighth days of the three months in which manes are to be propitiated.

[†] The ninth days of the dark fortnight of the three months following the day of the full moon in Márgas'irsha.

ancestors as well. (4) The three trenches in respect of the male ancestors shall be filled with boiled rice and water (5) Those in respect of the female ancestors with milk and boiled rice (6) Each of these trenches shall be filled with milk-curd, meat and milk. (7) Having thus filled them, he shall mutter the mantra, "may these (offerings) last ye (male ancestors) and ye (female ancestors) for eternity. (8)

CHAPTER LXXV.

HE, who shall do a S'ràddha ceremony in the life time of his father, shall do it unto those to whom his grandfather shall perform a S'ràddha ceremony. (1-2) In the event of his father, father's father, and father's grand father living, he shall not do any S'ràddha. (3) He, whose father is dead, shall offer a Pinda to his deceased father and one to each of the two ancestors immediately preceding his grand-father. (4) He, whose father and grandfather are dead shall offer a Pinda to his deceased father and grand-father each, and another Pinda to his grandfather's grand-father. (5) He, whose grand-father is dead, shall offer a Pinda to his (deceased) grand-father, and one to each of the two ancestors, immediately preceding his great grand-father, in the asceding line. (6) He, whose father and great gand father are dead, shall offer a Pinda to his father and a Pinda to each of the two ancestors preceding his grand father in the ascending line. (7)

The wise one shall thus do the S'ràddha unto his mother's father, grand father and great grand father, etc.), duly changing the wording of the Mantras accord-

ing to the exigencies of the case. In the S'ràddhas of brothers, etc., such modifications of mantras shall be omitted. (8)

CHAPTER LXXVI.

THE days of the new moon, the three Ashtakas, the three Anvashtakas, the day of the full moon in the month of Maghà, the thirteenth day of the moon's wane following upon the day of the full moon in the month of Bhâdra, marked by the asterism Maghà, and the months when Brihi and barley grain ripen (1) These are the occasions on which, according to Vrihaspati, S'râddha ceremonies ought to be performed. He who fails to celebrate a S'ràddha ceremony on any of these occasions, goes to hell. (2)

CHAPTER LXXVII.

The time when the sun passes over to a new zodiacal sign. (1) The two equinoxes (2) Specially the two solstices.*(3) The astral combination known as the Vyatipat. (4) The days marked by one's natal star. (5) Abhyudaya S'ràddha.† (6) According to Prajapati

^{*} The last days or Sankrantis (the day on which the sun changes the zodiacal sign) of the months of Vais'akha, Kartika, S'râvana and Mâgha.

[†] Abhudaya literally means Increase or Prosperity. Abhyudaik S'raddhas are those which are performed in connection with any rite of prosperity, such as marriage, the rite of the causation of the birth of a male child (Punsayanam), etc.

these are the occasions of Kâmya S'radhas or (S'raddha ceremonies performed for the fruition of any definite object). S'ràddhas performed on these occasions bear eternal fruits. (7)

The wise shall never perform a S'ràddha during either twilight, or at night, except on the occasion of a lunar eclipse when they can so perform. (8)

A S'ràddha ceremony done during the continuance of an eclipse is highly meritorious and grants to the performer all things he desires. The merit of such a performance endures as long as the moon and the stars endure in the universe. (9)

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

A S'ràddha ceremony done on Sunday always accords good health (to its performer). (1) (Done on) Monday it gives good fortune. (2) (Done on Tuesday it produces fright from battle. (3) Done on Wednesday, it ensures realisation of all desires. (4) Done on Thursday, it imparts knowledge coveted by the performer. (5) Done on Friday, it imparts wealth (to the performer). (6) Done on Saturday, it increases the duration of life. (7) Done under the auspices of the asterism Krittika, it ensures a residence in heaven. (8) (Done under) the auspices of the asterism Rohini, it imparts progeny. (9) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the moon (Mrigas'ira), it gives the energy of Brahma (10) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the Rudras, (the asterism A'rdra) it gives a prosperous business. (11) Done under the auspices of Punarvasu, it gives land. (12) Done under the auspices

of Pushya, it gives increase of the bodily principles. (13) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the serpent (the asterism As'lesha), it gives property. (14) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the manes (the asterism Maghà), it accords the realisation of all desires. (15) Done under the auspices of the Bhaga (the asterism Purva Phalguni', it imparts good fortune. (16) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by Aryaman (the asterism Uttara-Phalguni), it gives wealth. (17) Done under the auspices of the asterism Hasta, it gives superiority among members of one's own caste. (18) Done under the auspices of the asterism Chitra, it gives handsome-looking sons. (10) Done under the auspices of the asterism Svàti, it gives success in trade. (20) Done under the auspices of the asterism Vishakha it gives gold. (21) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by Mitra (the asterism Anuradha), it gives friends. (22) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by S'akra (the asterism Feshtha), it accords a kingdom. (23) Done under the auspices of the asterism Mulà, it gives success in agriculture. (24) Done under the auspices of the watery asterism (Purva-Shada), it gives sea-borne wealth.(25) Done under the auspices of the asterism presided over by the Vis'vedevas (the asterism Uttarashada), it grants the realisation of all desires. (26) Done under the auspices of the asterism Abhijit, it gives excellence. (27) Done under the auspices of the asterism S'ravana, it grants realisation of all desires (28) Salt in the one done under the auspices of the asterism (Dhanishthå) presided over by Vásava. (29) Done under the auspices of the asterism (S'atabhisa) presided over by Varuna it gives an immunity from disease. (30) Done

under the auspices of the Asterism Aja (Purva Bhaara pada), it gives digging implements (31) Done under the auspices of the asterism Uttarabhadrapada, it gives a house. (32) Done under the auspices of Paushna (Revati) asterism it gives kine. (33) Done under the auspices of the asterism As vini, it gives horses. (34) Done under the auspices of the Yamya (Varani) asterism) it confers longevity. (35) Done on the day of the Pratipad (first day of the fortnight), it gives a house and a beautiful wife. (36) Done on the second day of the fortnight (Dvitiya), it gives a daughter who fulfils all the expectations of her father. (37) On the third day of the fortnight it grants all desired objects. (38) Done on the fourth day of the fortnight, it gives animals. (39) Done on the fifth day of the fortnight it confers property and handsome sons. (40) Done on the sixth day of the fortnight, it gives victory in a game of dice. (41) Success in agriculture on the seventh and success in trade on the eighth day of the fortnight. (42-43) Done under the auspices of the ninth day of the fortnight, it gives animals. (44) Done under the auspices of the tenth day of the fortnight, it gives horses. (45) Done under the auspices of the eleventh day of the fortnight, it gives a progeny of sons, resplendent with the effulgence of Brahma. (46) Done under the auspices of the twelfth day of the fortnight, it gives longevity, opulence, gold, silver, and a kingdom. (47) Done under the auspices of the thirteenth day of the fortnight, it gives good fortune. (48) Done under the auspices of the full moon, it grants the realisation of all desires. 49) . The fourteenth day of the fortnight is recommended for the S'raddha ceremonies of those, killed by weapons. (50) There are two verses in the Pitri Gita on the subject. (51)

May such foremost of men take birth, in our family, who will do a S'rāddha unto us on the thirteenth day of the moon's wane in the month of Ashāda, marked by the astral combination known as the Gajachchhāya,* or will do S'rāddhas throughout the month of Kārticka, each afternoon. (52—53).

CHAPTER LXXIX.

Now one shall not do a S'raddha ceremony with water collected in the night. (1) In cases, where Kus'a grass would be unavailable, Ka'sa or Durvá grass would be given in its stead. (2) Threads of Kárpása (cotton) should be given where a piece of cloth would be unavailable: (3) Ends (Dáshá) of a piece of A'hata clotht may also be given. (4) Strong-scented or offensivesmelling flowers, as well as those of red colour, or culled from thorny plants should be avoided. (5) White. fragrant flowers, even if they are born of thorny plants, and aquatic flowers, even if they be of red colour, shall be offered. (6) Lard or fat must not be given in the lamp (used for lighting purposes.) (7) Oil or clarified butter shall be rather given in its stead. (8) Any kind of animal-produce (such as, nails, etc., of animals) shall not be used for the purposes of an incense stick. (9) Let him give bdellium with honey and clarified butter

^{*} When the sun is in the asterism Hastá on the thirteenth day of the moon's wane, marked by the asterism Maghá, the combination known as the Gajachshhayd is said to follow.

[†] A new, unused piece of cloth with white fringes, only once washed with water is called an A'hatá cloth.

(10) (Pastes) of sandal wood, saffron, campho, aloewood, and Padma-Kashtham as unguents. (11) Let him not give any kind of artificial (manufactured) salt. (12) He must not give clarified butter and curries with his hand. (13) Let him give metal utensils. (14) Especially those made of silver. (15) He must offer vessels made of the horn of the rhinoceras, blankets made of the hairs of a mountain-goat, the skin of a black antelope, sesame, white mustard seeds,, and other holy articles, as well as those which have the virtue of warding off monsters. (16) Let him avoid giving pepper, Mokundaka flowers, Bhu-strinas, the leaves of S'igru, mustard, Surasa, Sarjaka, gourds, pumpkins, bringels, the potherbs known as Palakya, Upadaki, and Tanduliyaka, Kusumbha, Pindalu, and the milk of the she-buffalo. (17) (As well as) Rajamasha, lentil seeds, stale food and artificial salt. (18) He shall avoid anger. (19) Must not shed tears. (20) And avoid hurry. (21) In respect of giving clarified butter, metallic vessels or those made of the horn of the rhinoceros, or of the wood of the Phalgu tree are recommended. (22) There is a verse on the subject. (23)

Anything (offered to the manes) in a gold or silver, vessel, or in one made of the wood of the Phalgu or Audumvara tree, or in one made of the horn of the rhinoceros, bears eternal fruit. (24)

CHAPTER LXXX

SESAME seeds, Brihi grains, barley grains, Mâshapulse, water, roots, fruits, S'yâmaka grains, Priyangu, Nivâra grains, Mudgapulse and wheat (satisfy the manes) for a

month. 1) Meat and fish (satisfy them) for two months. (2) The flesh of deer for three months. (3) The flesh of a lamb for four months. (4) The flesh of a bird for five months. (5) The flesh of a goat for six months. (6) The flesh of a Ruru (a species of deer) for seven months. (7) The flesh of a Prishati (a species of spotted deer) for eight months. (8) The flesh of a Gavaya, for nine months. (9) The flesh of a buffalo for ten months. (10) The flesh of a tortoise for eleven months. (11) The cow-milk or its modifications (satisfy the manes) for a year. (12) There is a Gâthâ verse on the subject in the Pitri Gitâ. (13) Constantly we cat the Kala S'âk, large-scaled fish and the flesh of an old goat,* or that of a rhinoceros whose horn is yet undeveloped. (14)

CHAPTER LXXXI.

LET him not keep the boiled rice on the cushion. (1) Nor touch it with his feet. (2) Nor sneeze over it. (3) Let him ward off the monsters by strewing sesame or mustard seeds (all round (4) He must not do a S'râddha in a covered place. (5) Nor see a woman in her menses. (6) Nor a dog. (7) Nor a domesticated pig. (8) Nor a domestic cock. (9) Let him carefully exhibit the S'râddha to a goat. (10) The Brâhmanas shall eat their meal by holding perfect silence. (11) Without covering their heads. (12) Without putting on their shoes. (13) Without placing their feet on the

^{*} The text has Bārdhinasa. Jolly, following Nanda Pandit, has translated the term as flesh of the cram called Bārdhinasa. Kulluk and Vijnaneshvara interpret the term to mean an old, white goat which is also supported by the Agni-puranam.

stools. (14) Let not the man who has a limb in less or excess see the S'ràddha ceremeny. (15) Let not the S'udras witness it. (16) Nor the degraded ones. (17) At that time, let him the celebrant of the ceremony) feed the Bráhmanas, or beggars* with the permission of the Bráhmanas. (18) Even asked by the giver, let not the Bráhmanas speak in commendation of the food (Havis). (19)

As long as the boiled rice continues warm, as long as the Bráhmanas silently eat that, as long as they do not speak in praise of that boiled rice, so long do the manes eat. (20)

Having brought together the residue of all sorts of substantial food and (of curries, etc.,) he must sprinkle it with water, and place it (on the Kus'a grass strewn) before the Brahmanas who have eaten their meal. (21)

The remainder of the food, cast on the Kus'a blades, falls to the portion of those who had been dead before attaining the age of being cremated, (below two years of age', or had wantonly deserted their innocent wives when alive. (22)

The remainder of food that is left on the ground falls to the portion of honest and industrious servants (slaves.) This is what has been said by the Rishfs. (23)

CHAPTER LXXXII.

HE must not test (enquire into the descent and qualities of) a Bráhmana in connection with a rite of Daiva

^{*} The text has Vikshukam. Jolly has translated it as an ascetic

S'raddha (1) He shall do it in respect of a Paitra S'ràddha (done in honor of the manes) ceremony. (2) Let him avoid (not invite) Brahmanas who have limbs in less or excess. (3) Bráhmanas who have done improper acts. (4) (Bráhmanas) who are deceitful as the cats. (5) Bráhmanas who wear a cloak of religion. (6) Bráhmanas who are professional astrologers. (7) Bráhmanas who subsist upon the offerings made to the idol on which they attend. (8) Physicians. (9) Bráhmanas who are sons of not married wives. (10) Their sons. (11) Those who act as priests at many men's sacrifices. (12) Those who officiate as priests at the religious sacrifices of S'udras. (13) Those who are village-priests. (14) Those who officiate as priests at the sacrifices, of those who should not be so served. (15) Those who have not been initiated with the thread within the proper age limit (Vratyas) (16) Those who officiate as priests at the sacrilices of Vratyas. (17) Those who accept gifts on the occasion of a Parva. (18) Malignant informers. (19) Bráhmanas who teach the Vedas for fee (20) Those who have been taught the Vedas for see (21) Brahmanas who subsist on the food given by S'udras. (22) Bráhmanas who associate with the degraded. (23) Bráhmanas whe have not studied the Vedas. (24) Bráhmanas who have neglected the rites of Sandhya. (25) Bráhmanas who have entered the king's service. (26) The naked ascetics. (27) Brahmanas who have quarrelled with their fathers, who have deserted their parents, Gurus, (28 and their fire, (29)

These are said to be the worst of Brahmanas who defile a Row of Brahmanas (i.e., who sit down to a meal in the same Row with them—Pankti dushakas) The wise one shall carefully avoid such Brahmanas on the occasion of a S'raddha ceremony. (30)

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

THE following are the Panktipavanas (Brahmanas who sanctify the row in which they sit down at a S'raddha repast). (1) One who has studied the three Vedas. (2) One who keeps the five fires. (3 One who sings the psalm, Feshthya Sáma. (1) One who has studied even a single Veda. (5) He who has studied any of the Vedangas. (6) He who has studied the Purana, Itihasa or Grammar. (7) He who has studied even a single Dharma S'astra. (8) One who has purified himself by resorting to sacred shrines or pools. (9) One, purified by the celebration of religious sacrifices. (10) One, purified by practising penitential austerities. (11) One, purified by truth (speaking truth only.) (12) One, purified by (muttering) the Mantras. (13) One devoted to the recitation of the Gayatri. (14) Sons of girls married in the Brahma form of marriage. (15) One who reads the three Suparnas. (16) The son-in-law (of the deceased, (17) and his daughter's sons, they are the receptacles (fit persons). (18) Especially the Yogins. (19) There is a verse on the subject in the Pitri Gita. (20)

May he be born in our family who will assiduously feed Yogins at a Sråddha repast whereby we are satisfied. (21)

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

LET not a man do a S'ráddha ceremony in a country of the barbarians. (1) Let him not go to a county of the Barbarians. (2) By drinking water out of another man's tank, one acquires the same caste with him. (3)

The country, in which there exists not the division of the four-fold social order, should be regarded as a country of the barbarians, otherwise it is Aryâvarta (the land of the Aryas). (4)

CHAPTER LXXXV.

A S'ràddha done at Pushkara bears eternal fruits. (1) As well as burnt oblations, penances and mutterings of Mantras made thereat. (2) By bathing in Pushkara one is immediately absolved of all sins. (3) So at Gayashira. (4) At Akshyavata. (5) At the hill of Amarakantaka. (6) At the hill of Varâha. (7) Any where on the bank of the Narmadâ. (8) On the bank of the Yamunâ. (9) Especially in the Ganges. (10) At Kushâvarta.(11) At Vinduka. (12) At the Nila Parvata. (13) At Kankhala. (14) At Kuvjâmra. (15) At the Bhrigutunga. (16) At Keddra. (17) At Mahâlaya. (18) At Nadantikâ. (19) At Sugandha. (20) At S'âkambhari. (21) In the (river) Phalgu. (22) In the Mahâ-Gangâ. (23)

⁵ There exists one Akshaya Vata in Behar and another at Allahahad.

⁶ Amarakantaka on the Mekhala mountain in the Vindhya range.

⁷ Varāha-tritha in the Sambalpur division. It may probably mean the ancient Varahamula in Kasmir.

¹¹ Kusávarta is situated on the mountain called Traymbaka where the Godavari takes its rise.

¹² Binduka in the Deccan.

¹⁵ Kubjamra, like the Ekamra, is the name of a plain in Orissa.

¹⁶ This is the name of a mountain near the Amarakantaka in the Himalayas.

²¹ The modern Shambar in Rajputana.

²³ Mahaganga is the Alakananda river,

At the village of Trihilika. (24) At the foundam of Kumara. (25) At Prabhasa. (26) Any where in the river Sarasvati in special. (27)

At the door of the Ganges, at Prayaga, in the estuary of the Ganges, and always in the forest of Naimisha, at Benares in special. (28)

At the hermitage of Agastya. (29) At Kanya S'rama. (30) In the river Kaushiki. (31) At the bank of the Sarayu. (32) At the confluence of the S'ona and the Jyotishi. (33) At the hill, S'riparvata. (34) In the Kâlodaka. (35) In the north Mânasa (in Kâshmira) (36) In the Vadavâ (Lake). (37) In the Mâtanga-Vâpi. (38) In the Saptârsha. (39) In the Vishnupad. (40) In the Sarga-mârga-pada (111. Road to heaven). (41) In the river Godâvari. (42) In the river Gomati. (43) In the river Vetra-vati. (44) In the Vipása (Beas). (45) In the Vitastâ (46) At the bank of the S'atadru (Satlej) (47) In the Chandra-bhâgâ. (48) In the Irâvati. (49) At the shore of the Sindhu (Indus). (50) In the five rivers of the south. (51) In the

²⁴ Trihalikagrāma near Sâlagram

²⁵ Kumáradhárá is the name of a lake in Kas'mir which the god Kumara by a stroke of his arrow caused to stream forth from the Krauncha mountain (see Vayu purana). Nanda says that it is situated near the southern ocean in the plain of Ishupata.

²⁹ Agastyás'rama is on the Sarasvati near Pushkar.

³⁹ Saptársha is the modern Satara in the Marhatta countries.

⁴⁰ According to Nanda this Tirtha is in the centre of Gaya. There is another of this name on the Himalayas.

⁴⁴ Vetravati (the modern Betwa near Bhilsah) in the Ahiashetra.

^{45—49} Vipasa (Beas), Vitasta (Jhelum), Satadru (Satlej). Chandrabhaga (Chenub) and Iravati (Ravi).

⁵⁰ the Krishná, the Venå, the Tunga, the Bhadra and Kona in the Deccan,

Aushoja (52) And in similar other holy pools or streams. (53)

In the great rivers (Sarifvará) (54) At the birtl places of divine incarnations (55). On the banks of rivers (56) At fountains, (57) On the hills (58) In natural arbours, (59) In forests, (60) In woods, (61) At places smeared well with cow dung, (62) In delightful sites, (63) There are verses on the subject in the Pitri Gita (the song of the manes), (64)

May he be born in our line who shall offer unto us Pbations of water in rivers of abundant waters, and in cool streams in special. (65)

May that foremost of men be born in our progeny who shall do S'râddhas unto us at Gaya S'irsha, or at (Akshaya) Vata. (66)

Many sons are to be desired (lit prayed for) so that at least one of them may go to Gaya, or celebrate a borse-sacrifice, or make the gift of Nila bull (for our benefit). (67)

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

Now about the rite of letting loose a bull (Vrishot sarga). (1) It should be performed on the day of the full moon in the month of A's'viu or Kartika. (2) The bull should be examined at the out set. (3) It must be the offspring of a milch cow none of whose calves is dead. (4) Possessed of all the good traits. (5) Of black and red colour. (6) White faced, white tried, white hooped and white horned. (7) The coverer of

⁵² Aumga (Sarpasaka, Nanda) probably situated in the mouth of the Gausse.

the herd of cows. (8) After that, a good fire shall be kindled on the pasture-ground (lit among the kine) and a Charu (Sacrificial porridge) of which the sun is the presiding deity shall be prepared. Burnt oblations of this Charu shall be cast in the fire by reciting the Mantra, Pusha Ga Anveta (may Pushan follow thesekine, etc.) Then the black smith shall brand the bull with the mark of a discus on its one flank, with that of a trident on the other. (10) After branding the bull. he shall bathe the bull with water, by reciting the four Richs commencing with Hrianyavarna, as well as the one running as S'anno Devi etc. (11) Let him bring the bull bathed and decorated with ornaments in the company of four well washed female calves, bedecked with ornaments, and inaudibly recite the Purusha Suktam, Rudras, and the Kushmandi Mantras, (12). He shall whisper into the right ear of the bullock. the Mantra, Pità Vatsa, etc. (13) Also the following verse (14)

The bull is said to be the four-footed Virtue. 1 devoutly appoint him to protect me from all evils. (15)

I give you, O Calves, this bull as your husband. May you sportingly roam about with this your beloved. O king Soma, may our progeny increase and may our enemies not oppress us. (16)

The bull should be united with the female calves on the North east corner of the sacrificial ground, and he shall give a pair of cloths, gold and white brass to the Hota priest. (17)

A good remuneration, according to his wishes, shall be given to the iron smith; he shall be satisfied with a repast containing a goodly quantity of clarified butter. The Brahmanas shall be as well fed in connection with this sacrifice. (18)

The tank or pond, in which the bull, let loose (on the occasion of a S'raddha), drinks water, becomes gratifying to all the manes. (19)

The ground, which the bull haughtily digs into with his horns, proves gratifying to the manes, like (good) food and cordials. (20)

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

On the day of the full moon in the month of Vais'akha, he shall spread the skin of a black antelope provided with two golden horns, (four) silver hoops and a tail made of peals. On a blanket made of sheep's wool. (1). After that, he shall cover it over with sesame (2) And place a bit of gold at the region of its navel. (3) (Then) cover it with a pair of A'hata cloths. (4) And bedecked with ornaments, and smear it with all sorts of scents. (5) He shall place four vessels containing milk, curd, honey and clarified butter at its four corners, and make the gift of that antelope-skin to a Brahmana, shorn of all ornaments, and who is the keeper of the sacred fire. (6)

There are verses on the subject. (7)

He, who gives such an antelope-skin covered with sesame, acquires the merit of gifting the ocean-girdled. Earth, with all her forests and mountains. He, who gives sesame, gold, honey and clarified butter in the skin of a black antelope, gets rid of all evils. (8—10)

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

Now a cow when she is being delivered of her calf (the upper half of which has come out of its maternal passage) is called Earth. (1) He, who makes the gift of such a cow, bedecked with ornaments, to a Bráhman, acquires the merit of making a gift of the whole earth. (2) There is a couplet on the subject. 3)

By making the gift of a cow, faced both ways, in a humble and believing frame of mind, one is enabled to live in heaven for as many number of Yugas as that of hairs on her body. (4)

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

Fire is the presiding god of the month of Kartika. (1) Fire is the mouth of all the gods.* (2) He, who bathes outside the village, inaudibly recites the Gâyatri, and takes a Havishya (fit for oblation) meal once a day, during the entire month of Kârtika, is absolved of the sin he has committed during the year. (3) He, who mutters self-controlled the Gâyatri mantra, bathes every day, eats Havishya meal during the entire month of Kârtika, is absolved of all sins. (4)

^{*} Jolly reads the line as Agnis'cha Sarva Devanám Mukhyam instead of Mukham, which is the reading that occurs in our manuscript, and which conveys the right meaning, in conformity with the S'ruti, Agni being not the foremost (Mukhyam) of the Vedic gods but the conveyor of oblations to the deities, Agni Mukha Vai Deváh,

CHAPTER XC.

MAKE the gift of a Prastha measure of powdered salt with a bit of gold at its navel to a Brahmana, after the moon rise, on the day of the full-moon in the month of Agrahayana, marked by the asterism Mriga S'ira. (1) By making such a gift one is re-born as a fortunate and handsome person in his next birth. (2) On the day of the full moon in the month of Pausha, if that day happens to be marked by the asterism Pushya, he shall rub his body with a paste of white mustard seeds, cause a pitcher, full of clarified butter, to be emptied on his head, and bathe in water containing Sarvaushadhi. Sarvagandha and Sarva-Vija. After that, he shall bathe the image of) the god Vasudeva, worship him with scents, flowers, burning incense-sticks and edibles (Naividyas), and cast libations of clarified butter in the fire, by reciting the Vaishnava, S'akra and Varhaspatya Mantras, and receive the benediction of the Brahmanas by making them gifts of clarified butter, containing bits of gold. (3) He shall make the gift of a pair of cloths to the Hota (priest). (4) By doing this act a man prospers in life. (5) If the day of the full moon in the month of Magha happens to be marked by the asterism Maghā, by offering a S'rāddha on that day with (offerings of) sesame, one is absolved of all sins. (δ) If the day of the full moon in the month of Phalguna happens to be marked by the asterism Phalguni, by making the gift of a full-stretched, clean, bed, furnished with pillows and bed-sheets, one obtains a loving, obedient, handsome, and affectionate wife. (7) A good husband, if she be a woman. (8) If the day of the full moon in the month of Chaitra happens to be marked by the asterism Chitra, by making the gift of a coloured cloth on that day, one acquires good fortune. (9) If the day of the full moon in the month of Vaishakha happens to be marked by the asterism Vishakha, by propitiating (feeding) seven Brahmanas with honey and sesame, and by worshipping the god of virtue on that day, one becomes absolved of all sins. (10) If the day of the full moon in the month of Faishtha happens to be marked by the asterism Yestha, by making gifts of an umbrella and shoes to a Brahmana, on that day, one becomes rich in cattle. (11) If the day of the full moon in the month of Ashada happens to be marked by the asterism Ashādā, by making the gift of food on that day, one acquires eternal merit. (12) If the day of the full moon in the month of S'ravana happens to be marked by the asterism S'rávaná, by making the gift of a Jala-Dhenu* on that day, with rice and cloth, one acquires a residence in heaven. (13) By making the gift of a cow on the day of Prashtupada (the day of the full moon in the month of Bhadra, marked by the asterism Uttara-Bhadrapada) one is absolved of all sins. (14) By making the gift of a vessel, filled with clarified butter, on the day of the full moon in the month of A's'vina, marked by the asterism As'vini, and containing a bit of gold, one acquires a good digestive capacity. (15) If the day of the full moon in the month of Kartika happens to be marked by the asterism Krittika, by making the gift of a white bull, or a bull of any other colour, with jems and all cereals and scents, at the time of moon-rise in an island, to a Bráhmana, one becomes

^{*} Jolly has translated Fala-Dhenu as "water-cow." Fala-Dhenu, in fact, is a kind of gift, like Guda-Dhenu, Tila-Dhenu, etc, for the essentials of which see the English translation of the Agnipuranam (M. N. Dutt), Vol. II., pp. 746-750.

free from the dangers of wilderness. (16) By worshipping the god Våsudeva, on the third day of the moon's increase in the month of Vaishaka, with white mustard seeds, and by observing a fast and offering burnt offerings of white mustard on that day, one becomes absolved of all sins. (17) The merit of any gift made that day becomes eternal. (18) By observing a iast, on the day of the twelfth day of the moon's wane following the full-moon in the month of Pausha, and by bathing with sesame water, and worshipping the god Vasudeva with sesame, and making gifts of sesame and water, and making burnt offerings of, and eating sesame, one becomes absolved of all sins. (19) On the day of the thirteenth phase of the moon's wane, following the full moon in the month of Magka, if that day happens to be marked by the asterism S'ravaná, one shall observe a fast and make the offerings of two lighted lamps before the god Våsudeva (26). The lamp on the right-hand side shall contain a hundred and eight Palam weight of clarified butter, and a wick made of an entire piece of saffrondyed cloth. (21) The lamp on the left-hand side shall contain a hundred and eight Palam weight of sesameoil, and a wick made of an entire piece of white clnth. (22) By doing this, a man realises the end of his life, and becomes resplendent in whatever family, in whatever country, and in whatever kingdom he may be re-born. (23) Throughout the month of A's'vina, one shall make gifts of clarified butter to Brahmanas; by worshipping As'vins, one becomes handsome looking (in his next birth.) (24) By feeding the Brahmanas with milk, throughout that month, one becomes a king (in his next birth) (25)

Each month, when the moon is in the asterism

Revati, by feeding the Brahmanas with sweet riceporridge (Paramannas), saturated with honey and clartfied butter, for the propitiation of Revati, and by worshipping the goddess, Revati as well, one acquires personal beauty in the next existence. (26) During the month of Magha, by casting oblations of sesame in the fire, and by feeding the Brahmanas with Kulmasham, saturated with clarified butter, each day, one acquires a good digestive capacity. (27) By bathing in a river. on each fourteenth day of the fortnight, as well as by worshipping the lord of virtue, one becomes absolved of all sins. (28)

He, who wishes to enjoy creature-comforts for as long as the sun and the moon endure in heaven, shall bathe, each morning, during the two months of Magha and Phålguna. (29)

CHAPTER XCI

The half of the sin of a person, who has caused a well to be excavated, is extinguished just as water begins to well up from its bottom. (1) He, who causes a tank to be excavated, goes to the region of Varuna, and enjoys satisfaction, each day. (2) The giver of water enjoys perpetual satisfaction. (3) Trees sown by a man become his sons in the next world. (4) The giver of a tree gladdens the gods with its flowers. (5) The Atithis, with its fruits. (6) Those with its shadow who chance to sit under it. (7) And the Pitris with the rain water which tricles down from its leaves. (8) The giver of a bridge acquires heaven. (9) He, who causes a temple to be erected to any god, goes to the

negion presided over by that particular deity. (10) By white-washing a divine temple with lime, one acquires brilliant fame. (11) By painting it with any other colour, one attains the region of the Gandharvas (12) By making offerings of flowers, one acquires personal beauty. (13) By making offerings of unguents, one acquires lasting fame. (14) By presenting lighted lamps (in the temple), one acquires a vigorous eye-sight (15) By making gifts of food, one acquires bodily strength. (16). By making offerings of burning incense-sticks, one goes to the higher regions, by removing the offerings of flowers, etc., from the temple, one acquires the merit of gifting a cow. (17) By scouringthe floor of a divine temple, by smearing it with cowdung etc., by removing the leavings of a Brahmana's meal, by washing the feet of a Brahmana with water, by attending a Brahmana during illness, one acquires the merit of making the gift of a cow. (18)

He, who causes the dredging or re-exacavation of a well or tank, or causes the repairs of divine temples or public gardens, acquires the same merit as thein original endowers. (19)

CHAPTER XCII.

Fo give protection is the best of all gifts. (1) By giving protection one attains the region (after death) which he wishes to obain. (2) As well as by making a gift of land. (3) Even by making the gift of land to the extent of a Gocharma (three hundred cubits), the donon is absolved of all sins. (4) By making the gift of a cow one goes to heaven (5) The gifter of ten kine attains the region of Golakam (6) The gifter of a hundred kine to the

region of Brahma. (7) By making the gift of a cow with her horns encased in gold, her hoops in silver, her teats in white copper,* and her tail wound with strings of pearls, and covered over with a piece of cloth, together with her calf, one resides in heaven for as many number of years as that of hairs on her body. (8) Especially by gifting a brown cow. (9) By making the gift of a docile bull, capable of carrying weight, one acquires the merit of making the gift of ten cows. (10) He, who makes the gift of a horse, lives in the same region with the sun. (II) The giver of cloth lives in the same region with the moon. (12) The giver of gold goes to the region of the fire-god. (13) By making the gift of silver, one acquires personal beauty. (14) By making presents of vessels of metal, one becomes the receptacle of all realised desires. (15) By making gifts of honey, oil and clarified butter, one acquires good health. (16) The same is obtained by making gifts of medicines. (17) By making gifts of salt, one acquires beauty of complexion. (18) By making gifts of paddy one obtains satisfaction, (19) By making gifts of cereals as well. (20) He, who makes gifts of food, obtains, every thing (he wishes to obtain). (21) By making gifts of different varieties of paddy, one acquires good fortune. (22) By making gifts of articles not mentioned herein, one goes to heaven, the giver of sesame obtains a desirable progeny. (23) By making a gift of fuel one acquires an improved digestive capacity. (24) As well as victory in battle. (25) By making the gift of a cushion, status or place. (26) By making the gift of a bed, a wife. (27) By making the gift of (a pair of) shoes, a car yoked with a pair of she-mules. (28) By making

The text has Upadoha which may also mean a milk-pail

Vishnu Samhita

the gif of an umbrella, one attains heaven. (29) By giving a fan of palmyrah leaf or a chowrie, he enjoys ease in travelling. (30) By making the gift of a house, one acquires the ownership of a town. (31)

A person wishing that the things he covets in this life, or things that are extremely endearing to him in his house may be eternal shall make gifts of those articles to a qualified Brâhmana. (32)

CHAPTER CXIII.

Whatever a man has given to a non-Brâhmaṇa, he shall get its equivalent in the next world. (1) Double of what he has given to a Brâhmaṇa. (2) Thousand times of what he has given to a well-read Brâhmaṇa. (3) Infinite times of what he has given to a Brâhmaṇa, well-versed in the Vedas. (4) His priest is the proper recipient of his gifts. (5) So also are his sister, daughter and son-in-law. (6)

One, conversant with the laws, shall not give even a drop of water to a Brâhmana of cat-like conduct (Bidâlavrati', nor to one who is a hypocrite (Baka-vrati), or ignorant of the Vedas. (7)

A covetous, hypocritical, arrogant, malicious, deceitful, slandering, Brahmana, who brags of his pieties, or causes them to be trumpeted in the presence of men, is, called a *Bidála-Vrati* (of cat-like conduct). (8)

A Bráhmana, who assumes a garb of false humility, with his eyes cast downward, tries to further his own ends at the cost of other men's interests, and is crooked and untruthful, is called a Baka-Vrati (of crane like conduct).

Those who are Bidala Vratins, as well as those who are Baka Vratins fall in the hell of extreme darkness (Andha-Timisram) for their sins. (10)

Let not a man, after having committed a crime, do the expiatory penance in the pretext of doing a piety. Concealing his crime with penance, let him, not deceive women and S'udras in respect of his purity. (14)

Such a Bráhmana is censured by the Brahmavádins in the next world; the monsters take what (penance, expiation, etc.) a man does in deceit. (12)

A non-Brahmachârin, who lives by falsely adoptingthe apparel and tokens of a *Vratin*, robs the sin of the Brahmachârins, and takes birth in the womb of a, lower animal. (13)

Let not a man make a gift for fame, or out of fear, or to a benefactor, or to one who lives by singing on dancing, this is the conclusion. (14)

CHAPTER XCIV.

A HOUSEHOLDER, who has witnessed his hair turned grey, and the skin of his body marked by wrinkles, shall resort to the forest. (1) Or having seen the son of his son. (2) Placing his wife under the care of his son, or followed by her. (3) He must kindle (his sacred) fire in the forest. (4) He shall do the five-sacrifices with cereals (etc.,) growing in nature (lit. not reared on a ploughed field) (5) Let him not renounce the study of the Vedas. (6) Let him observe the vow of continence (Brahmacharyam). (7) Let him wear animal-skins or barks of trees. (8) He must grow finger nails, mustachios, beard, and clotted hair

(g) He must bathe thrice a day. (10) He must live on whatever he shall obtain without any exertion, like a pigeon (Kapota Vráti), or shall collect enough food to last him for a month or a year. (11) If he has collected food for a year, he must give it away all on the day of the full moon in the month of A's'vina. (12)

Having collected his food from a village, he shall eat only eight morsels of that in a little basket of leaf, or on a leaf, or in a severed saucer. (13)

CHAPTER XCV.

LET a forest-dwelling hermit purify his body with austerities. (1) During summer he shall sit amidst five fires* (2) Lie in the open during the rains (3) Remain in wet clothes during winter. (4) Take his meal once in the night. (5) Or shall eat at the intervals of one, two, or three days (b) Or shall eat flowers. (7) Or fruit (8) Or S'akas (potherbs) (9) Or live on sear leaves. (10) Or on roots. (11) Or shall eat cooked barley grain at the end of each fort night. (12) Or shall do the penance of Chândrâyana (13) He shall break his food with stone (Ashma-Kutta). (14) Or use his teeth as a pastle. (15)

Tapasya (contemplation) is the root of the universe, with its inmates of Gods and men. To Tapasya it ows its continuance, and in Tapasya it will merge in the end (16)

That which is difficult to practise, that which is difficult to obtain, that which is remote, that which is

^{*} Sitting amidst four blazing fires with the sun overhead.

difficult to accomplish, all these are available by dint of Tapasyá. Tapasyá is insurmountable (i.e. can not be over come). (17)

CHAPTER XCVI.

Now one, who has felt an aversion to the pleasures of the four orders of life, shall do a Prájápatyam sacrifice, make gifts of all his possessions,* and take recourse to the fourth order of ascetism (Pravrajyam) (1) Having installed the sacred fire on his own Self, he shall go into the village for alms (2 Obtain alms at seven houses. (3) He must not feel mortified if he fails to obtain any. (4) Nor beg alms of a beggar. (5) After men have taken their meals and the plates have been cleared, he shall stir abroad for alms. (6) He shall receive alms in vessels made of clay, wood, or pumpkin. (7) These vessels shall be purified by washing. (8) He shall not accept (lit. be annoyed at) alms which have been offered with marks of respect or reverence. (9) He shall lie in solitary chambers. (10) or at the root of a tree. (11) He shall not live for two nights in a village. (12) He shall wear cloth only enough to cover his pudenda. (3) He shall cast his steps purified with the sight (i.e., by carefully seeing whether he tramples upon any animal, etc.) (14) He shall drink water by straining it through a piece of cloth. (15) He shall speak only what is purified by truth. (16) He shall do only what his mind (conscience) would approve of. (17) He shall not court either death or life. (18) Bear with insult, done by, (19)

^{*} Sarva Veda.—Veda hear means possession, being derived from the Sanskrit root Vidla to gain.

Or shall not insuit, any body. (20) He shall not give his blessing to any body. (21) He shall not make obeisance to any body. (22)

Of Him that cuts his one arm, and of him that smears sandal paste on his other arm, he shall not curse the first, nor bless the second. (23)

He shall practise Pranayama, Dharana and Dhyanam (Divine comprehension and contemplation). (24) Reflect on the transitory nature of the external world (human existence). (25) Think of the unhallowed (impure) character of the human body. (26) Ponder on the annihilation of (personal) beauty by old age (Decriptude). (27) On the pangs of bodily, mental and traumatic diseases.* (28) As well as on those of congenital ones. (29) On the fact of residence in the darkness of the womb. (30) And amidst excrements. (31) And there being afflicted by heat and cold (pairs of .opposite). (32) He shall think of the agony one undergoes in coming out of the narrow maternal passage at the time of birth. (33) He shall reflect on his ignorance and dependence on his parents in infancy. (34) On the arduous pain suffered for studying books, etc. (35) On the troubles of acquisition of property in youth, and on the pangs of hell to be endured for enjoying illgotten gains. (36) On the separation from the dear ones and the enforced company of those whom he detests. (37) On the pangs to be suffered in hell. (38) On the agonies to be endured in shapes of

^{*} The text has Agantuka Vyádhivis'chopatápam.—Agantuka Vyádhis, according to the Ayurveda, are diseases which owe their origin to extraneous causes as opposed to idiopathic maladies. Jolly has wrongly translated it as "due to an excess of the bile, etc."

beasts for follies committed in human existence. 39) On the fact that there is nothing but misery in mundane life, which constantly affords opportunities for the commissions of crimes. (40) On the fact that if there be any comparative happiness 2. e., happiness in comparison with misery) here, even that is but transitory. (41) On the misery which results from one's incapacity of enjoying or procuring such happiness. (42) Let him observe this body as a compound of seven organic principles. (44) [viz.,] of Adeps (Vasa), blood, flesh, bone, fat, marrow, and semen. (44) Covered with the skin. 45) Foul-smelling as well. (46) The receptacle of excrements. (47) Maintained even in hundred comforts, it becomes diseased. (48) Held even with assiduous care it is susceptible to death. (49) The abode of lust, angen greed, ignorance, arrogance and pride. (50) Composed of the essential principles of solid, liquid, gasous, and etherial matter. (51) Consisting of bones, veins, arteries, nerves and ligaments. (52) Full of blood. (53) Sixskinned. (54) Held by three hundred and sixty bones. (55) Distributed as follows. (56) Teeth with the thin bones at their roots sixty-four. 57) Nails, twenty. (58) The tibial and the ulnar bones. (59) Phalanges of fingers, sixty. (60) Femoral bones, two. (61) Four to the insteps. (62) Four to the elbows. (63) Four to the thighs (64) Two to each of the knee joints and cheek. (65) Four, to the axilla (Aksha), two to the palate, and two to the hips. (66) One to the organ of generation (arch of the pubis). (67) The back bone consists of forty-five parts. (68) Fifteen bones to the neck. (69) The collar bone is one on each side (two clavicles) (70) Likewise the jaw. (71) There are two bones at its root. (72)

Two to the eyes, two to the temples, and two to the

cheeks. (23) There is one bone called ghonásthi in the nose. (74) The ribs (thirteen on each flank), with their (twenty) articulations (Arvudas) in the breast and (twenty six) in the back (sthânakas) number seventy-two boues in all 75) There are seventeen bones in the breast. (76) Two temple bones. (77) The head has four skull bones. (78 There are seven hundred S iras (tubular vessels) in the body. (79) Nine hundred ligaments. (80) I wo hundred Dhamanis (nerves) 81) Five hundred muscles. (82) Twenty-nine Lakshas, nine hundred and fifty-six small tubular vessels, with their ramfications 83 Three Laksh of roots (pores) of hair and hair in the heard, etc. (84) Hundred and seven Marmas (vital parts). (85) Two hundred joints. (86)

There are fifty-four knots and sixty-seven Lakhs of hairs. (87) The navel, the vital principle known as the ojas the rectum, the semen, blood, the temples. the head; the throat and the heart are the abodes of vitality. 88) The two arms, the two thighs, the trunk, and the head are the six limbs. (89) The lard, the flesh, the oily principle the lungs, the navel, the hairs, the liver, the spleen, the small intestine, the two kidneys, the urinary bladder, the cecum, the stomach, the heart, the large intestine, the arms, the abdomen, and the passage of the rectum. (90) The pupils, the eye-balls, the helix, the ears, the lobes of the ears, the cheeks, the eve-brows, the temples, the gums of teeth, the lips, the cavities of the loins; the groins, the testes, the two female breasts which are the conglomerations of sondified mucous, the breasts, the uvula, the hips, the arms; the thighs, the calves of legs, the palate, the belly, the two upper openings of the urinary bladder, the chin, the roots of jaws and the nape of the neck are the members of the body. (91) The sound;

touch, taste, and smell are the objects of perception. (92) The nose, the eyes, the skin, the tongue the ears, and the mind (intellect) are the cognitive organs. (93) The hands, the legs, the arms, the genitals, and the tongue are the operative organs. (94) The mind, the intellect, the self, and the unmanifest principle (Nature) are beyond the cognisance of the senses. (95)

This body, O Earth, is called the field (of self-consciousness), the knower of this is called Kshetrajna by the wise. (96)

In all Kshetras (self-conscious bodies) know me to be the self-conscious principle or self (Kshetrajna). He, who seeks for final emancipation, must rightly understand the nature of this self-conscious Ego, and of the self-conscious body as well. (97)

CHAPTER XCVII.

WITH his legs flexed up, and the soles of his feet placed on the thighs, and the right hand held in the left, he shall sit with his eyes fixed on the tip of his nos., keeping his tongue tucked up against the soft palate, and the upper row of his teeth not touching the lower one. He, not observing the quarters of the heaven, bereft of fear, and calm in spirit, pondering upon the principle which lies beyond the twenty four categories* (r) On the Reality

^{*} The Sankhya system of Hindu philosephy, so calld from the fact of its enumerating the number (Sankha) of the component principles of the universe, describes them as follows. From (1) Avyakta or unmanifest Nature proceeded Mahat (the principle of intellection), from Mahat, Ahankara (egoism), from Egoism, the

that lies beyond the cognizance of the senses, unconditioned by the sound, touch, taste, sight and smell the omniscient principle, (imaged in the) material universe. (2) The all-pervading one, the subtilest of the subtile (principles). (3) On Him whose hands and legs are everywhere, whose eyes, head and mouth are everywhere, and whose organic energies prevail everywhere. (4) He shall thus meditate upon (the eternal Reality). (5) The faculty of yoga is evoked, within a year, in him who thus practises the art of contemplation. (6) In the event of his incapacity of concentrating his mind on the disembodied (principle), let him meditate upon the principles of earth-matter, water, light, air and ether in succession, and having been able to concentrate on the one, let him leave that, and fix his mind on another next to it in the order of enumeration. (7) Thus he shall commence to meditate on the Purusha (self).*

five elementals or essential matters (Panchatanmâtras or the proper sensibles of sound touch, sight, taste and smell—S'avdatanmâtra Spars'a tanmâtra, Rupatanmâtra, Rasa-tanmâtra and Gandha tanmâtra,) which, in a manner, form the atoms of perception, if we are warranted to use such a term. Through the union of Ahankâra and the Tanmâtras, the eleven senses (the five cognitive, and the five operative senses) together with the mind were formed, and lastly of the five Tanmâtras the five gross elements of ether air, light, water and earth were evolved out, which form the objects of these Indrivas or senses. The first eight of these categories from the Avyakta to the Panchatanmâtras collectively from what is called Prakriti or Nature, the last sixteen being called modifications or Vikâras. All these twenty four categories are unconscious, it is only when the Purusha, the twenty-fifth category in the list, is associated with Prakriti that self-consciousness is emanated.

* Purusha lit. 'means the self that lies ensconced in each individual organism. He who lies (S'eta) in all the Puras (organisms) Sorveshu Puresha S'eta iti purusha.

incapable of doing this even, let him concentrate his mind on the burning (image) of the Purusha (Self) situated within his heart, which hangs with its head downward. (9) Incapable of that, he must meditate upon the self of Vâsudeva, decked with a crown necklace, and bracelets, with the ringlets of hair, known as S'rivatshakum, on his breast, wielding a conch-shell, a discus, a club, and a lotus flower in his four arms wearing a garland of wild flowers round his neck, with the Earth goddess sitting at his feet. (10) What one meditatos upon in this life, one obtains after death (11) Hence avoiding all transient things, let a man meditate upon the undecaying reality (12) Nothing undecaying (eternal exists but the Purusha. (13 By obtaining that, one becomes liberated. (14)

Since the Supreme Lord is ensconced in all subtile bodies (whether mobile or immobile), he is called *Purusha* by the contemplators of immutable principles. (13)

In the first watch, or in the last watch of each night, let the *Yogin* unremittingly meditate upon the Self of Vishnu, the subjective principle (*Purusha*) void of all qualities or attributes, the twenty-fifth category (of the Sankhya philosophy). (16)

Upon Him, who is unknown even to the knowers of immutable principles is devoid of all principles and attributes (yet) the enjoyer of all attributes (qualities) non-adherent to any thing, yet the supporter of all (17)

He is both in the inside and out-side of created beings. is both mabile and immobile, unknowable on account of his extreme subtility, both near and remote. (18)

Though indivisible, he lies divided by the created hings (existing in divided or individualised shapes in

all) imaged by time—past, present and future, the controller, the devourer of all. (19)

The illuminant of all istuminating bodies, he is called the darkest darkness—the knowledge, the (thing) known, (the one) accessible to knowledge, the being ensconced in the heart of all. (20)

Thus I have described in brief the self-conscious body (kshetra), the knowledge and the knowable. A votary of mine, knowing this, attains my Self. (21)

CHAPTER XCVIII

HAVING been thus addressed (by Vishnu), Earth bowed down (to him) by lying on her knees and head, and prayed. (1) O Lord, constantly do the four elements reside by thy side, viz., the ether resides in the shape of thy conch-shell, the air in the shape of thy discus, the light in the shape of thy club, the water in the shape of thy lotus flower, I wish to remain in my present form between thy feet. (2)

Having been thus addressed (by Earth), the lord replied "be it so." (3) Earth, having obtained her end, did so remain. (4) And propitiated the god of the gods (as follows). (5) Om, obeisance to thee. (6) The Lord of the deities. (7) O Vasudeva, (8) The primal god. (9) The god of desires, (10) The protector of desires (11) The protector of the world. (12) One without origin, middle and end. (13) The Lord of created beings (Prajapati). (14) The lord of good creatures. (15) The great Lord of created beings. (16) The lord of food, or wealth, or life (Urjaspati.) (17) The lord of

speech. (18) The lord of the universe. (19) The lord of heaven. (20) The lord of the forest in the shape of a tree of the Vanaspati species. (21) The lord of milk. (22) The lord of earth. (23) The lord of water. (24) The lord of the quarters of the heaven. (25) The lord of Mahat (Nature) (26) The lord of the Maruts. (27) The lord of Lakshmi (beauty or light). (28) The exponent of Brahma. (20) The beloved or lover of Bráhmanas. (30) All-coursing (31) The unthinkable (32) Accessible to knowledge. (33) Purusha. (34) The first adored. (35) The essence of Brâhmanism. (36) Lover of Brahma The embodied Brahma. (37) Embodied by the universe (38) The supreme king. (39) The four-fold supreme king (Chius Maha-Rajika) (40) The effulgent one. (41) The superlative effulgence. (42) The Sapta (the sun). (43) Of great fortune. (44). The sound. (45) The contented one. (46) The contentment. (47) Pratardana. (48) The superbly created. (49) The superbly uncreated one. (50) The obedient one. (51) Sacrifice. (52) The great sacrifice. (53) The sacrificial Yoga. (54) Obtainable by didt of Yaina. (55) The destroyer of Yaina. (56) The unconquered being. (57) One without doubt or hesitation. (58) Immeasurable. (59) The supreme. (60) The old. (61) The Lekhya (62) The supporter of created beings. (63) The wearer of variegated peacock plumes. (64) The receiver of sacrificial portions. (65) The recipient of Purodasha obla-(66) The lord of the universe. (67) The tion. upholder of the universe. (68) The pure-ladled one. (69) Of undecaying worship. (70) Gritaschi (fire) (71) Khando-parasho. (72) The lotus navelled one (73) The holder of lotus flower. (74) Padmadharadhara. (75) Hrishikesha. (76) One horned one (77) The great boar (78) Druhma. (79) The undecaying

one (80 The eternar one. (81) Purusha. (82) The great Purusha. (83) Kapila. (8a) The framer of the Sankhya philosophy. (85) Vis'vaksen (86) Virtue. (87). The giver of virtue. (88) Virtue-limbed one. (89) The giver of the wealth of virtue. (90) The giver of sacrifice. (91) The all-pervading one. (92) The invincible one. (93) The long-suffering one. (94) Krishna. (95 The lotus-eyed one. (96) The orbit of waters. (97) The loving one. (98) Universe-loving. (99) Obeisance, obeisance. (100)

Earth, who has realised the end of her heart, having thus gladly hymnised the deity began to address it as follows:—

CHAPTER XCIX

HAVING seen the goddess Lakshmi, whose complexion was like that of molten gold and who was resplendent with the effulgent energy of Tapasya, engaged in pressing the feet of the supreme god earth gladly questioned her as follows:—(1)

"O thou adorable goddess whose hands are like a wakening red water-lilies, who art pressing the feet of the full-blown-lotus navelled one, who dost constantly reside in full blown red lilies, and whose complexion resembleth a red water lily in colour. (a)

"O thou golden-coloured one, whose eyes are like the blue lotus flowers, who art clad in a white cloth, bedecked with ornaments. O thou moon-faced one, whose complexion glows with the effulgence of the sun. Mighty goddess, the foremost in the universe (3)

"Yhou art sleep, the Nature that has produced the universe Thou art comprehension, victory and apathy

(to worldly concerns). O Lakshmi, Thou art beauty, progeny, fame, decoration, knowledge and speech, the most sanctifying. (4)

Thou art Svadhå, forbearance, giver of opulence, moral law, preservation and status; thou art unbounded fame, as well as non-malice. Thou art intellect, memory and S'våhå. (5)

As the Supreme god exists assailing (pervading) the three regions, thou too, O thou black-eyed one, dost exist (everywhere) granting boons. Humbly do I ask thee about thy attributes. (6)

Having been thus interrogated by Earth, Lakshmi, sitting in front of the god of gods, replied, O thou golden complexioned goddess, constantly do I reside by the side of my consort, the destroyer of the demon Madhu. (7)

He of whom do I think in my mind by the order of the lord, Him the votaries call affluent. Hear me, O thou nurse of creatures, enumerate the persons who can make me recollect them in my mind. In these do I reside. (8)

I reside in the sun, in the moon, in the cloudless starry heaven, in the pendant rain-clouds spanned by rainbows and spangled by lightnings. (9)

As well do I reside in drossless (cleansed) gold and silver, in gems, in clean clothes, in land, in buff coloured mansions, in divine temples decked with banners. (10)

In fresh cowdung, in infatuated elephants, in exhiberated horses, in spirited bullocks, and in Brahmanas devoted to study. (11)

In the royal throne, in the Vilva and Amalaka fruits, in the umbrella, in the conch shell, in the lotus

flower, in the blazing fire and in a shining sword-blade and in a bright untarnished mirror. (12)

In pitchers full of water, in places decked with chowris, fans of palmyra leaves, in nice-looking ewers, and in the newly raised earth. (13)

In the milk and clarified butter, in cereal (S'advala), in honey, in milk curd, in the persons of ladies and virgins and in the bodies of gods, Tapsvins and those who perform yogas. (14)

In the arrow, in a victor just returned from the war, in a dead body killed in battle, in the soul of the latter residing in heaven, in the chanting of the Vedic mantras, in the blowing of conches, and in the sounds of the terms Sváhā and Svadhā and in the sound of music. (15)

In the installation ceremonies of kings, in marriage ceremonies, in sacrificial ceremonies, in bridegrooms, in persons who have washed their heads, in white flowers, in hills, in sweet fruits, and in broad streams of water. (16)

In water, in water-ful tanks, in grassy plots, in tanks full of lotus-flowers, in the wood, in calves, in happy children, and in honest and virtuous men. (17)

In persons who observe rules of conduct, and in those devoted to the cultivation of S'astras, in the humble and decently clad, in those who have cleansed their teeth or body, in those who are moderate in eating, and in the worshippers of Stithis. (18)

In those who are contented with their own wives, or devoted to virtue, or scrupulously follow the rules of virtue, averse to over-eating, constantly carry flowers on their persons, or perfume their bodies with scents or scented unguents or bedeck their person. (19)

In those who dwell in truth, are devoted to the good of creatures, for-bearing and void of anger, in those who

do well their own business or those of others; in persons of benevolent dispositions, in the always lowly. (20)

Constantly do I reside in well decked semales, in faithful, sweet-tongued wives, who are frugal in their habits, have born children, keep their purse (store) in secret, and are fond of presents. (21)

In (wives) who keep their house neat and tidy, have controlled their senses, are not quarrelsome in their habit and keep to the path of virtue, or are free from low passions and kind and loving as well as in Madhusudana (Vishnu, the destroyer of Madhu)—These in whom do I perpetually reside. (22)

CHAPTER C

THIS foremost of the *Dharma S'astras* has been promulgated by the god himself. Brahmanas, who study or teach this Law Code, acquire an elevated status in the celestial region. (1)

This (Code) is holy, auspicious, life-prolonging, and heaven-awarding. It imparts fame, knowledge, opulence and good fortune. (2)

This (Code) should be studied, remembered, heard and recited to others. Persons, deserving good, shall hear it narrated during the celebrations of a S'raddha ceremony. This is the most hidden (Code of virtue) O Earth, I have promulgated to thee. (3)

For the good of the universe I, out of complacence, have promulgated this hidden, auspicious Code of eternal laws teeming with virtue, the receptacle of bliss, and remover of evil dreams. (4)

व्याससंहिता।

प्रथमोऽध्याय:।

वाराण यां चलासीनं वेदवा मं तपोनिधिम्। पपच्छुर्म्भुनयोऽभ्येत्य धर्मान् वर्षेत्रवस्थितान् । 🟌 स प्रष्ट: स्मृतिमान स्नंता स्मृति वेदार्थम्भिताम्। उवाचाय प्रसदाका मुनय: यूयतामिति । २ यव यव स्वभावन क्रणासारो मृगः सदा। चरते तत्र वेदोत्तो धर्मा भवितुम ईति ॥ ३ सुतिस्मतिपुराणानां विरोधो यत्र दश्यते । तब श्रीतं प्रमाणन्तु तशेहें धे स्पृतिवेरा ॥ ४ ब्राह्मण्यतियविश्वस्यो वर्णा हिजातयः। युतिस्रतिपुराणोत्तधर्मयोग्यास्त नेतर ॥ ५ श्दो वर्णेयतुर्योऽपि वर्णेलाबर्मामहित। वेदमन्त्रस्रधासाहावष्ट्कारादिभिविना ॥ ६ विप्रवहिप्रवितास चलवित्रास विषयत्। जातकमानिए कुर्व्वीत तत: श्टास श्ट्रवत् ॥ ७ वैश्यास विप्रचन्नस्थां ततः श्रूदास श्रूदवत्। षाधमाद्त्तमायान्तु जातः श्रूराधमः स्रातः ॥ ८ ताद्माखां शूट्रजनितशास्त्रालो धर्मावर्ज्जित:। क्तनारीसमावस्वेक: सगोत्रायां दितीयक: ॥ ८

वाह्यत्यां शूट्रजनितशाण्डालस्त्रिविधः स्मृतः । वर्षकी नापितो गोप चाघाप: कुम्भकारक: ॥१० विणिक्किरातकाय खमालाकार कुटुम्बिन:। बर्टो मेदचण्डालोदासम्बपचको बका: ॥ ११ एने (म्यजा: समाखाता ये चान्ये च गवायना:। एषां सभाषणात् सानं दर्भनादभैवी सगाम् ॥ १२ गर्भाधानं पुंसवनं सीमन्ती जातकमी च। नामिकवानिष्क्मणेऽनाधनं वपनिक्रया ॥ १३ क्वर्णविधो व्रतादेशो वेदारभिक्तयाविधि:। कैथान्त:सान बदाहो विवाहान्तिपरिग्रह: ॥ १४ वेताग्निसंग्रहश्चेति मंस्काराः घोड्य स्नताः। नवैता: कर्षविधान्ता मन्त्रवर्ज्जं क्रिया: स्त्रिया: ॥१५ विवाहो मन्वतस्तसाः शृद्रस्यामन्त्रतो द्या। गर्भाधानं प्रथमतस्तृतीये मासि पुंसव: ॥१६ सीन तथाष्ट्रमे मासि जाते जातिकया भवेत । एकाद्भेऽक्रि नाभार्कस्थेचा मासि चतुर्धके । १७ षष्ठे मा खनमञ्जीयाचूड़ानमी कुलोचितम्। कत नूड़े च वाले च कपविधो विधीयते ॥ १८ विषो गर्भाष्टमे वर्षे चत्र एकाद्ये तथा। दाद्ये वैश्वजातिन्तु व्रतोपनयम ईति ॥ १८ तस पापत्रतसार्वं कानः स्याहिगुणाधिकः। वेदव्रतचातो वासः स वासः स्तोममर्हत ॥ २० हे जबानी दिजातीनां मातुः स्थात् प्रथमं तयोः । दितीवं क्रन्ट्सां मातुर्यं हणादिधिवद्गुरी: ॥ २१

एवं दिजातिसापन्नो विसुक्तो वान्यदोषत:। युतिस्तृतिपुराणाना भवेदध्ययनच्याः ॥ २२ उपनीतो गुरूकुले वमेक्तियं सम्ब्रहित:। विभृयाद्दण्डकीपीनोपवीताजिनमेखला: ॥ २३ पुष्येऽक्रि गुर्वेनुज्ञातः क्षतमन्त्राद्वतिक्रियः। स्रतोङ्गार्च गायबीमारभेद्देदमादित: । २४ शीचाचारविचारायं धर्मशास्त्रमपि दिन:। पठेत गुरूत: सम्यक् कर्मा तहिष्टमाचरेत् ॥ २५ ततोऽभिवाद्य स्विरान् गुरुष्ठेव समाययेत्। साध्यायायं तदा यतं सर्वदा हितमाचरेत् । २६ नापचित्रोऽपि भाषेत न व्रजेत ताड़ितोऽपि वा। विदेषमथ पैश्रन्यं हिंसनञ्चार्कवीचगाम् ॥ २७ तोर्थ्यविकानृतोन्धादपरिवादान लङ्ग्याम्। अञ्जनोदर्तनाद्र्यसम्बल्पनयोपितः ॥ १८ वयारनमसन्तोषं ब्रह्मचारी विवर्ज्जयेत। र्षवितमध्याक्रे उनुज्ञातो गुरुणा खयम् ॥ २८ चलोलुपसरेडेचं व्रतिषूत्तमदृतिषु। सदीभिद्याद्रमादाय वित्तवत्तद्रपस्पृशेत् ॥ ३० क्षतमाधाक्रिकोऽश्रीयादनुत्रातो यथाविधि। नाद्यादेकात्रमुच्छिष्टं भुक्ता चाचामितामियात् ॥ ३१ नान्यद्वितमादयादापद्यो द्विणादिकम्। **च**तित्यामन्त्रित: याड[े] पेचेत्रऽवाद्गुरुचोहित: ॥ ३२ एकादमध्यविरोधे व्रतानां श्यमायमी। भुका गुरुमुपासीत कला सन्ध्च गादिकम् ॥ ३३

समिधोऽग्नावादधीत ततः परिचरदगुरुम् । मयीत गुर्वे नुज्ञात: प्रष्ठय प्रथमं गुरो: । ३४ एवमन्वहमभ्यासी ब्रह्मचारी वृतं चरेत। हितोपवाद: प्रियवाक् सम्यग्गुवैर्धसाधक: । ३५ निखमाराधयदेनमा समाप्ते: श्रुतियहात्। अनेन विधिनाधीतवेदमन्त्रो दिजो नयेत् ॥ १६ शापानुपद्दसामर्थं स्वीणाश्व सनोकताम्। पयोऽसताभ्यां मधुभि: साज्ये: प्रीयान्ति देवता: ॥ ३० . तमादहर इवेंद्रमनध्यायस्ते पठेत । यदकः तदनधाये गुरोवेचनमाचरन् ॥ ३८ व्यतिक्रमार्सम्पूर्णमनहङ्गतिराचरेत्। पर्वे च तद्बद्धा अनधीतसपि दिजम । यस्त्पनयनादेतदा मृत्योवं तमाचरेत्॥ ३८ स नैष्ठिको ब्रह्मचारी ब्रह्मसायुज्यमाप्र्यात्। उपकुर्वाणको यसु हिज: षड्विंशवार्षिक: ॥ ४० केशान्तकर्मणा तव यथोकचरितवत:। समायवेदान वेदी वा वेदं वा प्रसमं दिजः। स्रायीत गुवेनुद्रात: प्रवत्तोदितद्विण: ॥ ४१ द्रांत श्रीवेदव्यासीय धर्मश्रास्त्रे प्रथमोऽध्याय: ॥१॥

हितीयोऽध्यायः।

एः स्रातकता प्राप्तो दितीयात्रमकाङ्कया । प्रतीचेत विवाहार्यमिनिन्यात्रयसम्बदाम् ॥ १ चरोगादृष्टवं शोलामगुल्कदानदृषिताम्। स्वण्याससमानाष्यासमात्याद्यात्रजाम् ॥ २ चान त्यप्रविकां लघीं शभतचगारं युताम्। धृताधोवसनां गौरों विख्यातदशपृरुषाम् ॥ ३ ख्यातनामः पुत्रवतः सदाचारवतः सतः। दातु अ चोई हितरं प्राप्य धर्मोण चो दहेत्॥ # ब्रह्मोदाइविधानेन तदभावे परो विधि:। दातश्रैषा सहचाय वयोविद्यान्वयादिभि:॥ ५ पिढवत् पिढभाढषु पिढ्यः शितमाढषु । पूर्वीभावे परो दशात् सर्वाभावे खर्यं व्रजेत् ॥ ६ यदि सा दाढवैक चादजः पछित् कुमारिका। भूगा इत्याश्व यावत्य: पतित: स्यात् तदपद: ॥ ७ तुभ्यं दा साम्यहिमित ग्रहीयामीति वस्तवोः। क्षता समयमन्योन्यं भजतं न स दख्धभाक्॥ ८ त्यजबदुष्टां दण्डाः स्यादूष्यं श्वाप्यदूषिताम् ॥ ८ जदायां हि सवर्णायामन्यां वा काममुद्रहेत्। त्यामुत्पादितः पुत्रो न सवर्णात् प्रहीयते ॥ १० उद्देत चित्रयां विनो वैग्याच चित्रयो विणाम्। स तु शूद्रो दिज: किवताधम: पूर्व्वपर्णजाम् ॥ ११ नानावणीस भाष्यास सवर्णा सहचारिणी। भक्षेत्रा भर्मेषु भक्षिष्ठा ज्येष्ठा तत्य खजातिषु ॥ १२ पाटितो १वं दिजा: पूर्वमेक्टेह: ख्यभूवा। पतवी होन चार्रोन पद्धारिभूवविति खति: ॥ १३

यावस विन्दते जायां तावद्धीं भवेत् पुमान्। नार्षे प्रजायते सब्दें प्रजायतैत्यपि युति:॥ १४ गुर्ञ्चाता भूस्त्रिवर्गस्य वोढ़ं मान्येन ग्रकाते। यतस्ततोऽन्व ई भूत्वाः खवशो विस्याच ताम् ॥ १५ क्षतदारोऽग्निपत्नीभ्यां क्षतविश्मा ग्रहं वसेत्। खक्तत्थं वित्तमासाद्य वैतानाग्निं न हापयेन्॥ १६ स्रात्ते वैवास्त्रिः वक्ती श्रीतं वेतानिकाम्निष्। कर्मा कुर्य्यात् प्रतिदिनं विधिवत् प्रीतिपूर्व्वतः ॥ १७ सम्यग्धमी। वेनामेषु दम्पतिभ्यामहर्निशम्। एकचित्ततया भाव्यं समानवतः नितः ॥ १८ न प्रविग्वदाते स्त्रीणां विवर्गविधिसाधनम्। भावतो द्यतिदेशाहा दूति सास्त्रविधि: ५र:॥ १८ पत्यु: पूर्वं समुखाय देइग्रुडि विधाय च। **उ**त्याप्य प्रयनाद्यानि कत्वा वैश्मविष्योधनम् ॥ २० मार्जने लेंपने: प्राप्य सालियानं खमक्रमम्। शोधवेदिनिकार्थाणि स्निष्धान्युणेन वारिणा॥ २१ प्रोच केरिति तान्येव यथास्थानं प्रकल्पयेत । इसपावाणि सर्वाणि न कदाचिदियोजयेत्॥ २२ योधियका तु पावाणि पूरियका तु धार्येत्। महानसस्य पात्राणि विद्यः प्रचास्य सर्वया ॥ २३ र्मृद्धिय शोधयेबुक्तों तनाग्नि विन्यसेत्तत:। स्मता नियोगपात्राणि रसांस प्रविणानि च ॥ २४ क्ततपूर्वाञ्चकार्था च खगुरुनभिवाद्येत्। ताभ्यां भर्त्तृपित्रस्थां वा स्त्रात्स्वातुलवास्ववैः ॥ २५

वस्तालङ्काररबानि प्रदत्तान्येव धार्येत । मनोवाक् कर्मि: प्रदा पति देशानुवर्त्तिनी ॥ २६ क्रायेवानगता खच्छा सखीव हितक्तीस। दासीवादिष्टकार्योषु भार्या भर्तुः सदा भवेत् ॥२१ ततोऽन्नसाधनं क्रला पत्रये विनिवेद्य तत्। वैखरेव अते रसे भाजनीय। स भोजयेत ॥ २८ पतिश्चेतदनुज्ञातः शिष्टमन्वाद्यमात्मना । भुज्ञा नयेद इ: ग्रेषमाय श्रयविचिलया ॥ २८ पुन: सार्व पुन: प्रातग्र हश्रद्धिं विधाय च। कतावसाधना साध्वी सुस्यं भोजवेत् पतिम् ॥ ३० नातिवया स्वयं भुक्का ग्रहनीतिं विधाय च। चास्तीर्थ साधु शयनं ततः परिचरेत् पतिम् ॥ ११ सुप्ते पती तद्भ्यासे खपेत्तद्गतमानसा । यनमा चाप्रसत्ता च निष्कामा च जितेन्द्रिया ॥ ३२ नीचैवेदेव परुषं न बह्नन् पत्युर्पियम्। न केनचित विवदेश अवलापविलापिनी ॥ ३३ न चातिश्वव्यक्तिसात्र सम्मार्धवरोधिनी। प्रमाद्रोत्राद्रोपेर्घाषश्चनशामिमानिताम् ॥ ३४ वैश्वन्यहिंसाविदेषमङ्गङङ्गारध्र्तताः । नास्तिकासाहसस्तेयद्शान् साध्वी विवर्कंवेत् ॥ ३५ एवं परिचरन्ती सा पति परमदैवतम्। यथ: धमिह वालेव पर्त्र.च सहीकताम् ॥ ३६ यांषितो नित्यकमांत्रं नैमित्तिकमधोचते। रजोदर्भनतो दोषात सर्वमेव परित्यजेत ॥ १०

सर्वेरलिकता यीव्रं लिजतान्तर्धे हे वसेत्। प्रकाम्बराइता दीना स्नानालङ्कारवर्ज्जिता ॥ ३८ मौनिन्यधोमुखी चत्तु:पाणिपद्भिरचञ्चला। पश्चीयात् नेवलं भन्नं नतं स्वायभाजने ॥ ३८ स्वपेइमावप्रमत्ता चपेरवमहत्रयम्। स्रायीत च विरावान्ते सर्वे लसुदिते रवी ॥ ४० विलोका भर्तुवैद्नं ग्रहा भवति धर्मातः। क्रतशीचा पुन: कर्मा पूर्ववच समाचरेत्॥ ४१ रजोदर्भनतो या: स्रू रात्रय: घोड़प्रतिव:। तत: पुंबीजमिक्किष्टं ग्रुडी चेचे प्ररोहित ॥ ४२ चतस्रवादिमा राबी: पर्ववच विवर्ज्ययेत्। गच्छेद्युग्मास राब्रीषु पौर्णापत्रचीराचसान्॥ ४१ प्रच्छादितादिखपथे पुमान् गच्छेत् सुयोषित:। चौमालङ्कृदवाद्गोति पुत्रं पृजितलचणम्॥ ४४ **फतुकालेऽभिगम्यैवं ब्रह्मचर्य्ये व्यवस्थित: ।** ग च्छत्रपि यथाकामं न दुष्ट: स्थादनन्यक्षत्॥ ४५ भ्र्याइत्यामगाप्रोति ऋतौ भाष्यापराझुखः। सा त्वायाऽन्यतो गर्भे त्याच्या भवति पापिनी ॥ ४६ महापातकदुष्टा च पतिगर्भविनाधिनी। सद्वत्तचारियों पत्नीं त्यक्का पतित धर्मात: ॥ ४७ मद्यापातक दृष्टोऽपि नाप्रतीक्यस्तया पति:। भग्रहे चयमादूरं स्थितायामनु चिन्तया ॥ ४८ व्यभिचारेष दुधानां पतीनां द्रश्नाहते। धिक्कतायामवाचायामन्यव वासयेत् पति: ॥ ४८

शुक्तसार्त्तवस्तातां पूर्ववदावद्वार्यत्।
शूर्ताच धर्मकामन्नीमपृतां दीर्घरोगियोन् ॥ ५०
सुदृष्टां व्यमनासक्तामहितामिषवासयेत्।
बाधिविवामपि विशु: स्त्रीयान्तु समतामियात् ॥ ५१
विवर्षा दीनवदना देहसंस्तारवर्ज्ञिता।
पतित्रता निराहारा योचते प्रोयिते पतौ ॥ ५२
सृतं भर्तारमादाय ब्राह्मयौ विद्यमावियत्।
स्रोवन्ती चेस्वक्तया तपसा योधयेदपुः ॥ ५२
सवःवस्थान् नारीया न युक्तः स्वादरचयम्।
सदेवानुक्रमात् वार्थां पिद्यम्तं स्त दिसिः ॥ ५८
स्ताताः सुर्विता या ये पुत्रपौत्रमपौत्रकाः।
ये यजन्ति पितृन् यज्ञैभीचप्राप्तमहोद्यैः ॥ ५६
द्वित वीवेदव्यासीये धर्मायास्त्रे दितीयोऽध्यायः ॥ २ ॥

हतीयोऽध्यायः।

निसं वैभित्तिकं काम्यमिति कर्म तिथा मतम् । विविधं तच वक्षामि ग्रहस्यस्थावधार्यताम ॥ १ वामिन्याः पश्चिमे वामे त्वक्रनिद्रो हरिं स्वरित् । स्वालोक्य मङ्गलद्रस्यं कर्मायस्थकमास्वरित् ॥ २ क्रमशोचो निषे स्वान्तिं दन्तान प्रचास्य वारिस्या । स्वालोक्य दिवाः सम्स्यां देवाहीं वैष तर्पवेत् ॥ १ वेदवेदाङ्ग्यास्त्राणि दूतिहासानि चाभ्यसेत्। भ्रधापयेश्व सिक्कियान् सिद्यांश्व दिजोत्तमः॥ । श्चनुकं प्रापयेक्षवा खणमात्रे समापयेत्। समर्थों हि समर्थेन नाविज्ञात: क्षचिद्दसेत् ॥ ५ सरित्सरसि वासीषु गर्नेपस्ववणादिषु। हायीत यावदृहत्व पञ्च पिण्डानि वारिणा ॥ ६ तीर्थाभावेऽप्यश्वक्या वा स्नायात् तोवै: समाह्रतै:। ग्रहाङ्गा कत्रस्तत्र यावदम्बरपीड्नम् ॥ ७ स्नानमध्येवरे कुर्यात् पावने वापि सार्क्तनम्। मन्त्रै: प्राणांक्तिरायस्य सौरै वार्क विस्रोकयत्॥ ८ तिष्ठन् खिला तु गायबी ततः खाध्यायमारमेत्। ऋवाश्व यज्ञुषां साम्बामयर्वाङ्गिरसामपि ॥ ८ दृतिहास्यराणानां वेदोपनिषदां दिज:। यात्या सम्य र पठेवित्यमस्यमप्या समापनात् ॥ १० स्य बदानतपसामखिलं फलमाष्ट्रयात्। तसादहरहर्वेदं दिनोऽधीयीत वाग्यत: ॥ ११ धर्माशास्त्रेतिष्ठासादि सर्वा शक्तितः पठेत्। क्रतस्वाध्यायः प्रथमं तप् येचाय देवताः ॥ १२ जान्वा च दिख्यं दर्भें: प्रागर्थे: सयवैस्तिनै:। एकै काञ्चलिदानेन प्रकृतिकोपनीतक: । १३ समनानुक्यो ब्रह्मस्वहार उद्जुखः। तिर्धारक्षं व वामाग्रेथेवैस्तिलविसित्रिः । १४ बाबोभिकत्तरचित्रै: कनिष्ठामूलनिर्गरे:। हाभ्यां दाभ्यामञ्जलिभागं मनुष्यांकार्यं येत्रतः ॥ १५

द्वियाभिभुषः सर्थं जाना च हिग्यै: कुर्यै:। तिनैज़ लैं च दंशिन्या मूलदर्भादिनि: सतै: ॥ १६ द्चियांसोपनीतः स्थात् क्रमेखाञ्जलिभिचिभिः। सन्तपेयदिव्यपितृं सत्परांच पितृन् स्वकान्॥ १७ माद्रमातामहां सदसीनेवं हि विभिन्निभि:। मातामशास येऽप्यन्ये गोनियो दाहवर्क्किता: ॥ १८ तनेकाञ्चलिदानेन तप्येश प्रथक् पृथक्। च अंस्कृतप्रमीता ये प्रेतअंस्कारविक्ताः ॥ १८ वचनिष्पीड्नाभोभिस्तेषामाप्यायनं भवेत । चतर्षितेषु पिट्रषु वस्रं निष्पीड्येच यः ॥ २० निराधा पितरस्तस्य भवन्ति सुरमानुषै:। पयोद्भे खघाकारगोत्रनामतिले भेवत् ॥ २१ सुदत्तं तत् पुनस्तेषामेकेनापि दृथा विना। भागाचितेन यहत्तं यहत्तं विधिविकितम ॥ १२ श्रनासनिश्वतेनापि तज्जलं इधिरायते। एवं सलाविता: कामैस्वर्वकांस्वर्धवन्ति च ॥ २३ बद्मविश्विचादित्यमित्रावक्ष्यनामभि:। मुजयेक्कितेर्मान्दे के लगन्दोक्तदेवता: ॥ २४ उपखाय रवे: काडां पूजियता च देरता: । ब्रह्मानीन्द्रीषधीजीवविश्वामस्तां हसाम् ॥ २५ चपां यतेति सत्कार्धं वमसारै: अनामभि:। कता मुखं समातम्य सानमेदं समाचरेत्॥ २६ रात: पविष्य भवनमावस्थे दुतास्रते । याकवज्ञां चतुरो विद्धादिधिवद्वितः ॥ २०

धनाहितावस्यानिरादावार्वं इतप्रतम् । याक्रलेन विधानेन सुदुदाक्रीक्रिके नले ! २८ व्यस्ताभिकां क्रतीनिय समस्ताभिस्ततः परम्। षड्मिर्देवज्ञतस्येति सन्वविद्ययान्तसम् ॥ २८ माजापलं सिषकतं इत्वैवं हाद्याइती:। चोद्वारपूर्वः स्नाहानास्यागः स्विष्टविधानतः ॥ ३० भुवि दर्भान् समास्तीर्थे विलक्षं समाचरेत्। विश्वेभ्यो देवेभ्य इति सर्वेभ्यो भृतेभ्य एव च ॥ ३१ भृतानां पतये चेति नमस्तारेख घास्तवितु । द्यादिलवयशाये पिष्टभ्यय स्वधा नमः॥ ३२ पाव्रनिर्येजनं वारि वाययां दिश्वि निर्चिपेत्। छड्ल घोड्यगुासमावसदं इतोचितम् ॥ ३३ दूदमई मनुष्येभ्यो इन्तेत्युक्का समुत्र्यजेत । गोवनामस्वधानारै: पिष्टभाषापि प्रक्रित: ॥ ३४ षड्भाोऽनमखरं द्यात् पित्वज्ञविधानतः। वेदादीनां पठेत् किचिद्खं ब्रग्नमधाप्तये ॥ ३५ ततोऽन्यद्वमादाय निगल्य भवनादिः:। काकेमा: खपचेभाव प्रचिपेद्गासमेव च ॥ ३६ चपविद्य ग्टइदारि तिष्ठेंद्यावसूहर्भेकम्। चप्रमुक्तोऽतिविं निष भीवग्रदः प्रतीचनः ॥ ३७ चानतं दूरतः चानां भोजनाममकिषनम्। ददा समुख्यमात्व सन्तत्व प्रयमार्थनै: ॥ ३८ पाद्धावनस्यानाभाजनादिभिर्द्धित:। विद्वं प्राययेत् समो वज्रसामाधिकोऽतिवि: ॥ १८. कालागतोऽतिथिद्ध प्टवेदपारो ग्टहागत:। डाविती पूजिती खगे नयतोऽघस्वपृजिती ॥ ४० विवाद्यसातकसाभ्दाचार्थमुद्रदिनः । चार्व्या भवन्ति समीचा प्रतिवर्षे ग्रहागता: ॥ ४१ ग्रहागताय सत्कत्य चोत्रियाय यथाविधि। भक्तोपकत्पयेदेकं महाभागं विसर्ज्ञ येत् ॥ ४२ विसर्ज्ञ येदनुवच्य स्ट्रमचीवियातियीन्। मित्रमात्लसम्बन्धिदान्धवान सम्पागतान् ॥ ४१ भोजयेद्ग्टिहिणो भिचां सत्कतः भिनुको १६ ति । स्नाद्वसम्मनसाद् द्दहक्कत्यधोगतिम् ॥ ४४ गर्भिकातुरसत्येषु बालहदानुरादिषु। व्यक्तितेष सञ्चानो ग्रहस्रोऽत्याति किल्पियम ॥ ४६ नादाद्ग्यधेवपाकादं कदाचिद्रनिमन्त्रितः। निमन्तितोऽपि निन्धे व प्रशास्थानं दिलोऽईति ॥ १६ शूदाभिश्वस्ववार्षं व्यवागद्ष्रक्रतस्कराः। रुद्दाप्विद्ववहोयबधवस्वनजीविन: ॥ ४७ भौ ल्वामी विक्रको बहोन्म तत्रा खबतच्यता:। नमना सिकनिर्वे कापियन यसनास्विताः ॥ ४८ कदर्थस्त्रीजितानार्थपर्वादक्रता नरा:। चनीया: कीति मनोऽपि राजदेवस्त्रहारका: ॥ ४८ यवनासनसंसर्गहत्तकमीादिद्विता:। चत्रहघाता: पतिता भ्रष्टाचारादयस ये ॥५० मभोज्यावा: ख्रवादो वख व: खात् सतत्सम: । नावितान्ववित्राविधौरियो दासनीयकाः॥ ५१

गुद्राचामव्यमीपान्त भुकावं नैव दुर्घति। धर्मीयान्धोन्धभोज्याचा दिलाम्त विदितान्वयाः ॥ ५२ सहत्तोपार्ज्ञितं मेधमाकरसमगाचिकम्। च बनीदमगोन्नातमस्रष्टं श्रूद्वायने: ॥ ५३ चन् चिष्टमसन्द्रसपर्याषतमेव च। धन्तानवाद्यमदायमायं नित्यं सुर्वस्त्रतम् ॥ ५७ क्रयरापूपचं यावपाय चं श्रव्क लीति च। नाश्रीयाद्वाद्वाष्ट्राणो मांसमनियुत्तः कथवन ॥ ५५ क्रती यादे नियुक्तो वा धनग्रन् पतित हिछ:। चगयोपार्जितं मांसमभार्षेत्र पिढरेवताः । ५६ चितयो दादयोनं तत् कीला वैश्वोऽपि वर्मतः। दिनो जग्धा हयामासमभाष्ठी पिढदेवता: ॥ ५० निर्येषच्यं वासमाप्रीत्वाचन्द्रतार्कम्। सर्वान् कामान् समासाय फलमखमखस्य च ॥ १८ सुनिसाम्यमवाप्रोति ग्रह्योऽपि द्विजोत्तम:। दिजभोज्यानि गत्रानि महिषाणि पर्यासि च ॥ ५८ निद्धासिसम्बन्धि वत्सर्वान्त पर्वासि च। पताष्ट्रकेतव्रनाकरत्तम् लक्षमेव च ॥ ६० यञ्जनाहण्डचास्ग् जतुगर्भफलानि च। भकातकसमादीनि दिजो जग्धे स्टबं चरेत् ॥ ६१ वागदूषितमविज्ञातमन्यपीडिक्तकार्थापि ।-दूतेभोऽतमदत्वा च तदमं ग्रहियो दहेत् ॥ दूरः है मराजतक। छोषु पात्रे खद्यात् सदा गृही । तदभाव साधुगन्धलोध्रदुमलतामु च ॥ ६३

मज़ायपद्मपद्भेषु ग्टहस्त्रो भोतुमह ति। ब्रह्मचारी दितियैव खेटो:यहोक्रुमहित ॥ ६४ चभु ख्यातं नमकारे भुवि द्याद्वलिषयम्। भूपतवे सुव: प्रत्ये भूतानां:पतवे तथा ॥ ६५ चपः प्राप्य ततः पश्चात् पश्चप्राणाद्वतिक्रमात् । साहाकारेण जुहुयाच्छेषमयाद्यथासुखम् ॥ ६६ सनन्यचितो भुज्जीत वागयतोऽत्रमञ्जत्सयन्। भारते रवमश्रीयादचुर्सं पात्रमृतस्जीत् ॥ ६७ चिच्छिम्बमुद्दुत्व यासमेनं भुवि कैंचपेत्। षाचान्तः साध्सक्षेन सहिद्यापठनन च ॥ ६८ हत्तहद्वनथाभिश्व येषाहमतिवाहयेत्। सावं सन्यामुपासीत इत्वामिं सत्यसंयुतः ॥ ६८ भाषोधानित्रयापूर्वमश्रीयादन्वहं दिन:। सायमप्यतिथि:पूज्यो होमकालागतोऽनिधम् ॥ ७० त्रदया चिततो नित्यं युतं सन्धादपूजितः। मातिष्टम उपस्थय प्रचास्य चर्चौ प्रचि: ॥ ७१ समत्यगुत्तरियराः ययौत ययने समे। प्रक्रिमानुद्ति काले स्नानं सस्यां न हापधेत्॥ ७२ बाह्ये सुइत्ते चोत्याय चित्तये दितमात्मन:। यितिमान् मतिमान् निर्वं हत्तमितत् समाचरेत् ॥ ७३ इति त्रीवेदव्यासीये धर्माशास्त्रे हतीयोऽधाावः ॥ ३

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः ।

इति व्यासकतं घाषं धर्मसार समुख्यम्। षात्रमे यानि पुर्खानि सौचधर्मात्रितानि च ॥ १ यहाश्रमात् परो धर्मा नास्ति नास्ति पुन: पुन: १ भवतीर्थ फलंत त्य यथोकं यक्तु पालयेत्॥ २ गुरुभक्तो सत्यपोषी दयावाननस्यकः। नित्यजापी च होसी च सत्यवादी जितेन्द्रिय: ॥ ३ सदारे यस सन्तोष: परदारनिवर्त्तनम्। अप्रवादोऽपि मो यस्य तस्य तीर्ध फलं रहि॥ ४ परदारान परदर्श हरते यो दिने दिने। सर्वतीर्थाभिषेकेण पार्व तत्त्र न नम्यति॥ प ग्टहेषु सवनी वेषु सर्वतीर्थफर तत:। अवद्ध वयो भागा: कर्त्ता भागन लिखते ॥ ६ अतिययं पादशीचं ब्राह्मणानाच तर्थम्। न पार्प संस्पृथे तस्य वितिभन्नां ददाति यः ॥ ७ यादोदकं पादधतं दीपमनं प्रतिश्रवम्। यो दहाति ब्राह्मणेभारे नोपसप ति तं यमः ॥ द विप्रपादोदकितवा यावित्रष्ठति मेदिनी। तावत् पृष्करपात्रेषु पिवन्ति पितचोऽस्तम्॥ ८ वत् फलं कपिलादाने कात्तिकां ज्येष्ठपष्करे। तत् फर्न ऋषय: खेष्ठा विप्राणां पादशीचने ॥ १० सागतेनाम्नय: प्रीता सासनेन प्रतक्षत:। पितर: बादघौचेन अवार्धन प्रजापित: ॥ ११

सातापि बो: परं तीर्थं गङ्गा गावी विशेषत:। ब्राह्मणात परमं तीर्थं न भृतं न ःविष्यति ॥ १२ दृन्द्रियाणि वशीकत्य ग्रह एव वसंतर:। तव त स कुरुचे चं नै मिषं पुष्कराणि च ॥ १३ गङ्गाद्वार व नेदारं सनिकला तथैन च। एतानि संवतीर्थानि कत्वा पापै: प्रसच्चत ॥ १४ वर्णानामायमाणाञ्च चातुर्वर्षस्य भो दिजाः। दानधमां प्रवच्यामि यथा व्यासेन भाषितम् ॥ १५ यहदाति विशिष्टेभ्यो यज्ञाश्चाति दिने दिने । तच वित्तमचं मन्ये श्रषं क्षांभरचति॥१६ यहदाति यदशाति तदेव धनिनो धनम्। भन्ये सतस्य क्रीडन्ति दारैरपि धनैरपि ॥ १० किं धर्नन करिष्यन्ति देविनोऽपि गतायवः। यहर्देयित्रमि ऋनास्त ऋरीरमग्राखतम् ॥ १८ अधाखतानि गावाणि विभवो नैव शाखत:। नित्यं सनिहितो: मृत्य: कर्त्रचो धर्मासंग्रह: ॥ १८ यदि नाम न धर्माय न कामाय न कीर्रेये। यत परित्य च गलायां तदनं किंन दीयते ॥ २० जीवन्ति जीविते यद्य विप्र मित्राणि वान्धवा:। जीवितं सफलं त अ चाकार्ये को न जीवित ॥ ३१ पश्चवोऽपि हि जीवन्ति नेवलालोदरभराः। किं कार्यन सगरीन बलिना चिरजीवन:॥ २२ यासादर्डमपि ग्रासमर्थिभ्यः निंन दीयते। दुक्तान्तपो विभव: बदा कस्य भविष्यति ॥ २३

चहाता पुरुषस्यागी धनं सन्यन्य गच्छति । दातारं क्षपणं सन्धे मृतोध्ययं न सुचति ॥ २४ प्राण्नाग्रज्ञ कर्त्रव्यो वः कतार्थी न सो सतः। च जतार्थ लु यो सत्युं प्राप्तः खर्समो हि सः ॥ २५ चनाइतेषु यहत्तं यद्य दत्तमयाचितम्। भविष्यति युगस्यान्तस्तस्यान्तो न भविष्यति ॥ २६ सतवत्सा यथा गौध कष्णा लोकेन दृष्ट्यते। परम्परस्य दानानि लोकयावा न धर्मतः॥ २७ च इष्टे चा ग्रभे दानं भोता चैव न दृष्यते। पुनरागमनं नास्ति तव दानमनन्तकम् ॥ २८ मातापित्व यहवादुमात्व खश्रेषु च। जायापत्येषु यहचात् स्रोऽनन्तः स्वर्गसंक्रमः ॥ २८ पितः प्रतग्णं दानं सहस्रं मात्रस्थते। भगिन्यां धतसाइसं सोदरे दत्तमस्यम ॥ ३० श्रहत्वद्रनि दातव्यं ब्राह्मनेषु मुनीखरा:। ष्यागमिष्यति वत् पावं तत् पावं तार्विष्यति ॥ ३१ कि चिद्दे दभयं पाद्रं कि चित् पात्रं तपोमयम्। पावाणामृत्तमं पात्रं शूदारं वस्य नोदरे॥ ३२ व अ चैव गरहं मूर्खी दूरे चापि गुणान्वित:। गुणान्विताव दातव्यं नास्ति मुखें व्यतिक्रमः ॥ ३३ देवद्रव्यविनाग्रेन ब्रह्मस्वहरणेन च। कुला च कुलतां वास्ति बाह्मणातिक्रमेष च ॥ ३४ बाह्यणातिक्रमो नास्ति विष्रे वेदविवक्तिते। ज्वलन्तमानमृत्यच्य न हि असानि ह्रयते ३५

सिव क्षष्टमधीयानं बाह्यणं यो व्यतिक्रमत। भोजने चैव दाने च इत्यादिपुक्षं कुलम्॥ ३६ यथा काष्ट्रमयो इस्ती यथा चर्नामयो सगः। यश विप्रोजनधीयानस्त्रयस्ते नासधारका: ॥ ३७ यामस्थानं यथा शून्यं यथा कुपश्व निर्क्कत:। यव विप्रोतनधीयानस्त्रयस्ते नामधारकाः ॥ ३८ बाह्मणेषु च यदतं यच वैश्वानरे हुतम्। तहनं धनमाखातं धनं ग्रेषं निर्धेकम ॥ ३८ सममबाह्मणे दानं दिगुणं बाह्मणबुवे। सहस्राणमाचार्ये द्वाननं वेदपार्ते ॥ ४० बह्मबीजसमृत्पत्रो मन्त्रसंस्कारविक्तः। जातिमाबोपजीवो च स भवेदबह्मणः समः ॥ ४१ गर्भाधानादिभिर्मन्त्रे विदोपनयनेन च। नाव्यापयति नाधीते स भवेदबाह्मणबुव: ॥ ४२ चानि हो वो तपस्ती च वेदसधापयेच य:। सकल्यं सरइख्य तमाचाय्य प्रचत्ते॥ ४३ दृष्टिभि: पग्रवस्थे य चातुकास्थे स्तथे व च। चिनिष्टोमादिभिर्वजैर्धेन चेष्टं स दृष्वान ॥ ४४ भीमांसते च यो वेदान् पड्सिरङ्गै: सविस्तरै:! दतिहासप्राणानि सुभवेद्देदपार्गः ॥ ४५ बाह्यसा वन जीवन्ति नान्धी वर्षी: अथवन। द्द्रम्यस्पस्याय कोऽन्यस्तं त्यन् मृत्सहेत् ॥ ४६ बाह्यशः स भवेचैव देवानामपि दैवतम्। प्रत्यक्त श्रेव लोकस्य बद्धतेजो हि कारणम्॥ ४०

बाह्यग्रस्य मुखं चेवं निष्क के रमक एक म्। वापयेत् तत्र बीजानि सा क्षिः सा क्षामिकी ॥ ४० सची की वापयेशीजं सुपाते दापयेश्वम्। मुची वे च सुपात्रे च चिप्तं नैव विदुखिता ॥ ४८ विद्याविनयसम्पन्ने आञ्चार्ये ग्रहमागते। क्रीडन्योषधय: सर्वा:यास्याम: परमां गतिम् ॥ ५० नष्टशीचे व्रतभष्टे विष्रे वेदविविक्ति ते। दीयमानं रूदत्यत्रं भयाहै दुष्कतं कतम् ॥ ५१ प्रीतिपूर्णमुखं विप्रं सुभुक्तमपि भोजधेत्। न च सूख निराहारं षड्रावसुपवासिनम् ॥ ५२ यानि यद्य:पविवाणि कुची तिष्ठन्ति भी दिजा: । तानि तस्य प्रयोज्यानि न गरीराणि देविनाम् ॥ ५३ यस देहे 'सदाश्रन्ति इत्यानि विदिवीक्स:। क्यानि चैव पितर: किभूतमधिक तत: ॥ ५४ यद्भुङ्को 'वेदविद्विप्र: स्वक्तमीनिरत: ग्रुचि:। दात: फलमसङ्घातं प्रतिजया तद्वयम् ॥ ५५ इल्यखरययानानि केचिदिच्छन्ति पण्डिताः ! चर्च ने च्छामि मुनयः कस्त्रैताः ग्रस्थसम्पदः॥ ५६ वेदलाङ्गलक्षष्टेषु दिजशेष्ठेषु सत्सु च। यत् पुरा पातितं बीजं तस्यैताः शक्सम्पदः ॥ ५७ धातेषु जायते शूर: सङ्ग्रेषु च पण्डित:। वता यतसहस्रेषु,दाता भवति वा न वा ॥ ५८ न रगो विजया च्छुरोऽध्ययनात च पण्डित:। न वज्ञा बाज्य रत्वेन न दाता चार्धदानत: ॥ ५८

द्रित्याणां जये शूरो धर्मी चरति पणिडतः। चित्रियोक्तिभिवेका दाता समानदानतः॥६०

यद्येकपङ्ख्यां विषमं ददाति। स्ने चाइयादा यदि वार्थ हेतो: । वेदेषु दृष्टं ऋषिभिय गीतं तद्बद्धा इत्यां 'मनयो 'वदन्ति ॥ ६१ उसरे वापितं बीजं भिद्रभागडेषु गोदुइम् इतं भद्मनि इव्यच मृर्खे दानमग्राष्ट्रतम् ॥ ६२ मृतस्तमपुष्टाङ्गो दिजः शुद्रावभोजने। चाइमेर्व न जनामि कां योनि सुंगामध्यति ॥ ६३ शुद्रावेनोदरक्षेन यदि कश्विन्स्यित य:। स भवेत् श्वरो नृनं तस्य वा जायते कु तम् ॥ ६४ राधी हाद्य जन्मानि सप्त जन्मानि शुकरः। खानस सप्त जन्मानि दृत्ये वं मनुरवनीत् ॥ ६५ चम्तं ब्राह्मणानेन दारिष्टं चिचियस च। वैश्वाबेन तु:शुद्राव्यं शूद्रावावरकं वर्जेत् ॥ ६६ यव भुक्ते ऽथ श्रूद्राद्रं मासमेकं निरन्तरम्। दृह जनानि शुद्रलं सत: खा चैव जायते ॥ ६७ यस्य शूद्रा पचे बित्यं शूद्रा वा ग्टइमेधिनो । विज्ञित: पिटहे ने स्त रौरवं याति स दिज: ॥ ६८ भागडसङ्करसङ्कीर्णाःनानासङ्करसङ्कराः। योनि सङ्रसङ्घीणी निरयं यान्ति मानवा: ॥ ६० पङ्किमेदी व्रथापाकी नित्यं बाह्मणनिन्दकः। चादेशी वेद्विक्तेता पश्चैते ब्रह्मघातका: ॥ ७०

दृदं व्यास कृतं निष्धमध्येतव्यं प्रयक्षत: । . एतदुकाचारवत: पतनं नैव विद्यते ॥ ७१ दृति चीवेदव्यासीये धर्मग्रास्ते चतुर्घोऽध्याय: ॥ ४ ॥

परागरसंहिता।

प्रथमोऽध्याय: ।

अयातो हिमग्रैलावे देवदारुवनालये। व्यासमेकायमासीनमप्रच्छत्रषय: पूरा ॥ १ मानुषाणां हितं धम्मं वर्त्तमाने कली युग । श्रीचाचारं यथावच वद सत्यवती सत ॥ २ तच्छुता ऋषिवाकान्तु समिडाग्नार्भित्रभः। प्रत्यवाच सहातेजा: श्रुतिस्रातिविधारद: ॥ ३ न चार्ड सदीतत्वज्ञ: क्षयं धर्मी वदास्य हम्। ऋसात्पितैव प्रथ्य दूति व्यासः सुतोऽवदत्॥ ४ ततस्ते ऋषयः सर्वे धर्मतत्त्वार्यकाङ्किणः। ऋषिं व्यासं पूरस्कत्य गता बदरिका वम ॥ ५ नानावचसमाजीण फलपुष्योपशोभितम्। नदौप्रस्रवणाकीर्णं पुखतीर्थंरलङ्गतम्॥ ६ स्गपित्तगणाव्यञ्च देवतायतनाइतम्। यसगर्वि सहै स नृत्यगीतसमा क्रलम् । ति चिन्दिषसभासध्ये चित्रपुर्वं पराचरम्। मुखासीनं सहालानं मुनिमुख्यगणाहतम् ॥ ८ क्षता ज्जलिपुरो भृत्वा व्यासन्तु ऋषिभि: सह । प्रदक्तिणाभिवादेश स्तुतिभिः समपूजयत्॥ ८

अय सन्तुष्टमनसा पराधरमं हामुनि:। चाह सुखागतं ब्रूहोत्यासीनो मुनिपुङ्गवः ॥ १० व्यास: सुखागतं ये च ऋषयस समन्तत:। कुशलं कुत्रलेखुक्का व्यासः एच्छत्यतः परम् ॥ ११ यदि जानासि में मित्तं से चाडा भन्नवत्सल। भमां कथय में तात अनुशाह्यो हाई तव ॥ १२ श्वता मे मानवा धर्मा वासिष्ठाः काध्यपास्तथा। गार्गेया गौतमासैव तथा चौधनसाः सृताः ॥ १३ चवे विष्णोय सांवर्ता दाचा चाङ्गिरसास्तया। प्रामातपाथ हारीता याजवल्काकताथ ये ॥ १४ नात्यायनकतासैव प्राचेतसकतास ये। चापस्तम्बक्तता धर्मा: यङ्गस्य लिखितस्य च ॥ १५ श्रुता होते भवत्योक्ता श्रीतार्था को न विद्यता:। मिमिन् मन्वन्तरे धर्मा: कतवे तादिके युगे॥ १६ सर्वे धर्मा: कृते जाता: सर्वे नथा: कली युगे। चातुर्वेर्ष्यं समाचारं किञ्चित् साधारणं वद ॥ १७ व्यासवाकावसाने तु सुनिमुख्यः पराग्ररः। भर्मा स्व निर्णयं प्राच्च सूच्यं स्यूलञ्च विस्तरात्॥ १५ मृण् पुत्र प्रबच्चे इं मृखन्तु ऋषयस्तथा । कल्पे कल्पे चयोत्पत्ती ब्रह्मविष्णुमङ्खराः ॥ १८ श्रुति: स्रुवि: सदाचारा निर्णेतव्याय सर्दा। न कश्विद्दे दक्ती च वेदस्तरी चतुर्माख:। तथैव धर्मा सार्ति मनुः ऋल्पलराल्दि॥ २०

🐃 चे कृतयुगे घसीस्त्रेतायां द्वापरे परे। च चे कित्युने नृगां युगरपानुसारत:॥ २१ तपः परं कतयुगे वेतायां ज्ञानमुच्यते। द्वापरे वज्ञमित्वचुद्दीनम्बं कलौ युगे॥ २२ कते तु मानवो धर्मास्त्रेतायां गीतमः स्रतः। द्वापरे ग्रङ्गलिखितौ कलौ पाराधर: स्रृत: ॥ २३ त्यजे हेर्य कतयुगे वेतायां प्रामसुत्स् केत्। डापरे कुलमकन्तु कर्तारच कली युगे॥ १४ क्रते सभाषणात् पापं वे तायाचै व टर्जनात् । द्वापरे चान्नभादाय कली पत्रति कान्या॥ २५ कते तु तत्वया च्छापस्त्रेतायां दश्वभिद्धिनै: द्वापरे मासमावे या कली संवत्सरेया तु॥ २६ श्वमिगम्य कते दानं वेतास्वाइय दीयते। हापरे याचमानाय मेवया दीयते कली ॥ २७ स्रिभगस्योत्तमं दानमाइतर्थे व मध्यमम्। **चधमं वाचमानं कात्** भवादानश्च निष्फलम् ॥ २८ क्षते चाखियता: प्राणाख्ने तायां मांससंस्थिता: । डापरे किंघरं यादत् कसावनाद्यि स्थिता:॥ २८ धर्मी जितो भ्रथमीं प जित: सत्योद्धितन च। जिता सस्ये तु राजान: स्त्रीभिष पुरुषा जिता: ॥ ३० सीदन्ति चाम्बिषां गार्कपूजा प्रस्थाति। कुमार्थेव प्रम्यन्ते तिस्मिन् किल युगेसदा॥ ३१ युगे युगे च ये धर्मास्तव तव च ये दिजा:। रेप्रां निन्दान कर्त्रे या युगरुपा हि ते दिजा: ॥ ३२

युगे युगे च सामव्यं शेषं मुनिविभाषितम्। पराधरेण चाप्युक्तं प्रायिखनं प्रधीयते ॥ ३३ चाहमधीव तहमांमन्यसात्व बधीम वः। चातुर्वे समाचारं ऋणुध्वं मुनिपुङ्गवा: ॥ ३४ पराश्ररमतं पुर्खं पविवं पापनाश्रनम्। चिन्तितं ब्राह्मणायीय धर्मसंस्थापनाय च ॥ ३५ चतुणीमपि वणीनामाचारो धर्मापालकः। चाचारसप्टदेशनां भवेदमी: पराख्युख: ॥ ३६ षट्कामाभिरतो नित्यं देवतातिथिपूजकः। इत्रधमनु भुष्तानो बाह्यणो नावसीदात ॥ ३७ सम्या सानं जपो होम: खाध्यायो देवताई नम्। बैश्वदेवातियेयश्व षट्कक्षीनि दिने दिने ॥ ३८ प्रियो वा यदि वा देखों मूर्द: पण्डित एव वा। वैद्यदेव तु सन्प्राप्त: सोऽतिथि: खर्गसंक्रम: । ३८ दूराध्वानं पथियान्तं वैखदेवे उपस्थितम्। चतिथं तं विजानीयात्रातिथि: पूर्वमागत: ॥ ४० न पृच्छे हो बचरणं न खाध्यायव्रतानि च। **दृद्यं** कल्पयेत् तस्मिन् स^६ देवमयो हि स: ॥ ४१ नैकग्रामीगासतियिं विमं साङ्गतिकं तथा। मनित्यं द्यागतो यमात् तन्याद्तिधिरुचते ॥ ४२ चपूर्व: इत्रती विप्रो चपूर्वा वातिथिस्तथा। वेदाभ्यासरतो नित्यं त्रयोऽपूर्वो दिने दिने ॥ १३ वैश्वदेवे तु समाप्ते भिच्नुके ग्टहनागते। चहत्य वैष्टदेवार्थं भिन्नां दत्ता विसर्क्क येत्॥ ४४

यती च ब्रह्मचारी च पकाबस्वासिनावुभौ। तयोरदभद्खा च भुक्का चान्द्रायणं चरेत्॥ ४५ यति इस्ते जलं ददा है चं दयात् पुनर्ज सम्। तद्भेचं मेरुणा तुलां तज्जलां सागरोपमम् ॥ ४६ वैखदेवज्ञतान् दोषाञ्कको भिच्या पोच्छित्। न हि भिच्छतान दोषान वैखदेवो व्यपोहति॥ ४७ अजला वैश्वदेवन्तु भुञ्जते ये हिजातयः। भवें ते निया ता ज्ञेया: पतन्ति नरके (श्रची ॥ ४५ धिरोवेष्टन्तु यो भुङ्को यो भुङ्को दिच्चणामुखः। शामपादे करं न्यस्य तदै रचांसि भुद्धते ॥ ४८ यतये काश्चनं दत्ता ताम्वुलं बद्यचारिये। चोरेभ्योऽप्यभियं दत्वा दातापि नर भं. त्रजेत्॥ ५० पापो वा यदि चाण्डालो विप्रम्नः पित्वचातकः। वैखदेवे तु साम्पातः सोर्गतिथः खर्भसंकमः । ५१ चितिथर्य समाधो रहात् प्रतिनिवर्त्त है। वितर स्त ख ना यन्ति दशक्षे धतानि च ॥ ५२ न प्रसच्यातिगी विप्रो छतिथिं वेदपार्गम। चार्द्दवमावन्तु भुक्ता भुङक्ते तु किल्विषम् ॥ ५३ बाह्यगा स मुखं तेषं निरूद्वमकग्ट्वम्। व्यापयेत् सर्वे बीजानि सा क्षिः सर्वे कासिका ॥ ५४ सत्ते वे वापयेदीजं सपुत्रे दापयेदनम्। मुची हो च मुप्रहे च यत्विष्तं नैव नखति॥ ५५ भन्ता हानधीयाना यव भे सचरा हिजा:। तं ग्रामं दणडयेट्राजा चौरभक्तप्रदो हि सः॥ ४६

चित्रियो हि प्रजा रचन शहपाणि: प्रचण्डवत । विजित्य परसैन्यानि चिति धर्मीण पालयेत ॥ ५७ न श्री: जनजमायाता सक्पाहि खितापि या। खड्गेनाक्रस्य भुज्जीत वीरभोग्या वसस्यरा॥ ५८ प्यं प्रयं विचित्रयासलच्छे दं न कार्यत। मानाकार द्वोद्याने न तथाकारकारकः ॥ ॥८ लो हक्की तथा रबंगवाच प्रतिपालनम। वाणिज्यं कपिक्रमीणि वैध्यवितकदाष्ट्रता ॥ ६० शुद्राणां डिजए यूषा परो धर्म: प्रकीर्तित:। **य**ण्या कुरुते किचित् तक्ष्वेत् तस्य निष्फलम् ॥ ६९ खबर्षं मध् तैलच इघि तक छतं पय:। न दुखे च्छ्ट्रजातीनां कुथात सर्वे च वित्रयम् ॥ ६२ चवित्रेयं महामांसमभग्रस्य च भन्नण्म। क्रनम्यागमनश्चेव श्द्रोऽपि नरकं ब्रजेत्॥ ६३ कपिलासीरपानेन बाद्यणीगमनेन च। वेदाचरविवारेण शृद्ध नरकं ध्वम् ॥ ६४ इति पारायरे: धर्मयास्त्रे:प्रयमोध्याय: ॥ १ ॥

बितीयोऽध्यायः।

सतः परं ग्रह्णकः धर्माचारं कली युर्ने। धन्म साधारणं श्रद्धं चातुर्वे खाश्रमागतम्॥ १ सप्रकाम्बहं भृषः पाराश्रिशचोदितः। भृदक्कीतिरनो विष्ठः क्रिकिशीणि कारप्रेत्॥ २

हलमप्रार्थं धर्माः धड्गवं सध्यमं छतम्। चतुर्वे नृशंशानां दिगवं हषघातिनाम् ॥ १ च्चितं द्रषितं यान्तं दलीयहं न योजयेत्। चीनाङ्गं व्याधितं क्षीवं वर्षे विप्रो न वाच्येत्। ४ स्यूलाङ्गं नीकनं द्वप्तं चय्छविन्तितम्। वाइयेहिवस लाई पवात् सानं समाचरेत्॥ ॥ जयं देवाईनं होमं स्वाध्याय हैवमभ्यसेत्। एकदिभिचतुर्विप्रान् भोजयेत् कातकान दिखः ॥ ६ ख्यं त्रष्टे तथा चे चे धान्धे य ख्यमर्जितै:। नि पेत् पश्चतानि अतुदीचाच कारयेत् ॥ ७ तिला रसा न विक्षेया विक्रेया घान्यतः समाः। विप्रस्मैवंविधा इत्तिस्त्याकाहादिविक्रय:॥ व संवत्सरेण वत् पां मत् उघाती समाप्रुवाद्। चयोमुखेन काष्ट्रेम तदैकाईन खाङ्गखी॥ ८ पायको मत् खघाती च व्याधः याकुनिकस्तथा। च्यदाता कर्षकरीय पश्चीत समभागिन: ॥ १० क कती पेवणी चन्नी छदक्षोाय मार्जनी। पञ्च स्ना रहस्यस्य भाइन्यहनि वर्तते ॥ ११ ष्टकां ऋिला महीं भित्त्वा इता तु सगकी टकान्। कर्षेत्रः खनु बज्जेन सर्भाषात् प्रमुच्यते ॥ १२ यो न द्यादिकातिभ्यो राशिमूलभुपागत:। स चौर: स च पाषिडो बद्धाई तं विनिहि भेत्॥ १३ राग्रे दला तु षड्भागं देवाना चै कविं घनम्। विप्राचां विष्यां भागं कविकत्तीन लिखते॥ १४

चित्रोधि क्षषिं कता दिनान देवां य पुनयेत्।
वैद्य: गुद्र: सदा कुर्यात् कषिवाणि न्यशित्यकान् ॥ १६
विकर्मा कुर्वते गुद्रा द्विजसेवाविविज्ञिताः।
भवस्यसाग्रुषस्ते वै पतित नरकेषु चः
चतुर्णामिष वर्णानामेष धर्मः सनातनः॥ १६
दृति पाराथरे धर्माशास्त्रे दितीयोध्यायः॥ १॥

त्रतीयोऽध्यायः।

सतः श्रुडि प्रवद्यामि जनने मर्गे तथा। दिन बेयेण ग्रथन्ति ब्राह्मणाः प्रेतस्तके ॥ १ च्चित्रयो द्वाद्याहेन वैध्यः पचद्याहर्कः। भूद्र: अध्यति सासेन पराभरवची यथा॥ १ छपासने तु विप्राणामङ्गग्रहिस्तु जायते । बाह्यणानां प्रस्तौ तु देइसर्घो विघीयते ॥ १ जाते विप्रो द्याहित हाद्याहेन भूमिप:। वैश्यः पंचद्याहेन ग्रदो माधेन ग्रध्यति॥ ४ एका हा ऋध्यते विप्रो योजनिवेदसमन्वित:। त्राचात् केवलवेदन्त हिन्दीनो दश्यभिहि नै: ॥ ॥ जनाक्रमीपरिश्वश्च: सम्योपासनवर्ज्जितः । नामधार कदिप्र स दशाई सूतकं भवेत् । ६ एकपियडान्तु दायादा: प्रथम्दारनिकेतना:। जबारापि विपत्ती च भवेत् तेषांच सतकम् ॥ 🕫 **७भयत्र द्याद्यानि कुलस्यावं म भुद्धते**। दानं प्रतिप्रको सः मः खाष्यायध निवत्ते ॥ ८ आश्रोति स्तकं गोत्रे चतुर्धपुरुषेण तु। दायादि केर्माप्रोति पश्चमो वात्मवंश्रल: । ८ चतुर्वे दयरावं स्वात् षिषया पुंसि पश्चमे। षष्ठे चतुरहाच्छ्ि: सप्तमि तु दिनव्रयम् ॥ १० पर्वाभः पुरुषेयुक्ता अयादेयाः सगोविषाः। तत: षटपुरुषाधाय याचे भोज्या: सगोविषा: ॥ ११ सर्ग्वाममर्गे चैव देशान्तरस्ते तथा। बाले प्रेते च सत्राक्षे सद्यः योचं विधीयते ॥ १२ दयरावे खतीतेषु विरावाच्छु विरिष्यते। ततः संवत्सरादृद्धं सचेलं स्नानमाचरेत् ॥ १३ देशा लरसतः कश्चित् सगोवः सूयते यहि । न विरावमहोरावं सदा: स्नाता विश्र्यति ॥ १४ चा विषवात् विरावं स्यादा षक्षासाध पविषी। भइ: संवत्सरादर्शक सद्य:शीचं विधीयते ॥ १५ अजातदन्ता ये वाला ये च गर्भादिनि: इता:। न तेषामिनमंस्त्रारो नाग्रीचं नोदर्काक्रवा ॥ १६ यदि गर्भा विपद्येत स्ववते वापि योषिताम्। यावन्यासं खितो गर्भा दिनं तावत् स स्तकः ॥ १० चा च ुर्थाद्ववेत् स्नावः पातः पश्चमषष्ठवोः। चत अहूँ प्रसृति: स्थाइशाई स्तकं भवेत् ॥ १८ प्रसृतिकाले समाप्ते प्रस्वे यदि योषिताम्। जीवापत्ये तु गोत्रस्य स्ते मातुष स्तकः॥ १८ रावावेव समुत्पदे धते रजसि सुतके। पूर्वमेव दिमं शाह्यं वावजोदयते रवि: ॥ २०

दन्तजाते तुजाते च कतचूड़े च संस्थिते। मानिमंस्कार खंतेषां विरावं सतक भवेत्॥ २१ चा इन्तजननात् सद्य चा च्डावैधिकी स्नृता। ब्रिरावमा वतात् तेषां दशरावसतः परम ॥ २२ गर्भे यदि विपत्तिः स्थाइशाइं इतवं भवेत्। जीवन जातो यदि प्रेत: सद्य एव विश्वधाँत ॥ २३ स्तीयां चूड़ाव चादानात् संकमात् तद्धः कमात्। सब:श्रीचमयैकाइं स्निर्दः पिखवस्यष् ॥ २४ बद्धाचारी गरहे येषां इयते च इताशने। सम्पक् न च कुर्वित न तेषां स्तकं भवेत ॥ २५ सम्पर्कादुर्थते विप्रो नान्यो दोषोऽस्ति माह्मर्थे। सम्पर्नेषु निष्टत्तस्य न प्रेतं नैव स्तकम् ॥ २६ शिखिन: कारूका वैद्या दासीदासाय नापिता:। त्रोतियासेव राजान: सद्य:भीचा: प्रकीक्तिता ॥ २७ सवती मन्त्रपृतय चाहिताम्निय यो दिन:। राष्ट्रय स्तर्भं नास्ति यस चेच्छति पार्थिव:॥ २८ च्यतो निधने दाने आर्त्ती विप्रो निमन्त्रित:। तदेव ऋषिभिईष्टं यथाकालेन ग्रध्यति । २८ प्रसवे रहमेघी तु न कुर्थात् सङ्गरं यदि । द्यादाच्युध्यते माता अवगाद्य पिता युचि: ॥ ३० सर्वषां यावमायौचं मातापिन्नोह याचिकम । स्तकं मातुरेव छादुपसध्य पिता श्रचि: । ३१ वहि पद्मां प्रस्तायां सम्पन्ने क्रूते हिन:। स्तक्तम् भवेत् तस्य यदि विप्रः षड्क्ववित् ॥ ३२

सम्पन्नाच्यायते दोषो मान्यो दोषोऽस्ति बाह्मणे। तमात् सर्वेपयत्ने न सम्पनं क्रजेयेहिन: ॥३३ विवाचोत्सवयज्ञेषु त्वन्तरा स्तस्तके। पुर्वे इंखितं द्रव्यं दीयमानं न दुर्घात ॥ ३४ धन्तरा तु दशाहस्य पुनर्भरगाजनानि। तावत् स्यादम् चिनियो यावत् तत् स्वादनिद्धम् ॥ ३॥ ब्राह्मणार्थे विपन्नानां वन्दिगोप्रहणे तथा। चार्चेषु विपन्नानामकरात्रन्तु स्तकम् ॥ ३६ हाविमी पुरुषो लोकं सूर्ध्यमण्डलभेदकी। परिवाड्योगयुक्तव रखे चाभिम्छे इत:॥३७ यल यल इत: शूर: श्रव भि परिवेधित:। अच्यान् लभते लोकान् यदि लीं न भाषते ॥ ३८ जितेन लभते लच्चीं खतेनापि सराङ्गाः। च्याविधं सिकेऽस्थिन का चिन्ता मर्गे र्गे ॥ ३८ चस्तु भन्नेषु:सैन्धेषु विद्रवत्सु समन्तत:। परिवाता यदा गच्छेत् स च ऋतुफर्लं सभेत्॥ ४० य ख च्छेदचतं गानं घरप्रत्यष्टिसहरैं:। देवक न्यास्तु तं वीरं गायन्ति रमयन्ति च ॥ ४१ वराङ्गनासत्त्वाणि शूरमायोधने चतम्। नागकत्याव धार्वान्त सम भक्ती भवेदिति ॥ ४२

> खलाटदेशाद्रुधिरं हि यस्य तप्तस्य जन्तो; प्रविश्वच वक्को। तं सोमपाने न हि तस्य तुर्खं संग्रामयज्ञे विधिवच दृष्टम्॥ ४३

यं यत्त्रसङ्घेस्तपसा च विद्यया स्वर्गेषिणो वात्र यथैव विप्रा:। तयेव याक्येव जित्र वीराः प्राणान् सुयुद्धेन परित्यजन्त: ॥ 88 चनायं ब्राह्मणं प्रेतं ये वहन्ति हिजातयः। पदे पदे यज्ञफलमानुपूर्वीसभन्ति ते ॥ ४५ षसगोत्रमवन्युष प्रेतीसृतश्च बाह्यसम्। नीला च दार्हायला च प्राणयामेन ग्रध्यति ॥ ४६ न तेषामग्रभं किंचिहिजानां ग्रुभकमीश्रि। जलावगाइनात् तेषां ग्रुडि स्मृतिरितीरिता ॥ ४७ अतुगस्ये च्छया प्रेतं ज्ञातिमज्ञातिमेव वा। स्नाता चैव तु सुद्वानिं घृतं प्राप्य विश्वध्यति ॥ ४८ चित्रयं घतमज्ञानद्वाद्वाणो योऽत्गच्छति। एकाइमग्रचिम् ला पंचमयोन ग्रथात ॥ ४८ धारंच वैश्यमज्ञानादृशाचाणो योऽनुगच्छति। क्रवाधीचं दिरावंच प्राणायामान् वडाचरेत्॥ ५० प्रेतीभृतन्तु यः शुद्रं बाह्मणो ज्ञानदुर्वेतः। नयन्तमनुगच्छेत विरावमग्रचिभेवत्॥ ५१ विरावे तु ततः पूनें नदीं गला समुद्रगाम्। प्राणायामधतं कत्वा घृतं प्राध्य विग्रध्यति ॥ ५२ विनिवेर्च्य यदा शूद्रा उदकान्तमुपस्थिता:। **दिजै**स्तदातुगन्तव्या दति धर्माविदो विदु: ॥ ५३

तमाहिजो सतं गूट्रं न स्प्रेय च दाइयेत्। हप्टे स्थावकोकेन ग्रहिरेषा पुरातनी ॥ ५४ इति पाराधरे धर्माधाक्षे त्यतीयोऽध्याय: ॥ ३ ॥

चतुर्घीऽधरायः।

चितमानादितिकोधात् से हाडा यदि वा भयात्। च्हभीयात् स्त्री पुमान् वा गतिरेवा विधीयते ॥ १ पूर्यशोनितसम्पूर्णी सन्धे तमसि मर्जात । षष्टिं वर्षे सच्चानि नर्कं प्रतिपद्यते ॥ २ माश्रीचं नोदकं नाम्निं नाख्यपातंच कारयेत्। षोढ़ारोऽग्निप्रदातार: पाच च्हेदकरास्तथा ॥ ३ तप्तक क्रेग ग्रध्यन्तीत्येवमा इ प्रजापति:। गोभिर्हतं तथोहस्यं बाह्यखेन तु घातितम् ॥ ४ संस्थानित च वे विप्रा वोढ़ारखानिनदाख वे। च न्येऽपि वातुगलार: पात्र च्छेदकराच ये ॥ ४ तप्रसक्तेग ग्रथन्त कुर्य्बी ह्रणभोजनम्। भनडुत्सिहतां गांच दद्युविपाय दिखणाम्॥ ॥ त्य इमुर्णं पिवेदापसा इमुर्णं पयः पिवेत्। त्यृहमुणां प्टतं पीत्वा वायुभची दिनत्वयम्॥ ७ यो वै समाचरेदिप्रः पतितादिष्वकामतः॥ ८ मासार्वः मासमेकं वा मासद्वयमयापि वा। चदार्वमन्द्रमे जं वा तदूर्व चैव तत्समः ॥ ८

तिरावं प्रथमे पचे दितीये कच्छमाचरेत्। हतीये चदापतें:तुःंशक् सान्तपनं चरेत ॥ १० चतुर्यं दयरात्रं स्थात् पराकः:पंचिमे मतः। कुर्याचान्द्रायणं षष्ठे सप्तमे त्वैन्दवहयम ॥ ११ ग्रुतार्थमप्टमे चैव षण्मायात् ऋक्क्माचरेत्। पचनक्षाप्रमाचेन सुवर्णान्यपि दिवणा ॥ १२ ऋतुस्नाता तु या नारी भक्तीरं नोपसर्वति। सा खता नर के याति विधवा च पुन: पुन: ॥ १३ ऋतौ स्नातान्तु यो भार्थां सिवधौ नोपगच्छति। घोरायां भूगाइत्यायां युच्यते नात संघय: ॥ १४ चडुशपतितां भाष्यां यौवने यः परित्यजेत्। सतजमा अवेत् स्त्रीतं वैधर्यं च पुन:पुन: ॥ १५ दरिद्रं व्याधितं मूर्वं मर्त्तारं या न मन्यते। सा स्ता जायते व्यानी वैधव्यंच प्रन:पुन: ॥ १६ स्रोवनाताह्रवं बीजं यथा चेत्रे प्ररोहित। चेत्री तक्षभते बीजं न बीजी भागमर्हति॥१७ तहत् परिस्तवा: पुत्री ही सुती कुषडगोलकी। पत्यां जीवति कुणडः स्वात्स्ते भक्तरि गोलकः ॥१८ बौरसः चेत्रज्यैव दत्तः क्रतिमकः स्रतः। इद्यानाता पिता वापि स पुत्रो दत्रको भवेत्। १८ परिवित्तिः परिवेत्ता यया च परिविद्यते। सर्वे ते नरकं वान्ति दालयाजकपंचमाः ॥ २० दाराग्निकोवसंयोगं यः कुर्यादयजे सति। परिवेत्ता स परिज्ञेयः परिविक्तिस्तु पूर्वेजः ॥ २१

ही अच्छो परिवित्ते स्तु कन्यायाः अच्छ एव च। क्टक्रातिळच्छी दातुच होता चान्द्रायगं चरेत् ॥ २२ कुलवामनषर्हे पु गग्ददे । जड़े पु 🖘। जातासे बधिरे सुके न दोष: परिवेदने ॥ २३ पित्रव्यपुतः सापत्नाः परनारी कतस्तथा। द्वाराम्बिहोत्रसंयोगे न दोष: परिवेदने ॥ २४ क्ये हो आता यदि तिह दाधानं नैव चिन्तयेत्। श्चनुज्ञातस्तु क्वरीत ग्रङ्गस्य वचनं यथा ॥ २५ मप्टे खते प्रविजिते क्रीवे च पतिते पती। पंचास्वापत्स नारीणां पतिरस्धो विधीयते ॥ २६ स्ते भर्तर या नारी ब्रह्मचर्ये व्यवस्थिता। सा हता लभते स्वगं यथा ते ब्रह्मचारिणः ॥ २७ तिस्तः कोकार्रकोटी च यानि रोमाणि मानवे। तावत्कालं वधेत् खगं भक्तीरं यातुगच्छति॥ २८ व्यालग्राही यथा व्यालं विलाद्दरते बलात्। एवमुद्रुत्य भक्तीरं तेनैव सह मोदते ॥ २८ पूरि पाराधरे धर्मधास्त्रे चतुर्घीऽध्याय: ॥ ॥ ॥

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः।

भारता भारता हो येदि हष्टस्त बाह्यणः । स्नात्वा जपित गायतो पवित्रां वेदमातरम् ॥ १ गवां श्रुहोदके स्नातो महानयास्त सङ्गमे । सनुद्रदर्शनाद्वापि श्रुना हष्टः श्रुचिभेवेत् ॥ २

वेदविद्यावतस्रातः यना दष्टस्तु बाह्मणः। सहिरखोदने साला वृतं प्राप्य विश्वधात ॥ १ सवतस्तु धना दष्टस्त्ररावं समुपोषितः। ष्टतं क्योद् कं पीत्वा वत्र्यषं समाप्येत्॥ ४ भवत: सवतो वापि भना दशो भवेहिज:। प्रियापत्य भवेत् पुतो विष्रे वातुनिरी चितः ॥ ५ धनात्रातावनीद्य नखेविनिखितस्य च। षिः: प्रचालना च्छु दिरमिना चोपचूलनम् । ६ श्रना च बाह्मणी दश जम्ब केन वक्षण या। छिदतं सोमनचत्रं हृद्दा सदाः ग्रचिभवेत ॥ ७ क्रशापचे यदा सोमो न हस्थेत कदाचन। यां दिशं वजते सोमस्तां दिशं चावलोक्येत्॥ ८ चसर्बाह्मणके ग्रामे ग्रना दृष्टस्तु ब्राह्मणः। ष्टबं प्रदिश्विणीकृत्य सदा: स्नानाहिग्रध्यति ॥ ८ चण्डालेन खपाकेन गोभिविप्रै हतो यदि। चाहितान्निह तो विप्रो विषेणाक्षहतो यहि । १० एईत् तं ब्राह्मणं विप्रो लोकाम्नी सन्वविध्यतम्। स्रदा चोद्य च दन्धा च सिपिन्डे व च र्घा ॥ ११ प्राजापत्यं चरेत् पश्चाहिप्राणामसुशासनात्। दम्धास्यीन पुनर्यः चीरै: प्रचालयेहिज: ॥ १२ पुनद्दे हेत् स्वकाम्मी तत्त्रान्त्रेण च प्रथक् प्रथक्। षाहिताम्बिर्डिज: किंचत् प्रवसम् कालचोद्रित:॥ १३ देवनायमसुप्राप्तस्त्वामिवं भीते राहे। श्रीतामिश्रोतसंस्तारः सूयतास्विसत्तमाः ॥ १४

क्षणाजिनं समास्तीर्थ कुगैय पुरुवास्तिम्। षद्यतानि यतंचैव पलायानांच वन्तकम् ॥ १५ चलारिंग्रच्छिरे दशात् षष्ठिं कर्छे विनिद्धि गत्। वाह्यांच यतं दहाङ्गुलीषु द्येव तु ॥ १६ यतं चोरिस सन्दद्यात् वियचे वोदरे न्यसेत्। भरी रुषणयोह द्यात् षंच मेड्रेच विन्यसेत्॥ १७ एकविं शतिमूरुभ्यां जानुजङ्के च विंशतिम्। पादाकु खो: यतार्वं च पतािण च तथा न्यसेत्॥ १८ धायां धित्र विनिच्चिष्य सर्गी द्वाणे तथा। जुझं दिचाणहस्तेन वामहस्ते तथोपसत्॥ १८ कर्षी चोदूखलं दद्यात् ४८ च मूषलं तत:। निचिषोरिस दृषदं तपडुलाव्यतिलान् मुखे ॥ २० त्रोते च प्रोचणीं ददादाव्यस्थालींच चचुषो:। कर्षी नेत्रे सुखे घाणे हिरस्थयकलं चिपेत्॥ २१ चान्निहोत्रोपकरणं गात्रे येषं प्रविन्यसेत्। चसी खर्गाय लोकाय खाईति च प्रताइती: ॥ २२ दद्यात पुत्रोऽयवा भाता श्वन्ये वापि स्वधर्माणः। यया दहनसंस्कारस्वया कार्यं विचचणै: ॥ २३ र्द्रहयन्तु विधिं कुर्थादृबद्यालोके गतिधु वम् । ये दचन्ति दिजास्तन्तु ते यान्ति परमां गतिम् । २४ चन्यया कुर्वते किंचिदास्मबुहिपबोधिता:। भवस्यस्पाय्षस्ते वै पतन्ति नरके भुवम । २५

इति पाराधरे धर्मधाक्ते पंचमोऽध्याय: ॥ ५

षष्ठीऽभग्रायः।

श्वतपरं प्रवच्छामि प्राणिश्वतासु निष्कृतिम्। पराथरेण पूर्वोक्तं मन्वर्थेऽपि च विक्तताम् ॥ १ इंससार्सक्रींचांच चक्रवाकं सनुक्टम्। जालपादांच ग्राममहोराचे ग ग्रथति । २ बला काटि हिभानां च श्वनपारावतादिनाम्। षाटिनांच वकानांच ग्रध्यते नक्तभोजनात्॥ ३ भासकाककपोतानां सारीतिन्ति रिघातक:। भन्तर्जेले उमे सन्धे प्राणायामेन ग्रथ्यति ॥ ४ ग्ध्रभयेनिधिखिग्राहचाषोलकनिपातने। चपकाची दिनं तिष्ठेत् विकालं मारूताचन: ॥ ५ वना, गौयटकानांच कोकिलाखच्चरीटकान्। कावकान् रत्तपादांच ग्रध्यन्ते नत्तभोजनात् ॥ ६ कारणडवचकोराणां पिङ्गलाक्ररस्य च। भरहाजनिस्ना च ग्रथते शिवपूजनात्॥ ७ मेरुण्डक्षेनभासंच पारायतकपिञ्चलान्। पिच्चणामेव सर्वेषामहोरात्रे य ग्रध्यति ॥ ८ ष्टता नकुलमार्जारसपीजगरङ्ग्डुभान्। क्षयरं भोजयेहिपान् लौहदगडंच दिच्याम् ॥ ८ यसकीयथकागोधामत्स्रक्रमीभिपातने। ष्टन्तानपनभोता च ह्यहोराते गा ग्रध्यृति ॥ १**०** ष्टकजम्बुकऋचाणां तरचू णांच घातने। प्तिखप्रस्थं दिजे दद्याद्वायुभच्चो दिनवयम ॥ ११

५ जंगवयतुरङ्गानां महिषोष्ट्रनिपातने । श्रुव्यते जनरात्रे ण विप्राणां तर्रणेन च ॥ १२ स्रगं रुक् वराइंच सज्ञानाद्यस्त घातयेत्। चकालकरमश्रीयादहोराते ग ग्रध्यति ॥ १३ एवं चतुष्यदानांच सवेषां वनचारिणाम्। चा होरात्रोषितस्तिङ ज्ञपन् वै जातवेदसम् ॥ (४ ग्रिल्पिनं कारूकं शृद्धं स्त्रियं वा यस्तु घातवत्। पाजापत्यद्वयं कुर्याद् रुषेकाद्य दिच्या॥ १५ वैश्यं वा च्हतियं वापि निहीषमभिघातयेत्। सोऽतिऋच्छद्वयं क्यादोविंगदिचणां ददेत्॥१६ बैश्यं शुद्रं क्रियासकं विकसीस्यं दिजोत्तमम्। हता चान्द्रायणं क्याह्याद्गोति गदक्षिणाम् ॥ १७ चित्रियापि वैध्येन शुद्रे गैवितरेण वा। चण्डालवधसम्प्राप्तः क्रच्छार्डेन विग्रध्यति ॥ १८ चौर: खपाकचाणडाला विष्रेणापि इता यदि। ऋहोरात्रोपवासेन प्राणायामेन ग्रध्यति ॥ १८ खपाकं वापि चागा डालं विप्र: समाधते यदि। दिजसभाषणं कथाहायतीं वा सलज्जेपेत्॥२० चाणडालै: सह सुमन्तु तिरातमुपवासयेत्। चाण्डालैकपयं गला गायतीसरणाच्छुचि:॥२१ चण्डालदर्भनेनेष चादित्यमवलोकयेत। चगुडालपर्धने चैव सचेलं स्नानमाचरेत्॥ २२ चण्डाचवातवापीष पीता सविचमग्रज:। भजानासेव नक्तेन लहोरावि ग प्रधात । २३

चगडालभागडसंस्रृष्टं पोत्वा कूपगतं जलम्। चोष्ट्रवयावकाचारस्त्रिरावच्छ् बिमाप्रुवात् ॥ २४ चणडालोदनभाणडे तु चलानात् पिवते जलम्। तत्वणात् चिपते यस्तु प्राजापत्थं समाचरेत्॥ २५ वहि न चिपते तोयं शरीरे यश्च जीर्थित । प्रजापत्यं न दातव्यं सक्त सन्तपनं चरेत्॥ २६ चरेत् सान्तपनं विप्रः प्राजापत्यन्तु चिवयः। तद्र्डेन्तु चरेडेच्य: पादं शृहस्य दापयेत्॥ २० भागडस्थमन्यजनान्तु छलं दिध पर्यः पिवेत्। बाद्यणः चित्रियो वैष्वः शुद्रश्वेव प्रमादतः॥ २८ बद्धकृत्रीपवासेन दिजातीनान्तु निष्कृति:। श्रद्ध चोपवासन तथा दानेन शक्तित: ॥ २८ अञ्चिणो ज्ञानतो भूङ्को चण्डालानं कदाचन। गोमुत्रवावकाचाराइयराते ख ग्रध्यति ॥ ३० ए भै कं ग्रासमग्रीयाहोम् त्रयावकस्य च। दशाचं नियमस्यस्य व्रतं तत्र विनिहिशेत्॥ ३२ अविज्ञातय च काल: सन्तिहेत् तस्य वेस्मनि। विज्ञाते तूपसत्यस्य दिजा: कु[ू] न्यतुग्रहम् ॥ ३२ ऋषिवताच्छ ता धर्माखायन्ते वेदपावनाः। पतन्तमुदरियुक्ते धर्माचं पांपसङ्कटात्॥ ३३ दभा च सर्विषां चैर चीरगोमूत्रयावकम्। भुज्जीत सह सर्देश विसम्बमयगाहनम् ॥ ३४ एकं सुद्वीत दक्षा चला<mark>चं सुद्वीत सर्विषा</mark> ! ाइ चोरेश सुद्धीत एक्तिन हिनव्रयम्॥ ३५

भावदुरं न सु जीयावीच्छिरं क्रामिट्रषितम्। विपलं दिधिदुबक्य पलमेकन्तु सपिष: ॥ ३६ भम्मना तु भवेच्छ्डिक्भयोस्तास्त्रजांख्यो:। जलघोचेन वस्नाणां परित्यागेन स्न्ययम् ॥ ३७ कुसुभगुङ्कार्पासलवर्णं तैलसर्विषी। हारे क्रवा तु धान्यानि ग्रहे दवा हुता धनम् ॥ ६८ ए : ग्रहस्तत: पश्चात् कुर्व्धादृ बाह्य ग्रभोजनत्। तिं गतं गा रुष चै वं दद्यादिप्रेषु दिचाणाम ॥ ३८ पुनर्नेपनया तेन होमजप्येन ग्रुध्यति। चाधारें य च विप्राणां भूमिदोघो न विद्यते " ४० रजकी चर्मकारी च लुचकका च पुकसी। चातुर्वे प्येग्टहे यस्य द्वाज्ञानाद्धितिष्ठति ॥ ४१ जाला तु निष्कृतिं कुर्यात् पूर्वः तस्यार्डमेव च। रुहदाहं न वुर्वीतायन्यत् स^{दे}च का स्येत्॥ ४२ ग्रहस्माभ्यन्तरे गच्छे बाण्डानो यस्य कराचित्। तम्मादृग्टहादिनि:सृत्य ग्टहभाष्डानि वर्ज्ञयेत्॥ ४३ रसपूर्णेन्तु यहार्ण्डं न त्यजेव कदाचन। गोरसेन तु सन्तिय केली: प्रेचेत् समन्तत: ॥ ४४ बाह्मणस्य वणदारे पृयधोनितसभवे। क्षमिरूत्पद्यते यस्य प्रायस्थितः नयं भवेत्॥ ४६ गवां मृतपुरीषेण दभ्रा चीरेण सिपेषा। तरं साता च पीता च क्रसिद्ध: श्राचिभवेत्॥ : ६ च्चित्रदोऽपि सुवर्णस्य पद्मापान् प्रदापयेत् । गोदिश्वनान्तु वैश्वस्याप्युपवासं विनिर्द्धित्॥ ४७

शुद्राणां नोषवास: स्वाच्कृद्रो दानेन ग्रध्यति । बाह्यणांस्तु नमष्क्त्य पश्चगयोन ग्रथ्यति ॥ ४८ मक्टिद्रमिति यहा हां यजन्ति चितिदेवता:। प्रसाम्य शिरसा धार्थमनिष्टोमफलं हि तत ॥ ४८ व्याधिव्यसनिनियान्ते दुर्भित्त डामरे तथा। उपवासी वतो होमो दिजसम्पादितानि वा ॥ ५० अथवा ब्राह्मणास्तुष्टाः ख्वयं कुर्वेन्यनुग्रहम्। सर्धिमीमवाप्रोति हिजै: शंब हितापि वा ॥ ५१ दुवेले जुग्रहः कार्र्यस्तथा वै वालरहयोः। चातोऽन्यया भवेहोषस्तकाचानुग्रहः सातः ॥ ५२ स्रोहा यदि वा लोभाइयादत्तानतोऽपि वा। क्व न्यनुग्रहं ये वै तत्पावं तेषु गच्छति । ५३ धरीर खात्यये प्राप्ते.वदन्ति नियमन्तु ये। महत्त्रार्थोपरोधेन न स्वस्थस्य कदाचन ॥ ५४ ख्रस्य सुदा क्वेन्ति नियमन्तु वदन्ति ये। ते तत्य विव्वकर्तार: पतन्ति नरकेऽग्रचौ ॥ ४५ स एव नियमस्याच्यो बाह्यणं योव्यमन्यते। ष्टवा तत्रोपवास: स्याद स पुत्कोन युज्यते ॥ ५६ स एव नियमो याद्यो यं यं कोऽपि वदेहिज:। कुर्यादामां दिजालाच मन्दैन् ब्रह्मचा भवेत्॥ ५० उपवासी बतचीय स्नानं तीय जपस्तपः। विषे: समाहितं यस सम्पनं तस्य तहवेत्॥ ५८ वति इं. तपिक्ट्रं यक्ट्रं यज्ञकर्माण । सत्र अति नि-छट्टं बाह्यसैक्प्रपादितम ॥ ५८

बाद्यणा जङ्गर्भ तीयं निर्ज्ञनं सर्वेकामदम्। तेषां वास्त्रोदक्तेनेव श्रथान्ति सलिना जनाः॥ ६० बाह्मणा यानि भाषन्ते भावन्ते तानि देवताः। सर्वदेवसया विप्रा न तद्वचनसन्ग्रहा 🖟 ६१ अत्राद्ये जीटसंयुक्ते मचिकाकीटदूषिते। चन्तरा संसृथेचापस्तदक्षं भक्तना सृथेत्॥ ६२ भुजानो हि बदा विप्र: पार्ट इस्तेन संस्पेदत्। उच्छिष्टं हि स वै भुङ्के दोभुद्के मह माउने ॥ ६३ पादुकास्त्रो न सुच्चीत पर्यक्के संस्थिती अप वा। शुना चाण्डाल्ह्छो वा भोजनं परिवर्क्त येत्॥ ६४ पक्षात्रञ्च निषिद्वं यदत्रगुहिं तथैव च। यथा पराधरेगोत्तं तथैवाई वदासि व: ॥ ६० मितं द्रोणाट्कस्थात्रं काक्यकानोपघाितम्। केनैतच्छ्थते चात्रं बाह्यसेथ्यो निवेदयेत्॥ ६६ काकखानावजीदन्तु द्रोगावं न परित्यजेत्। वेदवेदाङ्गविदिप्रे धेर्मायास्तानुपालकै: ॥ ६७ प्रस्थो दानि यतिहोगः स्तो हिप्रस्थ पाढ्नः। ततो द्रोगाडकस्थावं स्त्रुतिसृतिविदो विदु: ॥ ६८ काक्यानावलीढ़न्तु गवाग्रातं खरेख वा। ख्लयवं त्यजेदिप्र: श्रुडिद्रीणाद्वे भवत्॥ ६८ चात्र स्थोद त्यात त्यातं यच नोपहतं भवेत्। सुवर्णादकमस्य च्या इताभिनैव तापयेत्॥ ५०

हतायनेन संस्पृष्टं सुवर्णसिंतिने च । विप्रायाः ब्रह्मघोषेण भौज्यं भवति तत्चणात् ॥ ७१ पृति पारायरे धर्मयास्त्रे घडोऽध्यायः ॥ ६ ॥

सप्तमोऽध्यायः।

मवातो द्रव्यसंग्रहिः पराधरवचो यथा। दारवाणान्तु पाताणां तचणा च्ह्रिरिश्रते ॥ १ मार्ज्जनाद्यज्ञपावाणां पाणिना यज्ञकर्माणि। चामसानां ग्रहाणाञ्च ग्रुडि: प्रचालनेन तु ॥ २ चन्याञ्च सुवायाञ्च ग्रहिक्षोन वारिणा। भद्मना ग्रथते कांच्यं ताम्ना स्त्रेन ग्रथति॥ ३ रजसा शुध्यते नारी विकलं या न गच्छति। नदी वेगेन शुध्येत लेपो यदि न हस्दते॥ उ वापीक्षपतड़ागेषु दृषितेषु क्यंचन। च हुन्छ वै घटशतं पंचगव्येन शुध्यति॥ ५ अप्टबर्षा भवेदूगीरी नववर्षा तु रोहिणी। द्रश्वर्षा भवत् कन्या अत अहं रञखला ॥ ६ प्राप्ते तु द्वाद्ये वर्षे यः कन्यां न प्रयच्छति । मासि मासि रजस्तस्याः पिवन्ति पितरः स्वयम् ॥ ७ माता चै। पिता चैव ज्येष्टो भाता तथैव च। वयस्ते नरकं वान्ति दृष्टा जन्यां रजखलाम् ॥ ८ यस्तां समुद्रहेत् कन्या आद्यशोऽज्ञानमोष्टितः। सस्भाष्योद्यपाङ्क्तेयः स विप्रो व्यसीपति ॥ ८

यः करोत्वेकरावेण व्यलीक्ष्यनं द्विजः। स भै नसुग्जपित्रलं विभिः विविध्यामि । १० च जंगते यहा सूर्व्वे चाण्डालं पतितं क्लियम् । मृतिकां स्पृशतसैव कथं शुडिविधीयते ॥ ११ जातवेदं सुवर्णेश्व सोममागं विलोक्य च। बाद्यणातुगतस्रैव सानं कत्वा विश्वधात ॥ १२ स्पृष्टा रजस्वलान्योन्धं बाह्मणी बाह्मणी तथा। तावत् तिष्ठेविराहारा विरावे श्वेव घ्रध्यति ॥ १३ स्र द्वा रजस्वलान्योन्धं ब्राह्मणी चिविया तथा। **मर्देश ऋं चरेत्** पूर्वा पाइमेक्सनन्तरा ॥ १४ साद्वा रजस्वलान्योन्धं बाह्मणी वैश्वजा तथा। **पादोनं**चैव पूर्वाया: पराया: ऋच्छ्रपादकम् ॥ १५ सृष्टा रजस्त्रलान्योन्यं बाह्मणी मूद्रजा तथा। क्रच्छे गा शुध्यते पूर्वा शूझा दानेन शुध्यति ॥ १६ स्राता रजस्वला या तु चतुर्घेऽहनि ग्रथ्यति । क्खीदजोनिहत्ती तु दैविपत्रादिकमी च ॥ १० रोगेण यद्जः खीणामन्वहन्तु प्रवर्त्तते। नाग्रचि: सा ततस्ते न तत् स्वाहे कारिकं मतम् ॥ १८ प्रथमे दिन चाषडाली दितीय बद्धाचातिनी। हतीये रजक्षी प्रोक्ता चतुर्थें इनि यध्यति ॥ **१८ या**ारे सान ७त्पने दशकतो श्वनातुर:। स्रात्वा स्नात्वासम्भेदेनं तत: श्रध्वेत्स सातूर: ॥ २० उच्चिष्टोच्चिष्टसंस्पृष्टः ग्रना श्रूरेन वा दिजः। उपाय रजनीमेकं पंचगकेन ग्रध्यति ॥ २१

चतुच्छिष्टेन शुद्रेन सर्भी सानं विधियते। र्डाक्क**टेन च संस्**ष्ट: प्राजापत्वं समाचरेत् । २२ भक्तना ग्रध्यते कांक्यं सरया यद लिप्यते। सुरामावे ण संस्पृष्टं श्रध्यतेशम्यु पलेपनै: ॥ २३ गवाद्यातानि कांखानि खकाकोपहतानि च। ग्रुध्यन्ति दयभि: चार्रै: यद्रोच्छिष्टानि यानि च । २४ गगडूषं पादगौचंच कला वैं कांखभाजने। यग्मासान् भवि निचिष्य उड्ह्य पुनराहरेत् ॥ २५ मायसेष्यमारेन सीसखामो विधोधनम्। दन्तमस्य तथा खङ्गं रीप्यं सोवर्णभाजनम् ॥ २६ मिषपाषानग्रहाय एतान् प्रचालयेजालै:। पाषाचे तु पुनर्वृष्टिरेवा ग्रहिकदास्त्रता २७ **घड्डाण**डदचनाच्छुहिधीन्यानां मर्ज्ञ नादपि ॥ २८ चित्रसु प्रोच्चणं घौचं वहनां धान्यवाससाम्। प्रचालनेन त्यानामितः योचं विधीयते ॥ २८ वेखवल्कलचीराणां चौमकार्पासवाससाम्। भौगानां नेप्रपद्दानां जलाच्छीचं विधीयते ॥ ३० तु लिकाद्यपधानानि पीतरक्तास्थराणि च। योषयित्वाक तापेन मोचयित्वा याचिभवत्॥ ३१ मुखोपस्तर्सपीणां शागका पत्तचर्मगाम्। ल्याकाष्ट्रां जुनामुद्वप्रोच्यां मतम् ॥ १२ मार्जारमजिकाकीट-पतङ्क्षामदर्द्राः। मध्यामध्यं सृत्रान्येव नोक्षिष्टान् सनुरव्यीत ॥ ३३

भूमि साद्दागतं तोदं यदाप्यन्योग्यविष्रुष:। भूक्तोच्छिष्टं बया स्रोहं नोच्छिष्टं मनुरवनीत् ॥ ३४ साम्बुलेचुफले चैव भुतस्त्रे हामुलेपने। मध्यर्जे च सोमे च नोच्छिटं मनुरव्रवीत्॥ ३५ र्ष्याकर्मतोयानि नावः पत्यास्तृणानि च। मरतार्नेण ग्रथन्ति पक्षेष्टकचितानिष ॥ २६ चदुष्टाः सन्तता धारा वातोइ तास रेणवः। स्त्रियो रहाय बालाय न दुर्थान्त सदाचन ॥ ६७ चते निष्टीवने चैव दन्तो चिष्टे तथारते। पतितानाञ्च सभावे दिख्यां अवगं स्पृयेत् ॥ ३८ चम्निरापत्र वेदात्र सोमस्थानिलास्तया। .एते सर्वेऽपि विप्राणां योते तिष्ठन्ति दक्षिणे॥ १८ प्रभासादीनि तीर्थानि गङ्गाद्याः सरितस्तथा। विप्रस्य दक्षिणे कार्षे साविध्यं मनुरवित्॥ ४० देशभङ्के प्रवासे वा व्याधिषु व्यसनेविषि । र्वेदेव खदेहादि पशासमां समाचरेत्॥ ४१ वेन केन च धर्मीण खरुना दारुणेन च। उदरेहीनमालानं समर्थी धर्मामाचरेत् ॥ ४२ भाषत्काले तु समाप्ते शौचाचारं न चिक्तयेत्। स्वयं समुद्दरेत् पद्मात् स्वस्यो धर्मा समाचरेत्॥ ४३ इति पाराधरे धर्मधास्त्रे सप्तमोऽध्याय: ॥१॥

श्रष्टमोऽध्यायः।

गवां बन्धनयोक्ते तु भवेन्मृत्युरकामतः। चकामात् ऋतपापचा प्रायस्त्रितं कथं भवेत्॥ १ वेदवेदाङ्गविदुषां धर्माशास्त्रं विजानताम् । स्व ऋमीरतविष्राणां स्वकं पार्वं निवेदयेत्॥ २ चत ऊर्ह्व प्रवच्चामि उपछानछा लच्चणम् । उपस्थितो हि न्यायेन वतादेशनमहिति॥ ३ सद्यो नि:संग्रव पापे न भुज्जीतानुपस्थित:। सुझानी वर्डयेत् पार्षं पर्षद्यत न विदाते ॥ ४ संघये तुन भोक्तव्यं यावत् कार्व्यविनिश्वयः। प्रमाद्य न कर्त्त यो यथैवासं शयस्तया ॥ ५ क्रता पारं न गूहेत गुद्धमानं विवर्धते। स्तलां वाथ प्रभृतं वा धर्भाविज्ञाे निवेदयेत्॥ ६ ते हि पापे कते वेद्या इन्तार्श्वेव पायानामः। व्याधितस्य यथा वैद्या वृद्धिमन्तो रूजापद्याः॥ ७ प्राविश्वते समुत्पन्ने च्लीमान् सत्वपरायणः। मुइरार्ज्जवसम्पनः ग्रुडिंग च्छेत मानवः॥ ८ सचेलं वाग्यत: साला क्रिनवासा: समाहित:। चितियो वाथ वैश्वो वा ततः पर्दद्मावजेत्॥ ८ उपस्थाय तत: शीव्रमात्तिमान् धर्णीं व्रजेत्। गात्रे च प्रारसा चैव न च किंचिदुदाहरेत् ॥१० सावित्राश्वापि गायत्राः सन्धोपास्य निकार्थयोः। अज्ञानात् क्रविकत्तीरो बाद्मणा नासधार्काः । ११ अवतानाममन्वाणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम। सहस्रा: समेतानां परिषक्तं न विद्यते ॥ १२ यद्वदन्ति तमोमूढा मूर्का धर्ममतिहदः। तत् पावं शतधा भृत्वा तदक्त्रिधगच्छिति ॥ १३ यज्ञाता धर्माशास्त्राणि प्राथितः ददाति यः। प्रायिश्वत्ती भवेत् पृत: किल्विषं परिषद्वजेत् ॥ १४ चलारो वा तयो वापि यदूत्रव्दिपारगाः। स धर्मा दृति विज्ञेयो नेतरैस्त सहस्रशः॥ १५ प्रमाणमार्गं मार्गन्तो ये धमां प्रवद्नित वै। तेषामुहिजते पार्षं सम्भूतगुण्वादिनाम् ॥ १६ यथा सनि स्थितं तोयं महता के ए ग्रथ्यति। एवं परिषदादेशाचाश्येदेव दुष्कृतम्॥ १७ नैव गच्छति कर्त्तारं नैव गच्छति पर्धदम्। मारूतार्कादिसंयोगात् पार्वं नश्वित तोयवत् ॥ १८ **चनाहिताम्न्यो येऽन्धे वेदवेदाङ्गपारगाः।** पञ्च तयो वा धर्माचा: परिषत् सा प्रकोर्त्तिता॥ १८ मुनीनामाळविद्यानां दिजानां यद्मयाजिनाम्। वेदव्रतेषु स्नातानामकोऽपि परिषद्भवेत् । २० पञ्च पूर्वं सया प्रोक्तास्तेषः हैव त्वसम्भवे। स्वर्टात्तपरितुष्टा ये परिषत् सा प्रकीर्त्तिता ॥ २१ स्रत ऊर्द्व न्तु ये विप्रा: नेवलं नामधारका:। परिषक्तं न तेषां वै सहस्राणितेविष ॥ २२ यथा काष्ठमयो इस्ती यथा चर्ममयो स्ग:। बाह्मगास्वनधीयानास्त्रयस्ते नामधारकाः ॥ २३

ग्रामस्थानं यथा शून्यं यथा कूपस्तु निर्क्कतः यमा इतमनम्नी च अमन्त्रो ब्राह्मणस्तथः॥ २४ यथा ववहोऽफलं चीषु यथा गीरवराफलाः। वया चार्रे अपलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽ हचो अपल: ॥ २१ चित्रं कर्मा वयाने भैरङ्गे रुकी खते गर्नै:। बाह्यसमित तहत् स्यात् संस्कार विधिवृ की:॥ २६ प्रायित्रं प्रयच्छिति ये दिजा नामधारका:। ते द्विजा: पापकमीाण: समेता नर्जं ययु: । २७ ये पठित्त दिजा वेदं पश्चयत्तरताश्च ये। त्रे लोकां धारयन्येते पश्चेन्द्रियरतायया: ॥ २८ समाणीतः समानेष दीरोऽम्नः सर्भचनः। तर्थैव ज्ञानवान् विप्र: सर्वभज्ञञ्च दैवतम् ॥ २८ ममिथानि च सर्वाणि प्रक्तिपन्तुत्रदके यथा। तथैव किल्विषं सबं प्रदेशव्यं हिजेऽसले ॥ ३० गायतीर्रहितो विप्रः श्दान्यश्चिभवित्। गायबीबद्यतत्त्वज्ञाः सम्पूज्यत्ते दिजोत्तमाः ॥ ३१ दु:शीलोऽपि हिन: पूज्यो न शूट्रो विजितेन्द्रिय:। क: परित्यञ्य दुशं गां दुई च्छी जवती खरीम ॥ ३२ धर्मशास्त्रयारु वेदखड्गधरा दिजा:। कीड़ार्थमपि यद्ब्रयः स धर्मा परमः स्नतः ॥ ३३ चातुर्वेद्योऽविकल्पी च सङ्गविदमीपाठक:। प्रपञ्चात्रमिको मुख्या: परिषत् खुई ग्रावरा: ॥ ३४ राज्ञाश्वानुमते चैत्र प्रायश्वितं हिजो बहेत्। स्यमेव न वक्तव्या प्रायिक्तस्य निष्कृति:॥ ३५

बाह्यणांच व्यातकम्य राजा यत् कर्न्सिच्छित । तत् पार्वं यतथा भूला राजानमुपगच्छति ॥ ३६ प्रायित्रं सदा दयाहेवतायतनाग्रत:। मालानं पावयेत् पत्राज्ञपन् वै वेदमातरम् ॥ ३० स्तिखं वपनं कत्वा तिस्रस्यमवगाइनम्। गवां गोष्ठे वसेट्राबो दिवा ता: समनुबजेत ३८ उसी वर्षिति भीते दा जारूते वाति दा स्टब् न कुर्वीतासनस्तार्णं गोरकता छ शक्तित: 🔆 ३८ सालनो यदि वान्येषां गर्ह चेत्रायवा खेरे भच्चयन्तों न क्ययेत् पिवन्तं चैव वतुसक्तम् ॥ ४० पिवन्तीषु पिवेत् तोयं संविधन्तीय संविधित्। पतितां पद्ममनां वा सर्धार्यः महदरेत् ॥ ४१ बाह्मणार्थे गवार्थे वा यस्तु प्राग्णान् परित्यजेत्। मुचते बहाहत्यादीगोशा गीबाह्यणसः च । ४२ गोबधस्यानुरूपेण प्राजापत्यं विनिद्धित्त प्राजापत्यन्तु यत् **सन्द्र**ं विभ*न*ेत् लबदुर्वि प्रम् ॥ ४३ एकाइमेक्सकाबी एकाई नक्षकीयन:। खयाचिताव्येकमहरेकाई स्टब्सायन: 88 दिनहर्यंचैकभक्तो दिदिनं नक्तभोजनः दिनद्वयमयाची स्वात् विदिनं मारतायन:॥ ४५ तिदिनं चैक्मकाशी विदिनं नक्तओजनः। दिनक्षयमयाची स्थात् विदिनं मारुताशन: ॥ ४६ चतुरहन्तेकभक्ताशी चतुरहं नक्तशोजनः। चतु हिनमयाची स्ताचतुर हं मारुतायन: ॥ ४०

प्रायिक्त ततस्वीर्थे वृथ्याद्त्राह्मणभोजनम्। विप्राय दिवाणां दद्यात् पवित्राणि जपेद्विज:। ब्राह्मणान् भोजयित्वा तु गोन्न: ग्रुषो न संशय:॥ ४८ द्रति पाराशरे धर्मशास्त्रे स्रष्टमोऽध्याय:॥ ८॥

नवमोऽध्यायः।

गवां संरचणार्थाय न दुष्येद्रोधवन्धयोः। तद्वन्तु न तत् विद्यात् कामाकामस्रतं तथा ॥ १ षंगुष्ठमातः स्यूलो वा बाहुमातः प्रमाणतः। बार्ट्रस्तु सपनाथय दण्ड दूत्यभिधीयते॥ २ दण्डाटूडें यदन्येन प्रहरेहा निपातयेत्। प्रायित्तं चरेत् प्रोक्तं दिगुणं गोव्रतंचरेत्॥ ३ रोधवस्वनयोक्ताणि घातनंच चतुर्विधम्। एकपादं चरेद्रीधे हिपादं बस्वने चरेत्॥ ४ योक्तेषु पादहीनं स्थाचरेत् सवं निपातने। गोचरे च गरहे वापि दुर्गेष्वपि समेर्ष्वाप ॥ ५ नदीषि समुद्रेषु खातेऽ अब दरीमुखे। दम्बदेशे स्थिता: गावस्तभनाद्रोध उच्चते ॥ ६ योक्तडामकडोरे च घण्डाभरणभुषणी:। ग्ट हे वापि वने वापि वडा स्था ही मृंता यदि ॥ ७ तदेव बन्धनं विद्यात् कामाकामक्रतंच यत्। मक्के खे यकटे पक्की भारे वा पौड़ितो नरैं: ॥ ८ गोपतिच त्यमाप्रोति योक्तो भवति तहधः। मत्तः प्रमत्त उक्तत्तचेतनो वाष्यचेतनः ॥ ८ कामाकामञ्जतकोधो दण्डे ईन्यादयोपलै:। महता वा खता वापि ति हेतुनिपातने ॥ १० मुच्छितः पतितो वापि दण्डेनाभिन्नतः स तु । चित्रस्तु यदा गच्छेत् पञ्च सप्त दग्रैव वा ॥ ११ ग्रासं वा यदि ग्रह्मीयासीयं वापि पिवेद्यदि। पूर्वेव्याध्यसृष्टन्दश्चेत् प्राविश्वनं न विद्यते ॥ १२ पिष्डस्थे पादमेकस्तु ही पादी गर्भसमिते। पादोनं वतमूहिष्टं इता गर्भमचेतनम्॥ १३ पादेऽङ्गरोमपवनं दिपादे श्रान्त्रुसोऽपि च। विपादे तु शिवावर्ज्ञ सिश्चवन्तु निपातने ॥ १४ पादे वस्तयुगंचैव दिपादे कांस्थभाजनम्। पादोने मोरखं दशाचतुर्थं गोहयं स्नृतम्॥१५ निव्यवसर्गातम् हश्यते वा सचेतनम्। चङ्गपत्यङ्गसम्पन्ने दिगुणां गोवतं चरेत्॥ १३ पावाधनैव दक्त गावो येना(अधातित:। शृङ्गभङ्गे चरेत्रिपादं दी पादी तेन घातने ॥ १७ लाङ्गुले कच्छपादन्तु दीःपादावस्तिभस्नने । तिपादंचैव कर्ण तु चरेत् सर्वं निपातने ॥ १८ युङ्गभङ्गे स्थिभङ्गे च कटिभङ्गे तथैव च। यदि जीवति षग्मासान् प्रायश्चित्तं न विद्यते ॥ १८ वण्यक्षेच कर्त्रयः सं शास्त्रक्तु पाणिना। यासवाप इत्तर खो वावदु इदवलो भवेत्॥ २०

यावत् सम्पूर्णसर्वोङ्गस्तावत् तं पोषयेत्ररः। गोर्व बाह्मणस्वाये नमस्तत्य विवर्ज्य रेत्॥ २९ यशसम्पूर्णसर्वाङ्गो चीनदेची भवेत् तदा। गोघातऋ त खाडु प्रायिच तं विनिहि शेत्॥ २२ काष्ठली द्रकपाणायी: यस्त्रे योवोड तो बलात्। व्यापादयति यो गान्तु तस्त्र ग्रुडिं विनिहिं ग्रेत् ॥ २३ चरेत् सान्तपनं काठे प्राजापत्यन्तु लोद्रके। तप्तस्कक्तु पाषाणे यस्ते चैवाति इक्क्रम् ॥ २४ पश्च सान्तपने गाव: प्राजापत्वे तथा वय:। तप्तक्षक्ते भवन्यशावतिकक्त्रे वयोद्य ॥ २५ प्रभाषणे प्राण्यस्तां दद्यात् तत्प्रतिरुपकम् । तस्यानुहपं मूर्खं वा दद्यादित्यववीनानु: ॥ २६ यग्यताङ्गनलचाभ्यां वहने दोहने तथा। सायं मंयमनार्थन्तु न दुध्येद्रोधवन्धयो: ॥ २७ भतिदाहेऽतिवाहे च नासिकाभेदने तथा। नदीपकतस्वारे प्रायित्तं विनिहि शेत् ॥ २८ पतिहा है चरेत पादं ही पादी वाहने चरेत । नासिके पादहीनन्तु चरेत् सर्वे निपातने ॥ २८ दहनाच विषयेत अवडो वाषि यन्त्रित:। **उत्तं पराग्ररेगीव द्योक्षपादं यथाविधि ॥ ३०** रोधबस्यनयोक्तञ्च भारप्रहरणं तथा। दुर्गप्रे रखवोक्तच निसित्तानि वधस्य षट्॥ ३१ बन्धपाय सुगुप्ताङ्गो स्त्रियते बदि गोपमः। भवने तस्य नाथ य पार्व सच्चा हमईति ॥ ३२

न नारिकेले ने च घालवाले र्न चापि मौद्धेने च बस्वनशृह्लै:। एतेस्तु गावो न निवस्वनीया वडास्त तिष्ठैत् परग्रं ग्टहीत्वा ॥ ३३ क्षी: काशैच बंधीयाद्रोपग्रं दिचिगामुखम्। पाग्रतमामिद्धेषु पायसित्तं न विद्यते॥ ३४ यदि तत्र भवेत् काण्डं प्रायस्त्रितं कयं भवेत्। जिपत्वा पावनीं देवीं मुखते तत्र किल्विषात् । ३५ प्रेरवन् कूपवापीषु वृत्तके देषु पातयन्। गवाश्रनेषु विक्रीणं स्ततः प्राप्नोति गोवधम् ॥ ३६ भाराधितस्त यः कश्चित्रिककचो यदा भवेत । श्रवर्था सुद्रं भिन्नं सन्ती वा कूपसङ्ग्रे॥ ३७ कुपाद्यत्क्रमणे चैव भन्नो वा ग्रीवपाटयोः। भ एवं स्त्रियते तत्र सीन् पादांस्त समाचरेत् ॥ ३८ कृपखाते तटीवन्धे नदीवन्धे प्रपास च। मानीयेषु विषवानां प्रायख्तिं न विदाते ॥ १८ कूपखाते तटीखाते दीई खाते तथैव च। च्रध्येषु घर्धाखातेषु प्रायस्थितः' न विद्यते ! ४० देखाहारे निवासेस यो नरः खातिक ऋति। स्वकार्थयग्रह खातेषु प्रायस्थितः विनिहि भेत्॥ ४१ निधि वस्वनिरुद्धे षु सर्वयाष्ट्रहतेषु च। चानिवियुद्धिपदानां प्रायस्ति न विद्यते॥ ४२ यामधाते प्ररोधेगा वेश्मवन्धनिपातने । चतिष्टिं हतानाञ्च प्रायिचतं न विद्यते ॥ ४३

संग्रामे प्रहतानाश्व ये दग्धा वेश्मलेषु च।

दावाग्निग्रामधाते वा प्रायित्तः न विद्यते ॥ ४४

यन्तिता गौसिकित्सार्थं मूट्रगर्भ विमोचने ।

यते क्षते विपद्यते प्रायित्तः न विद्यते ॥ ४५

व्यापसानां बह्ननाश्व बन्धने रोधनंऽपि वा।

भिषिद्यापचारे च प्रायित्तः विनिद्धिः त्॥ ४६

गोष्टषाणां विपत्तौ च यावन्तः प्रे स्वका जनाः।

न वार्यन्ति तां तेषां सर्वेषां पात्कं भवेत्॥ ४०

एको हतो ये दे हिभ: समेते ने जायते यद्य हतीऽभिधानात्। दिब्धेन तेषामुपलभ्य हन्सा निवर्त्तनीयो रुपसिवयुक्ते: ॥ ४८

निवत्तेनीयो रूपसम्बद्धतः ॥ ४८
एका चेह्र्डिशः कापि दैवाद्वापादिता भवेत्।
पादं पादश्व हत्यायाश्चरेयुक्ते प्रथक् प्रथक् ॥ ४८
हतेषु क्षिरं दृश्यंव्याधिग्रस्थं क्षणो भवेत्।
नाना भवित हृष्टेषु एषमन्वेषणं भवेत्॥ ५०
मनुना चैवमेकेन सर्वधाखाणि जानता।
प्रायश्चित्तस्तु तेनोक्तं गोषु चान्द्रायणं चरेत्॥ ५१
केशानां रखणार्थाय दिगुणं गोवतं चरेत्।
दिगुणो वत सादिष्टे दिखणा दिगुणा भवेत्॥ ५२
राजा वा राजपुत्तो वा बाह्यणो वा बहुत्रुतः।
सकत्वा वपनं तस्त्र प्रायश्चित्तं विनिद्धियेत्॥ ५३
यस्य न दिगुणं दानं केश्च परिरक्तिः।
तत् पापं तस्य तिष्ठेत वक्ता च नरकं वजेत्॥ ५४

यत् किञ्चित् कियते पावं सर्वे केग्रोषु तिष्ठति । सर्वीन् केशान् समुष्टृत्य च्छे दयेदंगुलिहयम्॥ ५५ एवं नारीकुमारीणां घिरसोमुगडनं स्पृतम्। न स्त्रिया: केशवपनं न दुरे शयनाशनम् ॥ ५६ न च गोष्ठे वसेट्रात्री न दिवा गा अनुवजेत्। नदीषु सङ्गमे चैव ऋरण्येषु विशोपतः ॥ ५० न स्त्रीणामजिनं व्यासो व्रतमेवं समाचरेत्। विसम्यं स्नानमित्वुतं खराणामर्चनं तथा॥ ५८ बस्यमध्ये व्रतं तासां क्रक्कचान्द्रायणादिकम्। ग्रहेषु नियतं तिष्ठे च्छ्चिनियममाचरेत् ॥ १८ दृह यो गोवधं क्षता प्रच्छाद्यितुमिच्छति। स याति नरकं घोरं कालस्त्रमसंश्वम ॥ ६० विमुक्तो नरकात् तम्रान्यर्चे लोके प्रजायत। क्लीवो दु:खी च कुष्ठी च सप्तजन्मानि वे नर: ॥ ६१ तचात् प्रकाशयेत् पापं स्वधमीं सततं चरेत्। स्रोवासस्त्यगोविप्रेष्वतिकोपं विवर्क्त रेत्। ६२ इति पाराधरे धर्मधाखे नवमोऽध्याय: ॥८॥

दशमीऽध्यायः।

चातुर्गां स्व सर्वेत्र क्षीयं प्रोक्ता तु निष्कृति:। रागस्यागमने चैव ग्रही चान्द्रायणं चरेत्॥१ एकैकं क्षास्यत् पिणाडं क्षणे ग्रक्ते च वहेयेत्। समायस्यान सुन्नीत एव चन्द्रायणो विधि:॥२

कुक्ठागडप्रमानन्तु ग्रासच परिकल्पयेत्। यन्यया भावदुश्स्य न धर्मा नैव मध्यति ॥ ३ प्रायिक्त ततसीर्थे कुर्खाद् बाह्मणभोजनम्। गोदय वस्त्रयुग्मश्च दद्यादिप्रेषु दिच्याम्॥ ४ चाण्डालींच खपाकींचन्नशिगच्छति यो दिख:। तिरातमुपवासी स्थाडिप्राणामनुषासनात्॥ ५ सिंगिखं वपनं कुर्याद् प्राजापत्यवयं चरेत्। बह्मकूचं तत: क्रत्वा कुर्व्धादुबाह्मण्तपे ग्राम् ॥ ६ गायवीच जपेत्रित्यं दद्याहोसिय्नहयम्। विप्राय दिचाणां दद्या ऋदिमाप्रोत्यसंग्रयम् ॥ ७ चिवियोचापि वैश्यो वा चंडासीं गच्छते यदि । प्राजापत्यद्वयं कुर्योद्द्याद्वोसिय्नं तथा ॥ ८ म्बपानमयचंडालीं गूदो वे यदि गच्छति। प्राजापत्यं चरेत् क्षच्यं ददाह्रोमिशुनं तथा ॥ ८ मातरं यदि गच्छेत भगिनीं पूर्विकां तथा। एतास्तु सोहतो गला वीन् क्रच्छांस्तु समाचरेत्॥ १० चादायणत्रयं कुर्याक्तिमक्ते देन ग्रधात। मात्रवस्माने चैव सात्राभदिनिदर्शनम्॥ ११ अज्ञानात् तान्तु यो गच्छेत् कुर्व्याचान्द्रायसदयम्। दशगोमिथुनं दद्याच्दुिहः पराघरोऽव्रवीत्॥ १३ पित्रदारान् समारु मातुराप्तांच भातजाम्। गुरुपत्नीं सुषांचैव स्नात्रभार्थां तथैव च ॥ १८ मातुलानीं सगोतांच प्राजापत्यत्रयं चरेत्। गोहर्य दिचागां दस्ता ग्रध्यते नाव र्ववय: ॥१५

पग्रवेश्वादि-गमने महिष्टुष्ट्रीकपीस्तथा। खरीर्च ग्रुकरीं गला प्राजापत्वं समाचरेत्॥१५ गोगामी च तिरावेण गामेकं बाह्मणे दस्त। मिष्युष्टीखरीगामी खहोरात्रे व श्रध्यति ॥ १६ डामरे समरे वापि दुर्भिचे वा जनचये। विन्द्रग्राहे भयार्त्ते वा सदा खिंदी निरीच्चयेत्॥१७ चायडालै: सह सम्पर्कं या नारी कुरुति तत:। विप्रान् दश वरान् गत्वा स्वकं दोषं प्रकाशयेत्॥ १६ चाकग्ठसिमाते कूपे गोमयोदलक में। तत स्थिता निराहारा लेकरात्रे ग निष्क्मेत्॥ १८ सिंघाखं वपनं ऋला भुजीयाद्यावकौदनम्। विरावमुपवासितं छे करावं जले वसत्॥ २० ग्रङ्गपुष्पीलतामूलं पत्रच नुसमं फलम्। सुवर्षों पंचगव्यञ्च कार्यावला पिवेज्जलम्॥ २१ एकभक्तं चरेत् पश्चाद्यावत् पुष्पवती भवेत्। व्रतं चरति यद्यावत् तावत् संवसते विहः॥ २२ प्रायित्रते ततत्रीर्णे कुर्याह् ब्राह्मणभोजनम्। गोद्दयं दिच्यां दद्याच्छुडि: पराधरोऽव्रवीत्॥ २३ चातुर्वेष्यं चारीणां क्रच्छचान्द्रायण्वतम्। यथा भूमिस्तथा नारी तस्रात् तां न तू दूषयेत् ॥ २४ बन्दिग्राहेण या भुक्ता इत्वा वल्रा वलाइयात्। द्धत्वा सान्तपनं अच्छ्रं ग्रध्येत् पराशरोऽववीत्॥ २५ सक्त कुता तुया नारी ने ऋन्ती पापल मंभि:। प्राजापत्येन ग्रध्येत ऋतुप्रस्ववगोन तु ॥ २६

पतत्वर्धं यरीरस्य यस्य भार्था सुरां पिवेत्। पतिताई घरीरक्य निष्कृतिने विधीयते ॥ २७ गायवीं जपमानस्तु क्षच्छं सान्तपनं चरेत्॥ २८ गोसूवं गोमयं चौरं दिध सिंद: नुधोदकम्। एकराबोपवासय क्षच्छं सान्तपनं स्पृतम्॥ २८ जारेण जनग्रेहमं गर्भे त्यते स्ते पतौ। तां त्य जेदपरे राष्ट्रे पतितां पापकारिगाीम् ॥ ३० बाह्यणी तु यदा गच्छे त् परपुंसा समन्विता। सा तु नष्टा वनिर्दिष्टा न तस्त्रागमनं पुन: ॥ ३१ काराको चार्यदा गच्छेत् त्यका वन्धुन् सतान् पतिम्। सा तु नष्टा परे लोके मानुषेषु विशेषत: ॥ ३२ दशमे तु दिने प्राप्ते प्रायि तं न विदाते। द्याहं न त्यजेवारी त्यजेवध्युता तथा॥ ३३ भर्ता चैव चरेत् क्रच्छं क्रच्छाई श्रेव बान्धवा। तेषां भुक्काच पीत्वाच अस्तोरावेगा ग्रध्यति ॥ ३ × बाह्मणीतु यदा गच्छे त् परपुंसा विविक्तिता। गता पुंसां घतं याति त्यनेयुस्तान्तु गोदिया:॥ ३५ पुंसी यदि गट्हं गच्छे त् तदशुद्रं गट्हं भवेत्। पित्रमात्रग्रहं यच जारसीव तु तद्ग्रहम्॥ ३६ चिक्कित्व तद्दर्ग्य प्यात् पंचगस्येन ग्रथित । त्यजेन्स्ययपादाणि वस्तं काष्टंच घोषयेत्॥ ३० सभारान् गोधथेत् सर्वात् गोकेशैय फलोद्रवान्। तास्त्राणि पंचनस्येन कांस्त्रानि इस असांभः ॥ ३८

प्रायिक्तं चरेहिपौ बाह्यणैक्पपादितम्।
गोहयं द्विणां दद्यात् प्राकापस्यं समाचरेत्। ३८
दतरेवामहोरावं एंचगस्येन शोधनम्।
सपुत्रः सहस्रत्येष कुर्याद् ब्राह्मणभोजनम्॥ ४०
साकाणं वायुरिन्ध मेध्यं भूमिगतं जलम्।
न दुखन्तीह दभीष यत्तेषु चमसास्तथा॥ ४१
उपवासैर्वतेः पुर्ण्यैः स्नानस्त्यार्चनादिभिः।
जगैहीं भैस्तथा दानै : ग्रध्यन्ते ब्राह्मणाः सदा॥ ४२
दति पाराशरे धर्मशास्त्रे दशमोऽध्यायः ॥ १०।

एकादशोऽध्यायः।

स्रमध्येतो गोमांसं चाणडालासमयापि वा।

यदि भुक्तन्तु विदेश कक्कं चान्द्रायणं चरेत्।?

तथैव चित्रियो वेश्वस्तदर्धन्तु समाचरेत्।

ग्रुद्रोऽप्येवं यदा सङ्क्ते प्राजापत्यं समाचरेत्।

प्रवाद्यं पिवेच्कुद्रो बद्धक्कें पिवेडिजः।

एकडिविचतुर्गात्र दद्याहिप्रादनुक्तमात्॥ ३

ग्रुद्रात्रं स्तक्त्यात्रमभोक्यत्यात्रमेव च।

श्रिक्तं प्रतिषिद्धानं पृवीक्छिष्टं तथैव च॥ ४

यदि भुक्तन्तु विष्रे श्र स्त्रान्त्राद्याप्ति वा।

श्रात्या समाचरेत् कच्छं बद्धाक्केन्तु पावनम्॥

व्यारोनेक्त्सार्जारे रद्भाक्छितं यदा।

तिनदभीदकेः प्रोच्य श्रुष्यते नाव संग्रयः॥ ।

शुद्रोऽध्यभोट्यं सुक्कावं पंचगव्येन ग्रथ्यति । ज्जित्यो वापि वैश्वच प्राजापत्वेन गुध्यति॥ ७ एकपङ्क्युपविष्टानां विप्राणां सह भोजने । यदो को ऽपि त्य जेत् पातं शेषमदं न भोजयेत्॥ द मोड़ाहा लोभतस्तव पङ्कावुष्किः ध्योजने। प्राविद्यत्तं चरेद्विप्रः क्षच्छं साम्तपनम्तथा ॥ ८ पीय्षक्षेतलग्रनहन्तानफलग्रञ्जनम्। पलागडुं रुज्जनियीसं देवस्वं अवकानि प ॥ १० च्ट्रीचीरमविचीरमज्ञानाङ्ग्चते दिजः। विरावसपवासी स्थात् पंचनस्येन ग्रथ्यति ॥ ११ मण्डूनं भच्चयित्वा च मूर्षिकमांसमेव च। ज्ञात्वा विप्रस्व होरावं यावका सेन ग्रध्यति ॥ १२ चित्रयो वापि वैश्यो वा क्रियावन्ती श्रांचवती । तद्ग्रहेषु द्विजैभें ज्यं च्यक्येषु नित्यधः ॥ १३ ष्टतं तैलं तथा चीर गुड़ं तैलेन पाचितम्। गता नदतटे विप्रो सुद्धीयाच्छुद्रभोजनम् ॥ १४ यज्ञानाङ्गञ्जते विप्रा: स्तर्वे स्तर्वेऽपि वा। पायश्चित्तं कथं तेषां वर्णे वर्णे विनिहि धेत् ॥ १ x गायवार सहस्रेण ग्रहः खाच्च्रस्तको। वैश्यः पंचसद्वसेण तिसद्वसेण स्रवियः॥ १६ बाद्यण्य यदा सङ्क्ते प्राणायामेन ग्रथ्यति । चयवा वामदेखेन साम्ता चैकेन ग्रध्यति ॥ १७ श्रष्काचं गोरसं स्ने हं गुद्रवेशन सागतम्। पक्क विभग्रहे पूर्त भोज्यं तन्त्र तुर्वदीत् ॥ १८

कापत्काले तु विष्रे स सुक्षं शुद्रग्रहे वदि । सनस्तापेन ग्रध्येत द्रुपदां वा भ्रतं जयेत्। १८ इासनापितगोपालकुलमिताईसीरिया:। यते श्रूदेषु भोज्याचा यजाबानं निवेदयेत्॥ २० शूदकन्यासमुत्पनी बाह्यणेन तु संस्कृत:। संस्कृतस्त भवेदाको ध्रसंस्कारेस्त नापित: ॥ २१ चितिया च्छूद्रकन्यायां समुत्पन्नस्तु यः मृतः। स गोपाल इति जेयो भोज्या विप्रैन संघय: ॥ २२ वैध्यकचासमुत्पको बाह्ययोन तु संस्कृत:। **चार्डक: स तु** विज्ञेयो भोच्यो विप्रेन संग्रय: ॥ २१ भाष्डिस्थातमभोन्धेषु जलं दिध प्टतं पय:। सकामतन्तु यो भुक्ते प्रायश्चित्तं क्यं भवेत् ॥ २४ **बाह्यण:** चित्रयो वैद्य: पूदो वाप्युपसप^रति । बद्धानुर्खीपवासेन यथा वर्णस्य निष्कृति: ॥ २५ श्द्राणां नरेपवासं स्वाच्छ्दो दानेन श्रध्यति। बद्धाकुर्च महोरातं खपाकमपि घोधयेत्॥ २६ गोमूतं गोमयं चीरं दिध सपि कुश्रोदकम्। निहिष्टं पञ्चगव्यन्तु पवितं पापनाश्चनम् ॥ २७ गोमूतं क्रशावणीयाः खेताया गोमयं इरेत्। पयव ताम्त्रवर्णीया रक्ताया दिध चोच्यते ॥ २८ कपिलाया घतं ग्राष्ट्रां सर्वे कापिसमेव वा । गोमुत्रस्य पलं दद्यादप्रस्तिपत्रम्यते॥ २८ चाञ्य खैकपलं दद्यादङ्गुष्टाश्वान्तु गोमयम्। चीरं सप्तपकां दद्यात् पनमेकं कुछो इकम् ॥ ३०

गायवा रुख गोसूवं गस्डारेति गोमयम्। आषायस्रीत च चीरं दिधकावे ति वै दिधि ॥ ३१ तेजोसि ग्रजमिलाज्यं देवस्वाला लुगोदकम्। पञ्चगव्यस्या पृतं स्थाययेदन्निसन्निधौ ॥ ३२ चापोहिष्ठेति चालोडा मानस्तोक्ति मन्त्रयेत्। सनावरातु ये दर्भा चिं⊞तात्राः; यक्तात्वषः॥ ३३ एभिद्रह स्य होतर्यं पञ्चगर्यं ययाविधि। इरावती इटं विश्वकानिस्तोक्ते च शंवती। एते रुष्ट्र होतव्यं इतर्शर्ष स्वयं पिवेत्॥ १४ चानोडा प्रण्वेनैव निश्चेश्व प्रण्वेन तु। उद्य प्रस्विनैव पिवेच प्रस्वेन तु ॥ ३५ यस्वगस्थिगतं पापं देहे तिष्ठति देखिनाम्। ब्रह्मक्सो दहेत् सर्वे यथैवान्निरिवेखनम् ॥ ३६ पिवत: पतितं तीयं भाजने मुखनि: धतम्। भपेयं तिद्वजानीयाद्युक्षा चान्द्राय**यां** चरेत्॥ ३७ क्षे च पतितं हष्टा खशुगाली च मर्कटम्। मस्थिचर्नादि पतितं पीलामिध्या मपो हिनः॥ ३८ नारन्तु कूपे काकञ्च विड्वराहखरोष्ट्रकम् । गावयं सौप्रतीकच मयूरं खड़्गकं तथा॥ ३८ वैयाव्रमानं सेंहं वा कुणवं यदि मज्जति॥ ४० तड़ाग साथ दुष्टचा पीतं स्वादुदकं यदि। प्राविचत्तं भवेत् पुंसः क्रमणैतेन सर्वेशः ॥ ४१ विप्र: ग्रथ्येस्त्रिराते ग चित्रयस्त दिनहयात्। एका हन तु वैश्यस्तु ग्रूद्रो नक्तेन ग्रध्यति । ४२

परपाकनिवृक्त ख परपाकरत ख च। यपच्छ च भुजानं दिलसान्द्रायणं चरेत् ॥ ४३ अपचस्य च यहान दातु या ख क्तः फलम्। हाता प्रतिग्रहीता च हो ती निर्यगामिणौ ॥ ४४ ग्टहीतानि समारोध पश्चयन्नात वर्त्तयेत्। परपाकनिष्टलोऽसौ सुनिभि: परिक्षीत्तित: । ४५ पश्यतं स्वयं कत्वा परावेनोपजीवति । सततं प्रातक्त्याय परपाकरतो हि स: ॥ ४६ ग्टइस्थधमीयो विष्रो ददाति परिवर्ज्जित;। ऋषिभिर्धमातत्त्व बैरपचः परिकीर्त्तितः॥ ४७ युगे युगे च ये अमी स्तेषु धर्मीषु ये दिजा:। तेषां निन्दा न कर्तव्या यगश्पाहि बाह्मणाः ॥ ४८ ह्रद्वारं बाचणस्वोद्धा लद्वारच गरीयतः। स्नाता तिष्ठयहः शेषमभिवाद्य प्रसादयेत्॥ ४८ ताडियत्वा त्रयोनापि कर्छे यावडा वाससा। विवादेनापि निर्ज्जित्य प्रशिपत्य प्रशादयेत्॥ ५० स्वगूर्थ खद्दोरावं विरावं चितिपातने। अतिक्रक्ष क्षिरे क्षक्रमत्तर्योगिते॥ ५१ नवाइमतिञ्चकृं स्थात् पाणिपूरातभोजनम्। तिरातमपवास: स्यादितिकच्छ: स उचते ॥ ५२ सर्वेषामेव पापानां सङ्गरे समुपस्थिते। श्रतसन्द्रसभ्यस्ता गायत्रीशोधनं परम ॥ ५३ द्रति पाराधरे धर्मधास्त्रे एकादधोध्याय: ॥ ११ %

दादगोऽध्यायः।

दु:स्वप्न यदि पछोत् त वान्ते वा चुर्क्कमंणिः॥ मैयने प्रतिधूमे च स्नानमेव विधीयति ॥ १ भन्नानात् प्राध्य विवस्तं सुरां वा पिवते बहि ह पुन:संस्कारमर्देन्ति वयो वर्णा दिजातय:॥ २ भाषानं मेखला दणहो भैचार्यया व्रतानि च। निवर्त्त दिजातीनां पुन:संस्कारकर्माण ॥ ३ कीग्रस्य तु ग्रहाय प्रानापत्यं विधीयते। पंचगव्यं तत: कृत्वा सात्वा पीत्वा विश्वध्यति ॥ ६ जलाम्निपतने चैव प्रव्रव्यानाम्यतेषु च। प्रत्यवसितमेतेषां कथं शक्षिविधीयते ॥ ४ प्राणापत्यहयेनापि तीर्श्वाभगमनेन च रषेकादभदानेन नर्या ग्रध्यांका ते ख्रया: ॥ ६ मान्नाणका प्रविद्यामि वनं गला चतुष्ययम्। सिंघखं वपनं सता प्राजापत्यत्रयं चरेत्॥ ७ गोदयं दिचणां दशाच्यु हिः स्वायभा वोऽववीत्। सुचते तेन पापेन बाह्यस्तं च गच्छति॥ ८ सानानि धंच पुर्वानि की त्रितानि मनी विभि:! षाम्नेयं वाद्यां बाद्यं दायव्यं दिव्यमव च ॥ ८ चान्नेयं भस्रना स्नानसवगाश्च तु वारुगाम्। भाषोचित्रेति तद् बाह्यं वायस्यं रचसा सृतम ॥ १ वसु सातपवर्षेण सानं तहिव्यमुचते । तत्र साने भुगङ्गायां सातो भवति मानवः ॥ ११

कानाव विप्रमादान्त देवा: पित्रगक्त सन्ह । गडुभृता हि गच्छन्ति त्वाक्ती: सविवाधित: । १२ निराधास्ते निवर्तन्ते वस्त्रनिष्यीहने सते। तसाव पौड़येदसम्बता पित्रत्यस्म ॥ १३ विधूनोति हि यः केशान् स्नातः प्रस्नवतो दिजः। चाचामेदा जलखापि स वाद्य: पित्रदेवते: ॥ १॥ शिरः प्रावर्त्तकं वद्दा सुक्तकच्छिखोऽपि वा। विना यज्ञोपवीतेन साचान्तोऽप्यश्चिभवेत्॥१५ जले खलखो नाचामेळकखब निःखले। छमे साहा समाचाना सभयत ग्रचिमेंदेत् ∦ १६ साला पीला चुते सुत्रे भुक्के रच्योपसर्थे। भाषानाः पुनराचामेदास्रो विपरिधाव च ॥ १७ शुते निष्ठीवने चैव दन्तों च्छिष्टे तथावते । पतितानांच सभाषे दिच्यां ऋवर्ष स्पृधेत् ॥ १८ बद्धा विणुच रुद्रच सोम: सर्चाऽनिवस्तथा। ते सर्वे द्यपि तिष्ठन्ति कर्षे विप्रद्य दक्षिणे ॥ १८ दिवाकरकरे पूर्व दिवासानं प्रशस्ति। चप्रयस्तं निधि सानं राहोरस्वत दर्भनात्॥ २० मकतो वसवो कट्टा चादित्वाचादिदेवता:। सर्वे सोमे विलीयन्ते तसात् सानन्त तद्ग्रह ॥ २९ खनयत्रे विवाहे च संक्रान्ती ग्रह्योव च। सर्वर्थां दानमेतेषु नान्यस्तेति विनिचयः॥ १२ पुत्रजन्मनि यज्ञे च तथा चात्ववकर्माचा । राष्ट्रीच दर्धने दानं प्रश्वतं नानाया निष्धि । २३

महानिशा त विजे या मध्यस्यप्रहरदयम्। प्रदोषपश्चिमौ यामौ दिनवत् स्नानमा चरेत्॥ २४ चैत्यवस्य चित्रस्य चणडाल: सोमिषकयी। एतांस्तू ब्राह्मणः सृष्टा सवासा जलमावियेत्॥ २५ चिष्यसञ्चयनात् पूर्वे हित्वा स्नानमाचरेत्। अन्तर्धशाई विप्रस्य पूर्वमाचमनं भवेत्॥ २६ सर्वे नङ्गासमं तोयं राष्ट्रग्रस्ते दिवाकरे। सोमग्रहे तथैवोक्तं स्नानदानादिक्रमीस् ॥ २७ कु भपूतन्तु यत् स्थानं कु भे नोएस भे हिज:। कुशेनोइततोयं यत् सीमपानसमं स्मृतम् ॥ २० अनिकार्थात् परिश्रधाः सत्योपासनवर्ज्जिताः । **वेदंचैवामधीयाना: स**र्वे ते ट्रषला: स्रता: ॥ २८ श्रमाद्रुषलभीतेन बाह्यणेन विशेषत:। चध्येतव्योऽप्येकदेशो यदि सवं न शक्यते॥ ३० श्दात्ररसपुष्टसायधीयानसः नित्यशः। जपतो जुहतो वापि गतिकता न विदाते ॥ ३१ श्दादं श्द्रसम्पक श्द्रेण तु सशसनम्। शुद्राज्ज्ञानागमञ्चापि ज्वलन्तमपि पातयेत् ॥ ३२ स्तम्तकपुराङ्गो हिज: सूदात्रभोजने । ऋहं तां न विजानासि कां कां योनिं गमिष्यति ॥ ३३ ग्रभो हाद्य जनानि दश जनानि शुकर:। खयोनो सप्त जन्म स्वादित्येवं मसुरववीत् ॥३४ दिचार्यार्थेन्तु यो वित्रः शूद्रख नुहुवाहविः। ब्राह्मणस्तु भवेच्छ्ट्रः घृट्रस्तु ब्राह्मणो भवेत् ॥ ३५

भीनवर्त समायित्य चासीनो न वहेद्दिज:। भुज्ञानो हि बदेद्यस्तु तदनं परिवर्ज्ञ येत् ॥ १६ चार्हे भुक्ते तु यो विष्रस्त्मिन् पात्रे जलं पिवेत्। हतं देवश्व पित्रश्च चालानं चोपघातयेत्॥ ३७ भाजनेषु च तिष्ठत्सु स्वस्ति कुर्वन्ति ये दिनाः। न देवास्त् प्रिमायान्ति: निराग्रा: पिबरस्तथा ॥ ३६ गर्म्यन्त यदा युक्तो धर्ममेवानुचिन्तयेत्। योष्यधनीय सिदार्थं न्यायवन्तीं सुवुद्धिमान् ॥ ३८ न्यायोपाजितिवत्तेन कर्तव्यं ज्ञानरचणम्। अन्यायेन तुयो जीवेत् सर्वे कर्याविहःकृतः ॥४∙ चानिचित् कपिता सती राजा भिच्चभ होदधि:। दृष्टमात्रं पुनन्धेते तस्रात् पश्चेत् नित्व्रयः॥ ४१ ऋर्णिं क्रणमार्जारं चन्दनं सुमणिं घतम्। तिलान् क्षष्टाजिनं कागं गटहे चैतानि रचयेत्॥ ४२ गवां धतं सैक्टषं यत तिश्रत्यवन्त्रितम्। तत् चे बं दशगुणितं गोचमी परिकोत्तितम् ॥ ४३ बह्महत्यादिभिर्मार्ची मनोवाकायकर्माजै:। एतहोचर्मदानेन मुचते स्वेतित्विषे: ॥ ४४ कुट्स्बिने दरिट्राय श्रीवियाय विशेषत:। यहानं दीयते तस्रै तदायुट दिकारकम् ॥ ४५ मा घोड्यदिनादवीक् स्नानमेव रजखला। द्मत ऊहें विरात्र स्थादुशना मुनिरव्रवीत् ॥ ४६ यमं यगद्वयं चैव वियुगंच चतुर्युगम्। चायहाल वृतिकोदकापतितानामधः क्रमात्॥ ४०

तत: सनिधिमावे या सचेनं सानमाचरेत्। बात्वावनोक्येत् मूर्थमज्ञानात् सुधते यदि ॥ ४८ बापीकूपतड़ानेषु बाह्मणो ज्ञानदु^{र्}तः। तोयं पिवति वक्षे या खयोनी जायते भ्वम् । > ८ यस्तु क्षुष्ट: पुमान् भार्थाः प्रतिज्ञाबाष्यगम्यताम । पुनि कितां गन्तुं विप्रमध्ये तु आवयेत्॥ ५० त्रातः मुद्रस्तमोधान्या जुत्पिपासाभवादि तः। दानं पुष्यमकत्वा च प्रायवित्तं दिनत्वयम्॥ ५१ उपस्परीत् विषयणं महानद्यपसङ्गमे । चीर्णान्ते चैव गां दबाद बाह्यणान् भोजवेद्य ॥ १२ दुराचार्छा विप्रस्य निविदाचरण्य च। भवं भुक्ता दिज: कुर्व्याहिनमेक्सभोजनम्। ५३ सदाचारस्य विप्रस्य तथा वेदान्तवादिन:। भुकावं मुच्चते पापादकोरात्रन्तु वै नरः ॥ ५४ कहीं चिष्टमधोच्छिष्टमन्तरी चयती तथा। क्रक्ट्रबयं प्रक्वीत चयौचमरणे तथा॥ ५५ कक्टे देखयुतचैव प्राणायामधतस्यम्। पुष्वतीर्थेनादेशिर: सानं दादशसङ्ख्या। द्वियोजनं तीर्षयाता क्रक्समेवं प्रकल्पितम् ॥ ५६ ग्रं भ्यः कामतः कुर्याद्रेतसः सेचनं भुवि। यहस्रतु जपेइ या: प्राणायामे स्तिभः सह ॥ ५७ चातुर्वेद्योपपवस्तु विधिवद्वस्यघातके । समुद्रमेतुगमने प्रायिचनं विनिहि शेत् ॥ ५०

सतुबस्यपथे भिचां चातुर्वेस्थात् समाचरेत्। बर्ज्ज विताः विनमीस्यां न्छतोपान दिवक्तितः ॥ ५८ चाई दुष्कृतकमी वै महापातककारक:। ग्टहदारेषु तिष्ठामि भिचार्यो ब्रह्मघातक: ॥ ६० गो कुलेषु वसेचैव ग्रामेषु नगरेषु च। तथा वनेषु तीर्थेषु नदीप्रस्ववणेषु च ॥ ६१ एतेषु ख्वापवनेनः पुर्खं गत्वा तु सागरम्। द्रथयोजनविस्तीण धतयोजनमायतः॥ ६२ रामचन्द्रसमादिष्टं नतस्वयनिवतम । सेतुं हष्टा समुद्रस्य बह्यस्त्यां व्यपोहित ॥ ६३ यजेत वाखमेधेन राजा तु प्रचिवीपति:। पुनः प्रत्थागतो वेश्म वासार्थमुपसर्वति ॥ ६४ सपुव: सह मृत्येच कुर्यादृबाह्मणभोजनम्। गार्चैवैकशतं दद्यार्चातु^बद्येषु दक्तिगाम् ॥ ६५ बाह्यणानां प्रसादेन बह्महा तु विसुचते। सवनस्यां स्त्रियं इत्वा बद्याइत्यावतं चरेत् ॥ ६६ मद्यपच हिज: कुर्याचदीं गला समुद्रगाम्। चान्द्रायणे ततत्रीर्थे कृष्टाद् बाद्ययभोजनम् ॥ ६७ चतुडुत्सिंहतां गाश्व ददाहिप्रेषु दिश्वाम् ॥ ६८ चपद्रत्य सुवर्णन्तु बाह्यस्य ततः ख्वम् । गच्छेन्सुवलमादाय राजाभ्यासं वधाय तु ॥ ५८ तत: ग्रहिमवाप्रोति राजासौ मुक्त एव च। कामकारकतं यत् शाकासवा वधमहित ॥ ७०

स्रामनाद्यनाद्यानात् सभाषात् सहधोजनात्।
संक्रामन्ति हि पापानि तैलिवन्द्रिवाभिषि ॥ ७१
चान्द्रायाणं यावकञ्च तुलापुरुष एव च।
गवाचैवानुगमनं सर्वपापप्रणाशनम् ॥ ७२
एतत् पाराश्चरं शास्त्रं स्रोकानां श्चतपञ्चकम्।
हिनवत्या समायुक्तं धर्मशास्त्रस्य संग्रहः ॥ ७३
यथाध्यनकमीाणि धर्मशास्त्रीमदं तथा।
प्रध्येतव्यं प्रयत्ने न नियतं स्वर्गगामिणा ॥ ७४
द्रित पाराश्चरे धर्मशास्त्रे हादशोऽध्यायः ॥ १२ ॥

विष्णुसंहिता।

प्रथमोऽध्याय:।

बद्यरात्रगं व्यतीतायां प्रवृत्ते पद्मसभवे। विश्: सिम्हचुन्रेतानि जाला भूमिं जलानुगाम् ॥ १ जलकीड़ारुचि ग्रभं कलादिषु यथा पुरा। वराह्मास्थितो रूपमुज्जहार वसुन्धराम् ॥ २ वेदपादो यूपदंष्टः ऋतुदन्तश्वितीमुखः। चिनिजिही दर्भरोमा बच्चयौषी महातपा ॥ ३ यहोराव चेगो दियो वेदाङ्ग श्रुतिभूषण:। **चान्यमास:** खुवातुण्ड: सामघोषमहास्वन: ॥ ४ धर्मासत्यमयः श्रीमान् क्रमविक्रमसत्कृतः। प्रायिक्तमयो वीर: पश्जानुर्भ चारुष: ॥ ५ चग्दातन्त्रो होमलिङ्गो वीजीषधिमहाफल:। वेद्यन्तरात्मा मन्बस्मिम्बङ्गतः सोमधोणितः ॥ ६ वेदिस्तस्यो इविगस्यो इव्यवव्यादिवेगवान्। प्राग्वं शकामो द्तिमान् नानादीचाभिरन्वित:॥ ः दिचाणाद्धदयो योगमहामन्त्रमयो महान्। उपाक्तमां हरूचिर: प्रवर्ग्यावर्त्त भूषण्: ॥ ८ नाताच्छन्दोगतिपथो गुन्नोपनिषदासनः। कायापत्नीसहायोऽसी मणियुङ्ग इवोह्ति: ॥ ८

महीं सागरपर्यन्तां सञ्जेलवनकाननाम्। एकार्णवजलभ्रष्टामेकार्णवगतः प्रभु ॥ १० दंष्ट्राग्रेण समुद्र त्व लोकानां हितकाम्यवा। भादिदेवो महायोगी चकार जगतों पुन: ॥ ११ एवं यज्ञवराहेण भूला भूतहितार्थिना। चढता प्रथिवी सर्वा रसातलगता पुरा **ा** १२ उइ स्व निश्वले स्थाने स्थापिता च तथा स्वर्ते। ववास्थानं विभज्यापसाइता मध्सद्दन: ॥ १३ सामुद्राय समुद्रेषु नादेवाय नदीषु च। पस्ततेषु च पास्तत्यः सरःसु च सरोवराः ॥ १४ पातालसप्तकं चक्रे लोकानां सप्तकं तथा। द्वीपानामुद्धीनांच स्थानानि विविधानि च ॥ १५ स्यानपालाक्षोकपालाबदीधैलवनस्रतीन्। ऋषींच सप्तधर्माज्ञान् वेदान् साङ्गान् सरासरान् ॥ १६ पिथाचोरगगसर्वयचराचसमानुषान्। पग्रपिचचगाद्यांत्र भृतग्रामं चतुर्वि धम्। मेवेन्द्रचापग्रमाद्यान् यज्ञांच विविधांस्तथा ॥१७ एवं वराहो भगवान क्रावेदं सचराचरम्। जगज्ञगाम लोकानामविज्ञातां तदा गतिम् ॥१५ चित्रातां गतिं याते देवदेवे जनाईने। वसुधा चिन्तयामास का प्रतिमी भविष्यति ॥ १८ एच्छामि कम्यपं गता स मे वच्यत्यसंभवन्। मदीयां वहते चिन्तां नित्वनेव महासुनि: ॥ २०

एं सा निययं कत्वा देवी सी सपधारिगी। जगाम कम्यर् द्रष्टुं दृश्वांस्ताच कम्यपः॥ २९ नीनपङ्गपताची धारदेन्द्रनिशाननाम्। अलिस्वालकां ग्रभां बस्कीवापरां ग्रभः ॥ २२ स्मृं सम्बादधनां चालनासां नतस्वनः। वास्ववर्ष्टों संइतोकं पौनोक्जबन्धनीय । २३ विरेजतुस्तनौ यहाः समी पोनी निरक्तरौ। यक्रेभकुभसङ्गायौ यातकुभसमन्ती॥ २४ च्यालकोमली वाह करी कियलबोपसी। क्अन्तश्वनिभावू र गृहे श्विष्टे च जानुनो ॥ २५ जक् विरोमे सुषमे पदावतिमनोर्भौ। जवनम्र घनं सथ्यं यथा केमरिया: शिमो: ॥ २६ प्रभायुता नखास्तामा वर्षं सर्वसनोहरम्। क्ववीयां वीचितिनित्यं नीलोत्पलयुता दिया: ॥ २७ कुर्वीणां प्रभया देवीं तथा वितिमिरा दिय:। सुद्धाश्रुक्तवसनां रुद्धोत्तमविभूषितान् ॥ २८ पदन्यासैव समतीं सपद्यामिव कुर्दतीम्। रुपयौवनसम्पद्मां विनीतवदुपस्थिताम् : ससीयमागतां हष्टा पूजयामास कम्प्रः ॥ ६८ चवाच तां वरारोहे विज्ञातं हृदूगतं अगा । धरे तव विशालाचि गच्छ देवि क्रवाह⁸सर्। स ते वच्यत्ययेषेण भाविनी ते यथा स्थिति: 📳 💱 चौरोद्दे वसतिस्तस्य मया द्वाता यभानने। थानवीगेन चार्वेष्टि तज्ज्ञानं तत्प्रसादतः ॥ ३१

इत्यवमुक्ता सम्पूज्य कम्यपं वसुधा ततः। प्रययो केशवं द्रष्टुं चीरोदमय सागरम्॥ १२ सा ददर्शास्त्रतिधिं चन्द्ररिसमनोच्दमः पवनचोभसञ्जातवीचीयतसमाकुलम् ॥ ३३ हिमव ऋतसङ्घार्यं भृमग्डलियापरम्। वोचोइस्तैर्धवलितैराह्यानसिव चितिम् ॥ ३४ तैरेव ग्रभ्रतां चन्द्रे विद्धानमिवानिश्रम्। ञ्चन्तर्र्थेन हरिणा विगताग्रेषकत्मपम्। यकात् तसात् तु विधन्तं सुश्भां ततुमू जिताम् ॥ ३५ पागडरं खगमागम्यमधोसुवनवर्त्तिनम्। दुन्द्रनीलकड़ाराक्यं विपरीतिमवास्वरम् ॥ ३६ फणावलीसमुङ्गतवनसङ्घसमाचितम्। निर्माकमिव श्रेशाहेविस्तीण तमतीव हि॥ ३७ तं हद्दा तत मध्यस्यं दृहशे नेशवालयम्। **मनिर्दे खपरीमाणमनिर्दे खि इंयुतम्** ॥ ३८ श्रोषपर्थाङ्कगं तिसान् ददर्श मधुस्दनम्। येषाचिक्षगरतांग्रदुविभाव्यमुखाम्ब् जम् ॥ ३८ ययाङ्क्यतसङ्घायं स्थायुतसमप्रभम्। पीतवाससमचोभं सर्दरत्विभृषितम्॥ ४० मुक्टेनाकवर्णीन कुणडलाभ्यां विराजितम्। संवाद्यमानाङ्ग्रियुगं लच्च्या करतलै: ग्रभै:। यरीरधारिभिः यस्तै: सेव्यमानं समन्तृत: ॥ ४१ तं दृष्टा पुणडर्कान्तं ववन्दे मधुसूदनम्। जातुभ्यामवनीं भला विज्ञापयति चाप्यथ ॥ ४२

उड्नाइं त्या देव रसातलतलं गता। स्वे स्थाने स्थापिता विष्णो लोकानां हितकाम्यया ॥ ४३ तताधुना में देवेश का एंतियें भविष्यति। एवमुक्तस्तदा देव्या देवो वचनमववीत ॥ ४४ वर्णात्रमाचाररताः यास्त्रैकतत्परायणाः। लां धरे धारविष्यन्ति तेषां लड्डार चाहित: । ४५ एवसुक्ता वसुमती देवदेवमभाषत । वणीनामाश्रमाणांच धमीन् वद सनातनान्। लत्तोऽचं त्रोतुमुच्छामि त्वं चि मे परमा गति: ॥ ४६ नमस्ते देवदेवेग देवारिवलसूदन। नारायण जगनाय मङ्कचन्नगदाधर ॥ ४० पद्मनाभ इवीकेश महावलपराक्रम। **चतीन्द्रिय सुदुष्पार देव शाङ्ग धनुर्दर ॥ ४८** वराह भीम गोविन्द पुराण पुरुषोत्तम:। हिर्व्यक्षेय विखान यज्ञमूर्त्ते निरुचन ॥ ४८ चेव चेवज लोकेय सलिलान्तरयायक। मन्त्र मन्त्रवहाचिन्य वेदवेदाङ्गविग्रह ५० जगतोत्स्य समग्रस्य सृष्टिसंहारकारक। सर्वधर्मात्र धर्माङ धर्मायोने वरप्रद ॥ ५१ विषक्तेनास्त योम मधुकैटभस्दन। रुकतां रुं हणाज्ञेय सर्वे सर्वाभयप्रद ॥ ५२ वरेग्यानध जीमताव्यय निर्वाणकारक। चाष्यायन चपांस्थान चैनाधार निहि य॥ ५३

सप्तशीर्षाध्वरगुरो पुराण पुरुषोत्तम । ध्वाचर सुन्द्ये य भक्तवत्सल पावन ॥ ५४ त्वं गति: सर्वदेवानां त्वं गतिर्वेद्यवादिनाम्। तथा विदितवेद्यानां गतिस्त्रं पुरुषोत्तम ॥ ५५ प्रपत्नास्य जगवाध भ्रुवं वाचस्यतिं प्रभुन्। सुब्रद्माण्यमनापृष्टं वसुविलं वसुप्रदम् ॥ ५६ महायोगवनोपेतं प्रश्निगभं धताचि षम्। वास्रदेवं महास्नानं पुष्डरीकाचमच्युतम् ॥ ५० सुरासुरगुरूं देवं विसुं भूतमहेखर्म्। एकव्यु इं चतुर्वी इं जगत्कारणकारणम् । ५८ ब्रृहि मे भगवन् धर्मां चातु वे च्छे स्य खाखतान्। मात्रमाचारसंयुक्तान् सरहस्थान् ससंग्रहान् ॥ ४८ एवमुक्तस्तु देवेश: पुन: चौणीमभाषत । मृण् देवि धरे धर्मां यातु वे खद्य खाखतान्। चात्रमाचारसंयुक्तान् सरहस्थान् ससंग्रहान् ॥ ३० ये तु त्वां धारयिथान्ति सन्तस्ते वां परायणान्। निषसा भव वामोक काश्वने शिमन वरासने ॥ सुखासीना निवीध लं धर्मातिगदतो सम । ग्र-ऋवे वैषावान् धर्मान् सखासीना धरा तदा ॥ ६२ द्ति वैश्वे धर्माशास्त्रे प्रथमी ध्याय: ॥१॥

डितीयोऽध्याय: 1

बाह्यण: चितियो वैश्व: ग्रूट्शित वर्णाश्वतार: ॥१॥ तेषामाया हि गतयस्व: ॥२॥ तेषां निषेताद्य: सम्प्रा-जान्तो मन्त्रवत्त्रियाससूह: ॥३॥ तेषांच धन्नी:—ब्राह्मण-स्याध्यापनम; चितिवस्य श्वस्त्रनित्यता; वैश्वस्य पश्च-षाजनम्; श्रूट्य हिजातिश्रसूषा; हिजानां यजना-ध्यवने॥॥॥

स्रथेतेषां वत्तयः — ब्राह्मण्यः वाजनप्रतिग्रही ; चिति-ययः चितिताणम् ; कृषिगोर च्वाणिच्यक्तसीदयोनिः पोषणानि वैश्वद्यः ; शूद्वः सर्भिष्यानि ॥ ५॥ भापद्य चत्तरा वृत्तिः । ६

चना सत्यं दम: श्रीचं दानमिन्द्रियसंयम: ।
श्रिक्त गुरुष्ठन्यूषा तीर्थानुसरणं द्या ॥ ७
श्राक्त वं लोभगून्यतं देवबाह्मणपूजनम् ।
धनस्यस्या च तथा धर्मः सामान्य उचते ॥ ८
दति वेणावे धर्मश्राले दितीयोऽध्याय: ॥ २ ॥

हतीयोऽध्यायः।

सय राजधनीः ॥१॥ प्रजापरिपालनम्, वर्णाश्रमाणां स्रे स्रे धर्मी खनस्थापनम्॥२॥ राजा च जाङ्गलं पश्रखं सस्रोपेतं देशमा श्रयेत् वैध्यशूद्रपायस्य ॥३॥ तत्र धन्वरः महीवारिट्यां बिर्दुर्गाणामन्यतमं दुर्गेमात्रयेत्॥४॥ तस ख्ख्यामाधिपान् कुर्यात्। दशाध्यचान् ॥ शताध्यचान् । देगाध्यचां 🛮 ५ 🗷 ग्रामदोषाणां ग्रामाध्यच: परिहारं क्यात् ॥ ६ ॥ अभको दशग्रामाध्यचाय निवेद्यत् ॥ ७ ॥ मोऽप्यमतः मताथचाय। मोऽप्यमतो देशाथचायः। देशाध्यत्रोऽपि सर्वात्रना दोपमुच्छिन्यात्॥८॥ स्राकर-ग्रस्कतरनागवनेष्वाप्तान् नियुच्चीत । धर्मिष्ठान् धर्माकार्ळेषु । निपुणानर्थेकार्व्येषु । शूरान् संग्रामकमीसः । उग्रानुग्रेषु । षण्डान् स्त्रीषु ॥ ८ ॥ प्रजाभ्यो वस्त्रर्थं संवत्सरेण धान्यतः षष्ठमं श्रमादद्यात्। सर्वेश्वस्येभ्यस्य ॥१०॥ दिकं श्रतं पश्र-हिर खेम्यो वस्त्रेभ्यस्य ॥ ११॥ मांसमधुष्टतीषधिगन्धः पुष्प-मू तफल-रसदारूपताजिनछङ्गागुडासभागुडे देलेभ्य: घष्ट-भागम्॥ १२ ॥ बाह्यणेभ्य करादानं न कुर्य्यात्, ते हि राद्यो धर्माकरदा: ॥१३ । राजा च प्रजास्य: सुक्रतदुष्कृतषष्ठाश्र-भाक्॥१४॥ स्वदेशपर्याच शस्त्रार्थं दशमभाददात्, परदेशपखाचविंशतितमम् ॥ १५ ॥ श्रत्कस्थानमपन्नामन् सर्वोपहारमाप्रुयात् ॥ १६ । शिल्पिन: कर्माजीविनस शूटास मासेनैकं राज्ञ: कर्मा कुर्य्यु:॥१०॥ स्वास्यमात्यदुर्भकोग्र-दण्डराष्ट्रमित्राणि प्रकृतय:॥१८॥ तहूषशस्य हन्धात्॥ १८ ॥ खराद्रपरराद्रयोच चारचत्तः स्वात्॥२०॥ साधृनां पूजनं कुर्यात् । २१ ॥ दुः स्य हन्यात् ॥ २२ ॥ धलु मित्रोः दासीनमध्यमषु सामभेददानद्षान् यथाच यथाकालं प्रयुच्चीत । २१ ॥ सिथिवग्रह्यानासनसंप्रयद्वै घीभावांस यथाकालमाश्रवेत्॥ २४॥ चैत्रे मार्श्योर्षे वा यात्रां यायात्। परका व्यसने वा ॥ २५ ॥ परदेशावासी तहे भ-धनीन् नौच्छिन्यात्॥२६॥ परेनाभियक्तच सर्वात्रना खंराष्ट्रं गोपायेत्॥ २०॥ नास्ति राज्ञां समरे तनुत्याग-सङ्घो धर्मः ॥ २८ ॥ गोबाह्मण्डपतिमित्रधनदारजीवित-रचणादृये इतास्ते खर्गभाज:। वर्णभङ्गररचणार्थे च ॥ व्ट ॥ राजा परपुरावाही तु तत्र तत्कुलीनमभिषिश्चेत्॥ ३०॥ न राजकलम् च्छिन्छात् अन्यत्राकुलीनराजकुलात्॥ ३१ ॥ **ष्टगयाच** स्त्रीमानेष्वभिर्दातं न कुर्य्यात्। ३२। बाद्यदाराणि नोक्किन्यात्। ३३। नापातवर्षी स्नात्। ३४। स्नाविरेथः सर्वेमादद्यात्। ३५। निधिं लब्धा तद्दे बाह्मणेभ्यो दद्यात्. दितीयमद^{ें} कोशे प्रवेशयेत्। ३६। निर्धि ब्राह्मणी लब्धा संमादद्यात्। ३७। चित्रवसतुर्थमं ग्रं राक्वे दद्यात् चतुर्ध-मंगं बाणणेभ्योऽर्दमादद्यात्। ३८। वैश्वश्रतुर्धमंगं राज्ञे दद्यात् बाह्मणेथ्योऽर्डमं श्रमादद्यात् । ३८ । श्रूद्रश्रावाप्त द्वाद्यधा विभन्य पंचांशान् राज्ञे द्वात् पंचांशान् ब्राह्म-योभ्योऽ शहयमादद्यात्। ४०। यनिवेदितविशातस्य सर्व-मपहरेत्॥ ४१। खनिहितादाचे बाह्यणवर्जे हादश्रमंशं दय्:। ४२। परिविह्तिं खिनिहितमिति ब्रुवंस्तत्स ं दण्ड-मावहेत्। ४३। वालानायस्तीधनानि च राजा परि मालयेत्। ४४। चौरहरं धनमवाष्य सर्वमेव सर्ववर्षेस्यो दद्यात्। ४५। अनवाय च खकोशादेव दद्यात्। ४६। ग्रान्तिस्वस्थयनैदेवोपघातान् प्रश्वमयेत्। ४७। परचक्रोप-घातांक मस्त्रिनत्यतया। नद। वेदेतिचासधर्मामास्त्राधी क् यतं कुलीनमव्यक्षं तपस्विनं पुरोद्धितंच वर्यत्। ग्रुचीनः लुक्यानवहिताव्हिताम्पत्रान् सर्वायेषु च सहायान्। ४८ 🏿 स्वयमेव व्यवहारानु पश्चेदिहिङ्गिद्याणै: सार्दम्। ५०३ व्यवहारदर्शने ब्राह्मणं नियुद्ध्यात्। ५१। जन्मकर्मावतोः पेताच राजा सभासदः कार्था रिपौ सित्रे च ये समा: नामक्रोधभवनोभादिभिः नार्व्यार्थिभिरनाचार्व्याः। ५२। राजा च सर्वनार्व्यंषु सांवत्सराधीनः छात्। ५३। देव-बाह्मणान् सततमेव पूज्येत्। ५४। एडमेवी भवेत्। यज्ञ-याजी च । ४४ । न चास्य विषये ब्राह्मणः चुधात्तीं (क सीदेत्। न चान्योऽपि सत्कर्मानिरत:। ५६। ब्राह्मणेभ्यश्च भुवं प्रतिपादयेत्। ५७। तेषां येषांच्य प्रतिपादयेत् स्वध्यान् अन्तरप्रमाणं दान चे दोपवर्णनं च पटे तास्त्रपट्टे वा बिखितं खमुद्राङ्कितंचागामिन्यविज्ञापनायं द्द्यात्। ५८ । पर्-इत्तांच भुवं नापचरेत्। ४८। बाह्यपेभ्य: सं^ददायान् प्रयक्तित्। ६०। सर्वतस्वात्मानं गोपायेत्। ६१। सुदर्भनयः द्मात्। विषभ्रागदमन्त्रधारी च। नापरीचितसुपयुच्चारत्। । ६२। स्नितपूर्वाभिभाषी स्यात्। ६३। वध्ये विष सन् ठीमाचरेत् । ६४। अपराधानुक्षंच दण्डं दण्डोषु दापयेत्। ६५। सम्यग् दण्डपण्यनं कुर्यात्। १६। हितीयमपरादं न कश्चित् चनत खधमीमपालयन् नादण्डी नामास्ति राज्ञ:।

यत स्थामो लोडिताचो दण्डश्वरित निर्भय:। प्रजास्तत विवर्डलो नेता चेत् साधु पस्यति ॥ ६० स्वराष्ट्रे न्यायदण्ड: स्थाद स्थादण्डश्व शतुषु। स्ट स्वित्य: स्थिषु बाह्यणेषु चमान्वित:॥ ६८ एवं रक्तस्य रुपते: यिलोञ्के नोनाषि जीहतः। विस्तीर्थ्यने यथो लोने तैलिबन्दुरिवाभीसि ॥ ६८ प्रजासंखे सखी राजा तहु:खे यस दु:खित:। स नीर्नियुक्तो लोनेऽस्मिन् प्रत्य स्वर्गे महीयते ॥ ७० दृति वैषावे धर्मायास्त्रे त्वतीयोऽध्यायः॥ ३॥

चतुर्थोऽध्यायः।

जालस्थार्तमरीचिगतं रजस्तमग्युसंक्र कम्।१। तद् ष्टकं लिचा।२॥ तसरं राजस्वपः।३। तस्यं गौर-सर्वपः।४। तत्पर्कं यवः।५। तस्यं ख्रण्यलम्।६। तत्पत्रकं सावः।०। तद्दाद्यस्त्राहंम्॥०। स्वाहंसेय सचतुर्माषकं स्वर्णः।८। चत्स्वर्णको निष्ः।१०। हे ख्रण्ये समधते रुप्यमावकः।११। तत्पोड्यकं धरणम्। १२। तास्त्रकार्षिकः कार्षापणः।१३।

पणानां हे ग्रते साह प्रथम: साहस: मृत:।
सध्यम: पश्च विज्ञेय: सहस्रन्ते व चोत्तम: ॥ १४
दृति ने पाने धर्माश्चास्त्रे चतुर्थोऽध्याय: ॥ ४॥

पञ्चमोऽध्यायः ।

चय महापातिकानो ब्राह्मणवर्क सर्वे वधा: १। न गारीरो ब्राह्मण्का दणड: १२। खदेशाद्बाह्मणं कताङ्कं विवासयेत् १३। तस्य च ब्रह्महत्यायामिशरकं पुरुषं सनारे कुर्यात् । ४। सराध्वनं सरापाने । ४। स्वपदं

स्तेये। ६। भगं गुरुतत्यगमने। ७। अन्यत्रापि त्रध्यकर्माणा तिष्ठन्तं समग्रधनमत्ततं विवासयेत्। ८। कूटग्रासनकत्ते स राजा हत्यात्। ८। कूटलेख्यकारां छ। १०। गरहामिट-प्रसन्धतस्त्ररान् स्त्रीवालपुरुषघातिनस् । ११। ये च धान्यं दशस्य: कुमा स्योऽधिकसपहरेयु:। १२। धरिमा यानां यताद्रस्यधिकम्। १३। ये चाकुलीना राज्यमभिकासयेय<mark>ः।</mark> १४। सेतुभेदकांस्य।१५। प्रसन्धतस्त्रराणाश्चावकाप्रामुक्त-प्रदांख। १६। अन्यच राजायक्ते: । १७। स्तियमयक्त-भन्ते कां तदतिक्रमणींच। १८। शीनवर्णीऽधिकवर्णस्य येनाक्षेनापरार्धं कुर्यात् तदेवासा भातयेत्।१८। एकाः सनोपवेशी कचां कताङ्गो निर्वाख: । २० । निष्ठीब्योष्ठ-हयिवहीन: कार्थः । २१। सवग्रईयिता च गुद्हीन: । २२। भाक्रोप्रयिता च विजिहः । २३। दर्षेण धर्मापदेशकारिणो राजा तप्तमासेचयेत् तैलमारे। २४। द्रोईण च नाम-जातिग्रहणे दशाङ्ग्लोऽत्य शङ्ग्निखेय: १२५। स्रुतदेश-जातिकर्मणामन्ययावादी कार्षापणधतद्यं दण्डाः । २६ । काणाखन्द्वादीनां तथावादापि कार्षापणाहयम्। २०। गुक-नाचिपत् कार्षापगायतम्। २८। परस्य पतनीयाचे पे कते तत्तमसाइसम्। २८। उपपातकयुक्की मध्यमम्। ३०। नै विश्वष्टदानां चेपे जातिपूगानांच। ३१। ग्रामदेशयो: प्रथमसाइसम् । ३२ । न्यङ्गतायुक्ताचीपे कार्यप्रथायतम् ।३१। मालयुक्ते तूत्रमम्। ३४। सवर्णाक्रीयने द्वादयपणान् द्यादा:। ३५। जीनवर्गाक्रीमने वड्दण्डा:। ३६। यथा-कालमुत्तमसर्वणाचिपे तत्रमाणो दणडः। ३७। वयो वा कार्षापणा:। ३८। ग्रष्कवाक्याभिधाने त्वेवमेव। ३८। पार्जयी सवृर्णागमने तूत्तमसाहसं दण्डा: 180 । हीन-वर्णागमने मध्यमम्। ४१। गोगमने च। ४२। चम्खागमने वध्य: 18३ । पश्चमने कार्घापण्यतं दण्ड: ॥ 88 ॥ दोषमनाख्याय क्रांचा प्रयक्तंच । ४५ । तांच विश्वात् ।४६। चदुरां दुरामिति ब्रुवबूत्तमसाहसम्। ४०। गनाखोष्ट्र-गोघाती त्वेककरपादः कार्यः। ४८। विमांसिकत्वी च। ४८। ग्राम्यपग्रवातौ कार्षापणग्रतं दण्डा:। ५०। पग्र-खामिने तन्त्रू इंद्यात्। ५१। आरखपश्चाती पंचायतं कार्षापणान्। ५२। पचिघाती मत्ख्यघाती च दश कार्षी-पणान्। ५३। कीटोपघाती च कार्षापणम्। ५४। फलोप-गमहमच्छेदी तृत्तमसाहसम्। ५५। पुष्पोपगमहमच्छेदी मध्यमम्। ४६। वजीगुलालताच्छेदी कर्षापण्यतम्। ५०। हणाक्चे बेकम्। ५८। सर्वे च तत्स्वामिनां तदुत्पत्तिम्। ५८। इस्तेनावगोरियता दश कार्षापणाम्।६०। पादेन विंग्रतिम्। ६१। कान्नेन प्रथमसा इसम्। ६२। पाषागीन सध्यमम् । ६३। यालेगोत्तमम् । ६४। पादकेयां शक्तकर-लुग्छने दश पणान् दण्डा: । ६५ । घोणितेन विना दु:ख-सुत्पाद्यिता दात्रिं शत्पणान्। ६६। सङ शोणितेश चतु:षष्टिम्। ६७। करपाददलभङ्गे कर्णनासाविकर्त्तने मध्यमम्। ६८। चेशमोजनवाग्रोसे प्रहारदाने च। ६८। नेत्रकसरावाइसक्यंसमङ्के चोन्तमम्। ७०। उभयनेत्र-भंदित राजा वावजी वं वन्धनात विस्केत्। ११। ताहण-मेव या कुर्ध्यात्। ७२। एशं बह्रनां विघ्नतां प्रत्येकसुक्ता- दण्डाहिगुण: 1 ७३ 1 चत्को यन्तमन भिधावनां तत्समी म-वर्त्तिनां संसरताच । ०४। सर्वे च पुरुषणीड्राकरास्त-दुशानव्ययं दद्य:। ७५। यास्यपश्रपीड्राकरास्त्र। ७६। गोऽखोष्ट्रगजापद्वार्थेनपादनरः नार्थः। ७७। यजावापः हार्स्येककरच । ७८ । धान्यापहार्स्यकादशगुर्गं दग्बः। ७८। प्रस्वापहारी च। ८०। सुवर्णरजतवस्त्राणां पश्चायत-स्वभ्यधिकसम्बद्धन् विकर:। ८१। तदूनमेकाद्धगुर्गाः द्य्यः । ६२ । स्त्रकार्पाश्यमयगुड्द्धिचीरतक्रवण लवगा-स्क्रमपित्रमत्ख-ष्टतते ल-मांस-मध् व दल-वेगुस्मयनौह-दर्खानामपदत्ती मूत्यात् त्रिगुर्णं दर्ण्डा:। ८३। पकावा-नास । ८४ । पुयर्कारतगुलावज्ञीलतापणीनामपद्भरणे धंच क्र शालान्। ८५। शालमूलफलानांच। ८६। रतापहार्यं-त्तमसाहसम्। ८७। चतुत्तद्रव्याणामपहत्ती मृत्यसमम्। ष्ट । स्तेना: सर्वेमपहृतं धनिकस्य दाया: । प्ट । तत-स्तेषामभिचितदण्डप्रयोगः । ८०। येषां देयः पत्थास्तेषाम-पथदावी कार्षापणानां पंचिवंधितं दण्डा:।८१। आस-नार्डस्थासनमदद्व । ८२ । पूजार्डमपूजर्यं च । ८३ । प्राति-वेखबाद्यये निमन्त्रयातिक्रमे च।८४। निमन्त्रयिता भोजनादायिनसः ८५। निमन्त्रितस्तस्वयसुक्तवानभुज्जानः खुवर्षामाधर्भं निमन्त्रयिुःख दिगुण्मन्तम । ८६ । अभन्तेण बाह्यणदूषिता घोड़श सुवर्णान्। ८७। जात्यपद्यारिणा यतम् । ८८ । सुर्या वध्यः । ८८ । च्रत्वियं द्रवितुस्तदर्दम् । १००। वैद्यं दूषिवत्स्तद्देमिष । १०१। मूरं दृषिवतुः प्रथमसाइसम् । १०२ । कामकारियासम्बद्धीवर्षिकं सृधन् वैयं:। १०३। रजस्वनां शिकाभिस्ताइयेत्।१०४। पथ्युद्यानौदत्रसमीपेऽभृचिकारी पण्यतम्।१०५। तचा पा यात्। १०६। ग्टहभूजुद्धारापश्चा मध्यमसाइसं दण्डा: १९००। तंच योजयेत् । १०८। रुहे पौड़ाकरं द्रयं प्रचिपन परायतम्। १०८। साधारखापलापी च। ११०। योधित अप्रदाता च । १११। पित्रपुताचार्थ-याज्यि जामन्धोन्धापिततत्थागी चार्ररा न चतान् जह्यात्। ११३ । सूद्रप्रवितां देवे पिश्रेय भोजकस्य ।११४। अयोग्यक्षीचारी च। ११५। सत्द्रयहरे हकः:। ११६। चनिय्कः शपयकारौ। ११०। पस्त्नां पुंक्लोपघातकारौ। ११८। पितापुत्रविरोधे तु साद्यिणां दयपणो दण्डः। ११८। यस्तवोद्यान्तर: स्वात् तस्योत्तमसाहसम्। (२०। तुनामानकूटकर्मकर्त्य। १२१। तदकूटे कूटवादिनस्य। १२२। द्रव्याणां प्रतिक्पविक्वविकस्य चः १२३। सन्त्र विणाजां पर्यमनर्वेणावहत्यताम्। १२४। प्रत्येकं विक्रीणः ताच । १२५ । यन्तीतसूचां पण्यं यः क्रेतुर्वेव दद्यात् तस्त्रासी सोदयं दाय:। १२६। राजा च पणशतं दण्डा:। १२७। क्रीतमक्रीणतो या हानिः सा क्रेतुरेव स्टात्। १२८। राजविनिषिदं विक्रीणतस्तद्पहार:। १२८। तारिक: स्थलजं ग्रल्कं ग्रह्मन् दश पणान् दण्दा: । १३० । ब्रह्म-चारिवानप्रस्थभिच्युियोतीर्थानुसारियां नाविकः ग्रस्क-माददानसः । १३१ । तच तेयां दद्यात् । १३२ । युते कूटाच-देविनां करच्छे द:। ११३। उपधिदेविनां सन्दंशच्छे द:। **१३४। ग्रन्थिमेदकानां करच्छे द:। १३५। दिवा पश्नां**

वकाद्यमघाते पाले त्वनायति पालदोष: ॥ १३६ । विनष्ट∙ पगुमृत्यच स्वामिने दद्यात्। १३७। चनतुः सतां दुहन् पंचिंग्तिकार्पापणान् दण्डा:। १३८। महिषी चेच्छ स्य-नार्यं कुर्य्यात् तत्पालकस्वष्टी माषकान् दण्डाः। १३८। चपानायाः स्वामी । १४०। चम्बस्तूष्ट्री गद्देशो वा । १४१। गौचित् तद्र्वेम्। १०२। तद्र्वेमजाविक्रम्। १४३। भच-वित्वोपविष्टेषु हिगुगाम् । १९४ । स^९त स्वामिने विनष्टगस्व-मूर्यंच। १८५। पथि ग्रामे विशीतान्ते न दीप: । १८६। चनारते च । १४७ । चल्यकालम् । १४८ । उत्सरहष्म-मृतिकानांच । १४८ । यस सम्बर्गान् दास्ये नियोजयेत् त योत्तमसाहसो दण्डः । १५०। त्यक्तप्रवच्यो राज्ञो दास्यं कुर्यात्। १५१। स्तमसापूर्णकाले स्ति त्यजन् सक्तलमेव-मूखं दद्यात्। १५२। राज्ञे च पर्णायतं दद्यात्। १५३। तहोषेण यहिनक्षेत् तत् स्वामिने। अन्यतः दैवोपघातात्। १५४। खामी चेद्रसृतक्षमपृर्णी काले जञ्चात् तस्य सर्व मूर्खं दद्यात्। १५५। पण्यतंच राजनि । अन्यत्न सतकाः दाषात्। (५६। यः कन्यां पूर्वदत्तामन्यसे दद्यात् स चौर-वच्छासः। वरदोषं विना। १५०। निर्हीषां परित्यजन् पक्षोच्च। १५८। चजानान: प्रकार्य य: परद्रव्यं क्रीगी-यात् तव तस्त्रादोष: । १६ । स्त्रामी द्रव्यमाप्रुयात्। १६०। यद्यप्रकार्यं हीनमू खञ्च कीणीयात् तदा वेता विकता च चौरव चास्त्रौ। १६१। गगाद्रव्यापहत्ती विवास्त्रः । १६२। तत्संविदं यस लङ्ग्येत्। दिशा निचोपापहार्थ्यथेटिहि-सिंहतं धनं धनिकत्य दाणः। १६४। राजा चौरवच्छास्य।

१६५। यसानिचितं निचित्तमिति ब्यात्। १६६। सीमा
भेत्तारमुत्तसप्ताइमं दण्डियत्वा पुनः सीमां निङ्गान्तितां
कार्यत्। १६०। जातिश्रं धन्नरद्यामच्य छः भच्छिता
विवाद्यः। १६८। सभच्य याविक्रेयस्य च विक्रयी। १६८।
देवप्रतिमाभेदकस्रोत्तमसाइसं दण्डिनीयः। १००। भिषड्मिय्याचरनुत्तमेषु पुरुषेषु। १०१। मध्यसेषु मध्यमम्। १७२।
तिश्चित्त प्रथमम्। १०३। प्रतिश्रतस्याप्रदाधी तहापित्ता
प्रथमसाइसं दण्डाः। १०४। क्रूटसाचित्रां सर्वसापदारः
कार्यः। १०५। कत्कोचापनीविनां सभ्यानाच। १६६।
गोचमीमाताधिकां स्वमन्यस्थाधिकतां तस्यादनिमीचा
न्यस्य यः प्रयच्छेत् स वध्यः। १००। जनाचेत् षोड्म्
सुवर्णान् दण्डाः॥ १०८

एकोऽसीयाद्यदुत्पत्रं नरः संवत्सरं फलम्।
गोचमंमात्रा सा चौणीस्तोका वा यदि वा वहः ॥१:८
ययोनिचित्र स्राधिस्तौ विवदेतां यदा नरौ।
य य सिक्तः फलं तत्य वलात्कारं विना कता॥१८०
सागमेन च भोगेन भुक्तं सम्यगयदा भवेत्।
साहर्त्तां लमते तत्र नापहार्थन्तु तत् कचित्॥१८९
पिता सक्तन्तु यद्द्रयं सुत्याचारेण धर्मतः।
तिस्तिन् प्रते न वाचोऽसौ सुत्याप्राप्तं हि तद्य तत्॥१ २
तिसिरेव च या भुक्ता पुरुषे भूयथाविधि।
लेखाभावेऽपि तां तत्र चतुथं समवाप्र्यात्॥१८३
निख्तां दंष्ट्रिणाचैव युद्धिणामाततायिनाम्।
इस्यखानां तथान्येषां वधे हन्ता न दोषभाव्॥१८४

गुरुं वा बालहबी वा बाह्मणं वा बहुन्यतम । चातताविनमायान्तं इत्वादेवाविचारयक्॥ १८५ नाततायिवधे दोषो हन्तुभैवति कश्चन्। प्रकाशं वाप्रकाशं वा मसुस्त अन्युष्टच्छिति ॥ १८६ उद्यतासिविषामित्रः शापोद्यतकारं तथा। स्राय^{दे}णेन हत्तारं पिश्वनंचैव राजसु ॥ १८७ भार्थातिक्रमिणंचैव विद्यात् समाततायिन:। यशोवित्तहरानन्यानाहुर्भमार्थहारकान्॥१८८ उद्देशतस्ते कथितो धरे दण्डविधिभेया। सर्वेषामपराधानां विस्तरादत्तिविस्तरः॥ १८८ अपराधेषु चान्धेषु ज्ञाला जातिं धनं वय:। दण्डं प्रकल्पयेदाजा समान्ता बाह्यसौ सह ॥ १८० दगडां प्रमोचयन् दग्डादृहिगुगां दग्डमावहित्। नियुक्तश्राप्यदण्डानां दण्डकारी नराधमः ॥ १८१ यस्य चौर: पुरे नास्ति नान्यस्ती गो न दुध्वाक्। न साहसिकदण्डमी स राजा शक्रलोकभाक्॥ १८३ द्ति वैषावे धर्माशास्त्रे पश्चमोऽध्याय: ॥ ५ ॥

षष्ठोऽध्यायः ।

सयोत्तमणींऽधमणींद्यथादत्तसयं ग्रह्मीयात्॥१॥ दिकं तिकं चतुष्कं पचकच यतं वर्णानुक्रमेण प्रतिमासम्।२। सर्वे वर्णो वा स्वप्रतिपवां दृढिं दृष्ठुः।३। सक्रतामप्रि वत्मरातिक्रमेण ययाविहितान्। ४। आध्यपभोगे वर्देप-भाव:। ५। दैवराजोपवाताइते विनध्माधिमुत्तमर्गी इद्यात्। ६। ऋलद्दी प्रविष्टायामपि। ७। न स्थावर-माधिखते वचनात्। ८। ग्रहीतधनप्रवेशार्थमेव यत् स्थावरं दत्तं तद्ग्यहीतभनप्रवेशे दद्यात्। ८। दीयमानं प्रयुक्त-मंघीमुत्तमणीखाग्यह्रतस्ततः परं न वर्दते। १०। हिर्ग्यस् परा रुडिटि गुणा। ११। घान्यका तिगुणा। १२। यस्त्रका चतुर्गा। (३। रसस्याष्टगुगा। १४। सन्तति: स्तीपशु-नाम्। १५। किखकायीस इतचमी य्धेष्टकाङ्गाराणाम-चया। १६। अनुज्ञानां दिगुणा। १०। प्रयुक्तमर्थं यथा-कथित् साधयन् न राक्तो वाचाः स्थात्। १८। साध्यमान-चेद्राजानमभिग केत् तत्समं दण्डा:।१८। उत्तमणी-खेद्राजानिमयात् तदिभावितोऽधमर्णो राज्ञे धनद्रश्माग-सिमातं दण्डं दद्यात्। २०। प्राप्तार्थश्चोत्तमणीं विंधति-तममंश्रम् । २१ । सर्वो ४ लाप्ये कदेशविभावितो । पर्व दद्यात्। २२। तद्य च भावनास्तिस्रो भवन्ति लिखितं साचिषा: समयक्रिया च । २३ । ससाचिकमाप्तं ससाचि-कमेव दद्यात्। २४। लिखितार्थे प्रतिष्टे लिखितं पाटयेत्। २१। असमग्रदाने लेखासनिधाने चोत्तमणे खर्लिस्ति द्यात्।२६। धनग्राहिणि प्रेते प्रविजिते दिद्यसमाः प्रवसिते वा तत्पुवपौंत्रे धनं देयम्। २७। नातः परम-नीपुभि:। २८। सपुतच्च वा पुतस्य वा ऋकथग्राही ऋगौ दद्यात्। २८। निर्देनस्य स्त्रीग्राची। ३०। न स्त्री पतिपुत्र-क्रतम्। ३१। न स्तीक्रतं पांतपुत्री १३२। न पितापुत्र-

क्षतम्। ३३। चिविभत्तै: क्षतन्त्रणं यस्तिष्ठेत् स दद्यात्। ३४। पैत्वतन्त्रण्यमिविभक्तानां स्वातणांच। ३५। विभक्तांच दारा-तुरुपसंघम्। ३६। गोपशौण्डिक घैलुषरजकव्याधस्त्रीणां पतिद्दात्। ३७। वाक्प्रतिपत्रं कुटुन्बिना देयम्। ३८। कस्यचित् कुटुन्वार्थे क्षतंच। ३८।

यो गरहीला ऋणं सबं को दात्यामीति सामनम्।
न द्याक्षोभतः पत्रात्तया दिवसवाप्र्यात् ॥ ४०
दर्भने प्रत्यये दाने प्रातिभाव्यं विधीयते।
पाद्यौ तु वितये दाप्यावितरस्य सता चपि ॥ ४१
वहवसेत् प्रतिभुवो द्युक्तेऽय यथास्तम्।
पार्थेऽविशेषिते त्वेषु धनिकच्छन्दतः क्रिया ॥ ४२
यमर्थं तभृद्दी इनिकेनोपपीडितः।
ऋणिकस्तं तस्वे दिगुणं दातुम्हिति ॥ ४३
द्रित वैश्ववे धर्मशास्त्रे षष्ठोऽध्यायः ॥ ६॥

सप्तमोऽध्यायः।

भय सेखं तिविधम्।१। राजसास्ति स्मास्तिनममास्ति नं पार। राजाधिकरणे तिविधुत्त-कायस्थलते
तद्ध्यस्त-करिचिद्धितं राजमास्तिकम्।३। यत्र कचन येन
केनिचिद्धितं सास्तिभिः स्वहस्तिचिद्धितं समास्तिकम्।४।
स्वहस्तिविद्धितमसास्तिकम्।५। तद्दलात्कारितमप्रमाणम्।
६। स्प्रिक्षतास्त्र सर्वे एव।६। दूषितवर्षं दृष्टसः स्वर्हितं

तत् ससाचिकमिष । द। ताहि विधेन तिस्ति च। ८। स्त्रीवालास्ततन्त्रमत्तो न्यास्ति नित्र विद्यासाः रावि इदं व्यक्ताधिक तलचाण मुल तक्र माण्यम् । ११। विशेष तत्क्र ते सिद्धः प्रवेष च. युक्तिभिः । सिन्द खं साधि ये छे तद्युक्तिप्रति किपतेः ॥ १२ विशेष चिनको वापि साचौ वा लेखको अपि वा। सियते तत तक्षे छं तत् स्व इस्तैः प्रसाध ये तृ॥ १३

दृति वैशावे धर्मगाचे सप्तमोऽध्याय:॥०॥

ऋष्मोऽध्यायः।

मधासाचिणः । १ न राजयोतियमतिकतिकतिकति ते तर्पराधीन त्री वालसा हिस साति हह मत्तो सात्ता भिष्यस्त प्रतित्व नृणार्त्ते व्यसिन रागान्याः । २ । रिपु मित्रार्थ सम्बन्धिः विकर्म हथ्यो पसहायाय । ३ । स्विन हिष्टस्तु साचित्वे ययोपित्य त्रूयात् । ४ । एक यासची । ५ । स्ते बसाहसः वाग्दण्डपारु वसंग्रहणेषु साचिणो न परी स्थाः । ६ । स्था साचिणः । ७ । कुलजा हत्ते वित्तसम्पन्ना यव्यानस्त पस्तिः पृतिणो धर्माचा स्वीयानाः सत्यवत्तस्त्रीवद्याः विवाद । व अभिहितगुणसम्पत्र स्थान्यतः प्रतिणाः प्रष्टयाः । १ । ह्यो विवद सानयीर्थ प्रवीव स्ति स्था साचिणः प्रष्टयाः । १ । साध्य कार्यवयाद्यतः पूर्व प्रवस्त साचिणः प्रष्टयाः । १ । साध्य कार्यवयाद्यतः पूर्व प्रवस्त स्था स्ति तत्रप्रतिवादिन नोऽपि । १ । स्ति हष्ट साचिणः सते देशाकार्गते वा तदिभ

हितज्ञातार: प्रमाणम् ११। समस्य दर्भनात् सासी अवसाही। (३। साजिस्य सत्येन पृयन्ते। १०। वनिनां यत वधन्ततारुखेन । १४ । तत्पावनाय जुषाण्डीभिहि जो-ऽग्निं जुडुवात्। १६। श्द्र एका क्रिकं गोदशक खासं दद्यात्। १०: खभावविकतौ सुखवर्षाविकार्यः सम्बन्धप्रजापे च क्रमाचिणं विद्यात्।१८। साचिणयाहयादित्याद्ये कतमपयान् ४ च्छेत्। १८। ब्रूहीति बाह्मणं ४ च्छेत्। २०। सत्यं ब्रुहीति राजन्यम्। २१० गोवीजकांचनैवें ग्रम्॥ २२। सर्वमचापातकौस्तु श्द्रम्। २३। साचि गाय कावयेत्। २४। ये महापातिकनो लोका ये चोपपातिकनस्ते कूटसाचिणा मि। २५। जननमर्गान्तरे कृतसुकृतहानिस्। २६। सत्येनादित्यस्तपति। २७। सत्येन भाति चन्द्रसाः। २८। सखेन वाति पवन: । २८। सखेन भुधारयति । ३०। सत्वेनापस्तिष्ठन्ति । ३१ । सत्येनानितिष्ठति । ६२ । खंच सत्येन। ३३। सत्येन देवा: । ३४। सत्येन यहा: । २५।

प्रखमिधसहस्र सत्यञ्च तुलया धतम्।
प्रखमिधसहस्राहि सत्यमेव विश्रेष्यते ॥ २६ ॥
जाननोऽपि हि ये साच्ये तृष्णीभूता उपासते।
ते कूटसाचिणां पापै सत्त्वा दण्डेन वाष्यथः।
एवं हि साचिणां धच्छे हणां जुक्तमतो छपः ॥ २७
यस्योचुः साचिणः सत्यां प्रतिज्ञां स जयी भदित्।
प्रवादादिनो यस भ्रवस्तस्य पराजयः ॥ २८
वह्रत्वं प्रतिग्रहीयात् साज्ञिहे चे नराधिषः।
समेषु च गुणोत्कशन् गुणिडे चे हिजोत्तसान्। ३८

वैक्षिन् यक्षिन् विवादे तु क्रमान्द्रवृत्यं वदेत्।
तत्तत् कार्यं निवर्त्तेत कृतंचायकृतं भवेत्॥४०
दृति वैणावे धर्मशास्त्रो स्रष्टमोऽथ्याय:॥८॥

नवमीऽध्यायः।

अय समयितया। राजदोहसाहसेषु यथासामम्। निवेपस्तेयेवर्षप्रमागाम्। सर्वेष्वेवार्षजातेषु मूखं कनकं कल्पयेत्। तव ऋणालोने शुद्रं दूर्वाकरं शापयेत्। हिक्कणाः बोने तित्रकरम् । तिस्रणकोने रजतकरम् । चतुःस्रणकोने सुनर्णकरम्। पञ्चल णलोने सीतो इतमहीकरम्। सुनर्णा-डींने कोशो देय: शुद्र छ। तत: परं यथाई धटाम्नाइ-कविषाणामन्यतमम्। दिगुर्खेऽर्घे यथाभिहिता समयिकवा वैश्वस्य । विगुणे राजन्यस्य । कोभवजं चतुर्गुणे बाह्मणस्य । न बाह्मण्य कोर्यं दद्यात्। अग्वतगामिकालसमयनिवस्वन-क्रियात:। कोशस्थाने बाह्यणं सीतोइतमचीकरमेव। प्राग्हष्टदोषं खल्पेऽप्यथं दिव्यानामन्यतममेव कारयेत्। सत्स विदितं सर्वारवं न महत्वर्थेऽपि। सभियोता वर्त्त-येच्छीर्षम्। सभियुक्तय दिखं कुर्यात्। राजद्रोहसाहसेषु विनापि ग्रीपेवर्त्तनात्। स्त्रीबाद्ययनिकलासमर्थरोगियां तुला देया। सा चन वाति वायौ। न कुछासमर्थनोइ-काराणामन्निर्देय:। घरदृशीभवीच। न कुष्टिपैक्तिक-बाह्यगानां विषं देयम्। प्राटिष च। न सेषास्याध्यहि तानां भीरुणां खासकासिनामस्त्रजीविनाचोदकम्। हेमन्तिशिश्रद् बीख। न नास्तिकेथ्य कीशो देय:। न देशे 'याधिमरकोप-सृष्टे च ॥ १—३२॥

सचैलं स्नातमाइय स्व्योद्य उपीषितम्। कारयेत् सर्वदिव्यानि देवबाद्यणसनिष्ठौ॥ ३३ दृति वैणावे धर्मधास्रो नवमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८॥

दशमीऽध्यायः।

श्रय घट:। चतुई स्तोच्छितो हिइस्तायत:। तत्र सार-दश्चोद्भवा पश्च स्तायतोभयत: शिक्या तुला। ताश्च सुवर्ण-कारकां स्वकाराणामन्यतमो बिस्यात्। तत्र चैकस्मिन् श्विको पुरुषमारोपयेद्दितीये प्रतिमानं शिलादि। प्रतिमान पुरुषो समध्तो सुचिक्नितो कृत्वा पुरुषमयतारयेत्। घटश्च समयेन ग्रक्षीयात्। तुलाधारश्च॥१—८॥

बह्ममां ये सृता लोका ये लोका: क्रूटसाचिणाम ।
तुलाधारत्य ते लोकास्तुलां धारयतो ख्वा ॥ ८
धर्मपर्थ्यायवचने घट दृत्यभिधीयसे ।
त्मेव घट जानीवि न विदुर्यानि मानुषा: ॥ १०
व्यवहाराभियस्तोऽयं मानुषस्तुत्यते त्विय ।
तदेनं संग्रयादस्माहमीतस्त्रातुमहिस् ॥ ११
ततस्त्रारोपयेच्छिको।भूय एवाय तं ननम् ।
तुलितो यदि वर्षे त तत: स धर्मत: ग्रुच्हि: ॥ १३

शि स्वच्छेदाचभङ्गेषु भृयस्वारोपयेत्ररम्। एवं नि:'संग्रयं चानं यतो भव्रति निर्धय:॥१४ दृति वेष्णवे धर्माशास्त्रे दशमोऽध्याय:॥१०

एकादशोऽध्यायः।

चयानि:। पोड़शाङ्गुलं तायदन्तरं मण्डलसप्तक कुर्यात्। ततः प्राञ्च खस्य प्रसारितस्वदयस्य सप्ताष्ट्रयः प्रताष्ट्रयः विष्टयेत्। ततस्त्रतान्त्रयणं लोइपिण्डं प्रचायत्पलिकं सम न्यसेत्। यमादाय नातिष्टुतं नातिविल्जिक्तं मण्डलेषु कुर्वन् वर्जेत्। तत सप्तमं मण्डलमतीत्य भूमी लोइपिण्डं जहात्॥१—०॥

यो हस्तयोः कचिहम्बस्तमग्रहं विनिहि भेत्।
न गम्धः सर्वया यस्त स विग्रहो भवेद्वरः ॥ ८
भयद्वा पातायेद्यस्त दम्धो वा न विभाव्यते।
पुनन्नं हारयेद्वोहं समयद्याविग्रोधनात्॥ ८
करौ विष्टदितहीहेस्तस्यादावेय लक्तयेत्।
द्याभमन्त्राह्यकरयोलों हपिण्डं ततो न्यस्त्॥ १०
त्वमम्ने स्भूतानामन्तस्यर्सि साच्चिवत्।
त्वमेवाम्ने विजानीये न विदुर्यानि मानवाः ॥ ११
व्यवहाराभिग्रस्तोऽयं मानुषः ग्रहिमिच्छति।
तदेन संग्रयादस्राहम्तस्त्वातुम्हिस्॥ १२
इति वैण्यवे धर्माग्रास्ते एकादग्रोऽध्यायः ॥ ११

दादशोऽध्यायः।

सथोदकम्। पङ्गयैवालदुष्याहमत्स्यज्ञलीकादिवर्ज्ञितेऽभसि। तवानाभिमम्बस्यारागद्वेषिणः: पुरुषस्यान्यस्य
जातुनी ग्रहीत्वाभिमन्त्रितभभः: प्रविधेत्। तत्समकालख नातिकूरमृदुना धतुषा पुरुषोऽपरः ग्रारवेषं कुष्यात्। तश्वापरः पुरुषो जवन ग्ररमानयेत्॥१—५॥

तसाथे यो न हश्चेत स ग्रहः परिकीर्त्तितः।

सन्यथा त्विध्रहः स्यादेकाङ्गस्यापि दर्धने ॥ ६ ॥
त्वमभः सद्भुतानामन्तश्चरसि साच्चिवत्।
त्वमेवाभी विजानीये न विदुर्यानि मानुषाः॥ ० ॥
व्यवहाराभिश्रस्तोऽयं मानुषोद्ध्विय मज्जति।
तदेनं संग्रयादस्राहमीतस्त्रातुमक्ति ॥ ८ ॥
द्रित वैषावे धर्मश्रास्त्रे द्वादगीऽध्यायः॥ १२ ॥

वयोदशोऽध्यायः।

अय विषम्। विषाण्यदेयानिः सर्वानि। ऋते हिमा-चलोइवाच्छाङ्गीत्। तस्य च यवसप्तमं घृतप्रुतमभिष्यस्ताय दद्यात्॥१—४॥

विषं वेगक्रमापेतं सुखेन यदि जीर्थते। विश्रद्वं तमित ज्ञाला दिवसान्ते विसर्ज्ञेयत्॥ ५ विषत्वादिषमत्वाच क्रूरं त्वं सबैदेश्विनाम्। त्वमेव विष जानीषे न विदुर्ध्यानि मानुषा:॥ ६ व्यवचाराभियस्तोऽयं मानुष: श्रुडिमिच्छति। तदेनं संययादस्माद्यमतस्त्रातुमर्चास ॥ ७ दति वैपावे धर्मयास्त्रे द्वाद्योऽध्याय:॥ १२॥

चतुर्दं शोऽध्यायः।

श्रय कोश:। उग्रान् देवान् समभ्यई प्रतत्स्नानोदकात् प्रस्तितवर्यं पिवेत्। दृदं भया न क्रतमिति व्याहरन् देवताभिमुख:॥१—३॥

यत्य पश्चेद्दिसशाहास्त्रिसप्ताहादथापि वा।

रोगोऽग्निक्वीतिमरणं राजातद्वमथापि वा॥ ४

तमग्रदं विजानीयात् तथा ग्रद्धं विपर्ध्यये।

दिव्ये च ग्रदं पुरुषं सत्कुर्थाद्वामिको रुपः॥ ५

दित्वे विजाने धर्माशास्त्रे चतुद्दे शोऽध्यायः॥ १४ ॥

पञ्चदशोऽध्यायः।

श्रय दादश पुता भवन्ति। स्ने चेते संस्कृतायामुत पादित: स्वयमोरस: प्रयम:। नियुक्तायां सपिण्डेनोत्तम वर्णेन वोत्पादित: चेत्रजो दितीय:। पुचिकापुत्रसृतीय:। यस्तस्या: पुत्र: स मे पुत्रो भवेदिति या पिता दक्ता स

प्रतिका। प्रतिकाविधिना प्रतिवादितापि भारविद्यीना पुति मैव। पौनर्भववतुर्थः। अज्ञता भृयः संस्कृता पुनर्भः। भूय खसंस्कृतापि परपूर्वी। कानीन: पचम: । पिल्रग्रहे-ऽसंस्कृतयैवोत्पादित:। स च पाणिया इस्य । ग्टहे च गूढ़ोत्-पद: पष्ठ:। यस्य तत्पजस्तस्यासी। सहोद: सप्तम:। गर्भिणी या संस्कियंते तत्या पुत्र:। स च पाणिग्राइस्य। दत्तकश्राष्टमः। स च मातापित्रभ्यां यस्य दत्तः। क्रीतश्र नवम:। स च येन क्रीत:। ख्वमुपगतो दशम:। स च य शौपगतः। चपविद्वस्वेकादशः। पिता माता च परि-त्यतः । स च येन ग्रहीतः । यत कचनोत्पादितच दाद्यः। एतेषां पूर्व: श्रेयान्। स एव दायहार:। स चान्यान् विस्यात्। मनूढानां स्वित्तासुरुपेण संस्कारं कुर्यात्। पतितक्षीवाचिकित्खरोगविकलास्वभागचारियाः। ऋक्य-ग्राहिभिक्ते भक्तेच्या:। तेषाश्चीरसा: पुत्रा भागश्चारिषा:। न तु पतितस्य पतनीये कर्माणि क्रदे त्वनन्तरोत्पदाः। प्रतिलोमास स्तीषु चीत्पनायाभागिन:। तत्पुता: धैता-महिष्यर्थे। श्रंगग्राहिभिक्ते भर्गीया:। वसार्थेहर:स पिण्डदायी। एकोढ़ानयीमध्येकस्याः पुत्रः सर्वासां पुत्र एव । भातृणामिक्रजातानांच । पुत्र: पित्टविक्तालामेऽपि पिण्डं दद्यात्॥ १-४२॥

पुताको नरकाद्यसात् पितरं तायते सतः। तसात् पुत रित प्रोक्तः खयमेव खयभूवर ॥ ४३ ऋणमस्मिन् सन्वयति सस्ततंत्र गच्छति। पिता पुत्रस्य जातस्य पश्चेत्रेजीवतो मुखम्॥ ४४ पुत्रेण लोकान् जयित पौत्रेणनेन्यमग्रते। स्रथ पुत्रस्य पौत्रेण ब्रश्नस्य प्रोति पिष्टपम् ॥ ४५ पौत्रदौहितयोलीकि विशेषो कार्यस्यते। दौहित्रोऽपि द्यपुत्रं तं सन्तार्यः पौत्रवत्॥ ४६ दृति वैणावे धर्माशास्त्रे प । इस्राध्याय: ॥ १५

षोड्गोऽध्यायः।

समानवर्णासु पुत्राः सवर्णा भवन्ति। सनुलोमासु भाटवर्णाः। प्रतिलोमास्वार्थ्यविगिष्टिताः। तत्र वैद्यापुत्रः स्पूरेणायोगवः। पुत्तसमागधौ चित्रवापुत्रौ वैद्यस्पूरास्यां। चाण्डालवैदेण्णसताच बाद्यणीपुताः शूद्रविद्चत्रियेः। सङ्ग्रसङ्ग्राचासङ्ग्रेयाः। रङ्गावतर्णमायोगवानाम्। स्थाधता पुत्रसानाम्। स्तुतिक्रिया मागधानाम्। वध्य-धातित्वं चाण्डालानाम्। स्त्रीरचा तज्जीवनं स्र देदेन्द-कानाम्। स्थासारस्यं स्तानाम्। चाण्डालानां विद्व-श्रीमित्वसनं स्ताचेलधारण्मिति विशेषः। सर्वेषांच समानजातिभिर्धेवन्नारः। स्विपिटवित्तानुष्टरण्य ॥१००१६॥

सङ्दे जातयस्वे ताः पित्रमात्त्रप्रधिताः । प्रच्छना वा प्रकाशा वा वेदितव्याः स्वकक्तिः ॥ १० वा स्वार्णार्थे गवार्थे वा देश्वागोऽत्रपस्कृतः । स्वीवालाभ्य पपत्ती च वाद्यानां सिष्टिकार्णम् ॥ १८ द्वति वैचावे चर्मथास्त्रे षोड्गोऽभ्यायः । १६

सप्तदशोऽध्यायः।

पिता चेत् प्रवान् विभजेत् तस्यस्चेच्छा स्वयमुपात्ते व्र्ष्टी । वितामहि त्र्ष्टे पित्यप्रवयोस्तुन्यं स्वामित्वम्। पित्विभक्ता विभागान्तरोत्पवस्य भागं दद्यः। चप्रविधनं पत्रभागामि। तदभावे पित्यगामि। तदभावे पित्यगामि। तदभावे सात्यगामि। तदभावे सात्यगामि। तदभावे सात्यगामि। तदभावे सक्च्यगामि। तदभावे सक्च्यगामि। तदभावे सक्च्यगामि। तदभावे सक्च्यगामि। तदभावे सक्च्यायगामि। तदभावे बाह्यण्यमनवर्जे राजगामि। बह्यगार्थो बाह्यण्यानाम्। वानप्रस्थोधन-मावाय्यौ गद्वजीवात्। शिष्यो वा॥१—१६॥

संस्टिनस्त सस्धी सोदर्य तु सोदरः। दद्यापहरेचांग्रं जातस्य च स्तस्य च ॥१७ पिटमादस्तमाह-दत्तमध्यम् प्रपातम्। चाधिवेदनिनं वंधुदत्तं ग्रह्ममन्वाधियनमिति

स्त्रीधनम् ॥ १८

ब्राह्मादिषु चतुषु विवाहेष्वप्रजायामतीतायां तद्गनुः। श्रेषेषु च पिता हरेत्। संविष्व प्रस्तायां तदनं तदू-दुहित्यगामि॥१८—२१॥

पतो जीवित यः स्त्रीभिरतङ्कारो धतो भवेत्।
न तं भजेरन् दायादा भजमानाः पतन्ति ते॥ २२
स्रोनेकपिटकाणाश्च पिटतो भागकत्यना।
सस्य यत् पिटजं रिक्षं स तद्रग्रङ्कीत नेतरः॥ २३
दित वैस्वे स्र्यं भादशोऽध्यायः॥ १०॥

मष्टादशोऽध्यायः।

बाद्मण य चतुर्विणीं चेत् प्रता भवेयुकी पे तक धन्यं द्रश्रधा विभजेयु:। तत्र बाह्यणीपुत्रवतुरोऽंशानादद्यात्। चिवियापुतस्तीन्। दाः शीवैश्यापुतः। श्रूदापुतस्वेकम्। भव चे च्हूद्रापुतवर्जे ब्राह्मण्य पुत्रवयं भवेत् तदा तहनं नवधा विभजेयु:। वर्णातुक्रमेण चतुःखिदिभागीक्रतानंशाः नाद्यु:। वैश्यवज्ञमष्टधाक्तं चतुरस्नीनेत्रघांद्यु:। चित्रवर्जी सप्तथास्तां चतुरी-हावेकाशः। बाह्मणवर्जी षड्धाक्टतं तीन् दावेजधा चित्रवय चित्रवावैष्यागृदा पुत्रे व्यमेव विभागः । यथ बाह्मण्य बाह्मण्य वियो पुत्री स्थातां तदा सप्तधा-कतादनाद्वा ह्या चतुरोऽ धानादद्यात्। बीन् राजन्य:। अय बाह्यण्य बाह्यण्येश्वी तदा षड्-धाविभक्त य चतुरोऽं शान् बाह्यण भादद्यात्। दावं शौ वैश्व:। अथ बाह्मणत्य बाह्मणायूदी पुत्री स्थातांतदनं पश्चधा विभनेयाताम्। चतुरोऽं यान् ब्राह्मणस्वादद्यात्। एकं ग्रू:। अय बाह्मण्य चिवयर वा चिवववेषी स्यातां तदा तदनं पश्चभा विभजेयाताम्। त्रीनंशान् च्वतियस्वादद्यात्। रावंशी वैश्वः। प्रथ बाह्मणस्य चित्रियस्य वा चित्रियोग्द्री पुत्री स्थातां सदा तदनं चतुरी विभजेयाताम्। तीनंशान् चत्रियस्वाददात्। शूद्र:। भव बाह्मण्य चित्रवय वैश्वय वा वैश्वगृद्री पुर्वी स्थातां तदा तहनं विधा विभनेयाताम्। हावं भी वैश्वस्वादद्यात्। एकं यूद्रः। स्रयेकपुत्रा ब्राह्मण्डः ब्राह्मण्डवियवेश्वाः सर्वहराः। चित्रवरः राजन्यवेश्वी। वैश्वः वेश्वः। यूद्रः यूद्रस्य। दिजातीनां यूद्रस्वे जः पुत्रोऽर्वहरः। स्रप्तत्रक्ष्मण्यः या गितः सात्रार्वस्य दितीयस्य। सातरः पुत्रभागानुसारेण भागचारिग्यः। सनृदास्य दुच्चितरः। समवर्णाः पुताः समानंशानाद्यः। स्मृदास्य दुच्चितरः। समवर्णाः पुताः समानंशानाद्यः। स्मृदाय स्वष्ठमुद्रारं द्यु। यदि दी बाह्मणीपुत्री स्थातामेवः शूद्रापुत्रस्दा नवधाविभक्तस्यार्थस्य बाह्मणीपुत्रावष्टी भागानाद्यातात्रेकं यूद्रापृतः। स्थ यूद्रापृत्राक्षे स्थातामेवो बाह्मणीपुत्रदा षड्धाविभक्तस्यार्थस्य चत्तोऽंशान् बाह्मणस्वाद्याद्वावंशी श्रद्रापृत्रो। स्रोन क्रमेणान्यत्राप्यंश्वनस्यना भवति॥१—४०॥

विभक्ताः सहजीवन्तो वभजेरन् पुनर्यदि।
समस्ततः विभागः स्याज्जीयः तत्र न विद्यते॥ १
सनुपन्नन् पिल्टड्रव्यं श्रमेण यदुपार्ज्ञयेत्।
स्वयमीचितलव्यं तन्नानामो दातुमचिति॥ ४२
पेल्टनन्तु यदा द्रव्यमनवान्नां यदाम्युयात्।
न तत् पुत्रे भेजेत् सार्धमनामः स्वयमिक्तितम्॥ ४३
वस्तं पत्रमलङ्कारः स्वतात्रमदनं स्वियः।
योगन्तेमं प्रकार्श्व न विभाज्यन्न पुस्तकम्॥ ४४
पूति वैद्यवे धर्ममान्ने ऽष्टाद्योऽध्यायः॥ १८ ॥

एकोनविंशोऽध्यायः।

छतं दिलं न भूद्रेण निर्हारयेत्। न भूदं दिलेन। पितरं मातरश्व पुत्रा निर्हरेयु। न दिनं पितरमपि मूद्रा:। बाह्मणमनायं ये बाह्मणा निर्दरित ते खर्गलोकभाजः। निहुत्य च बासवं प्रेतं सत्ज्ञत्या प्रदिचणेन चितामभि-गम्याम्, सवाससो निमज्जनं कुर्युः। प्रतिस्रोदकनिविपणं सत्वै कं पिण्डं कुशेषु दद्य:। परिवर्त्तितवाससय निम्ब-पत्नाणि विदश्य द्वार्य्यक्षानि पदन्शसं इता ग्टहं प्रविभेयु:। चतांचानी चिपेयु:। चतुर्थे दिवसेऽस्थिसंचयनं कुर्यु:। तेषांच गङ्गाभासि प्रचेप:। यावत् सङ्गमस्यि पुरुषस्य गङ्गाभासि तिष्ठति तावद्वपेसहस्राणि खर्गेलोकमधितिष्ठति । यावद्यौचं तावत् प्रेतस्योदकं पिण्डमकं चदद्ः। क्रीतल-आग्रनास भवेयु:। अमांसाधनास। स्विष्डिनधारिनस। प्रयक्षायिनश्च। ग्रामाजिब्द्रस्थाभौचान्ते अतस्म श्वतम्मी ग्यास्तिलकल्की: सर्वपकल्कीर्वा स्नाता: परिवर्त्तितवाससी रुइं प्रविशेयु:। तत्र शान्तिं क्रता बाह्मणानांच पृजनं क्यं:। देथा: परोच्चदेवा: प्रत्यच देवा बाह्यणा:। बाह्मणैर्नोका धार्थन्ते ॥ १--२१ ॥

ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादेन दिवि तिष्टन्ति देवता:। ब्राह्मणाभिहितं वाक्यं न मिथ्याजायते क्षचित्॥२२ यद्ब्राह्मणा स्तुष्टतमा वदन्ति तक्षेवता: प्रस्वभिनन्दयन्ति। तुष्टेषु तुष्टा: सततं भवन्ति प्रस्वक्षदेवेषु परोक्षदेवा:॥२॥ दु वान्वितानां चतवाश्ववानाः माखासनं कुर्य्युरदीनसत्त्वाः । वाक्ये तु र्ये ग्रुमि तयाभिधाक्ये वाक्यात्वचं तानि मनोऽभिरामे ॥ २४ फूर्ति वैष्यवे धर्मयास्त्रे एकोनविंग्योऽध्यायः १८

विंशोऽध्यायः।

युक्तरायणं तद्ह हैंवानाम्। दिख्यायनं रातिः। संवत्सरोऽहोरातः। तिल्लां धताः सासः। सासा द्वाद्ययर्षे प्रतानि दिख्यानि किल्युगम्। दिगुणानि द्वापरम्। तिगुणानि तेता। चतुर्गुणानि कतयुगम्। द्वाद्यवर्षे सहस्रानि दिख्यानि चतुर्युगम्। चतुर्युगाणामिक-सप्तिर्मान्वन्तरम्। चतुर्युगसहस्रं च कत्यः। स च पिता-सहस्राहः। तावती चास्यरातिः। एवं विभेनाहोराति ण सासवर्षे गणनया सर्वस्रेव बद्धाणो वर्षे धतसायुः। बद्धायुषा च परिष्टितः पौरुषो दिवसः। तस्यान्ते सहाकत्यः। तावत्वेवास्य निधा। पौरुषाणासहोरात्राणासतीतानां सहीत्व नास्ति। न च भविष्याणाम्। सनादान्ततात् कात्रस्था। १—२१।

एयमिक्सन् निरालस्वे काले सततयायिनि । न तहृतं प्रपथ्यामि स्थितियेश्च भवेदृश्वा॥२२ गङ्गायाः यिकता धारास्तया वर्षति वासवे । यक्या गण्यितुं लोके न व्यतीताः पितामद्याः॥२३

चतु ई प्र विनम्यन्ति कल्पे कल्पे सुरेखरा:। सर्वेलोकप्रधानात्र मनवत्र चतुर्वे ग्रा ॥ २४ बह्रनीन्द्रसहस्राणि दैत्येन्द्रनियुतानि च। विनशनी इ कालेन मनुजेष्यय का कथा॥ २५ राजप्रयस बहवः सर्वे समुदिता गुर्धैः। देवा.बद्यप्रयधैव कालेन निधनं यता:॥ २६ ये समर्थाः जगत्य सिन् छिष्टं हारकारिया:। तेऽपि कार्लेन लीयन्ते कालो हि बलवत्तरः ॥ २७ चाक्रस्य सर्वः कालेन परलोकंच नीयते। कर्मपाथवधो जन्तु: का तत्र परिवेदना ॥ २८ जातका हि भुवो चत्युभ्वं जना चतका च। चर्ये दुयरिहार्व्येऽसिन् नास्ति लोर्क संहायता ॥ २८ प्राचित्तो नोपभुवीत्त स्टत्से इ जना यत:। भतो न राद्तिव्यं हि जिया: कार्या: स्वय कित: ॥ ३० स्कृतं दुष्कृतं वोभौ सहायौ यस्य गच्छतः। बास्व देसारा किं कार्य प्रोचित्रिरयवा न या ॥ ३१ बास्ववानामधीचे तु खातं में तो न विन्दति। चतस्त्रभ्ये ति तानेव पिण्डतोयप्रदायिनः ॥ ३२ अवीत् सिपण्डीकरणात् प्रेतो भवति यो छत:। प्रतिलोकगतस्यावं संदिकुमां प्रयक्तत ॥ ३३ पिढलोकगतस्रावं त्राहे अङ्क्षे खघामयम्। पिष्टकोकगतश्वाद्य तस्माच्छादं प्रयच्छत ॥ ३४ देशले यातनास्थाने तिर्धम्योनी तरेय च। मानुष्ये च तथाप्रोति याद दत्तं खवात्ववै: ॥ ३५

प्रतिस यादकत्त्व पुष्टिया हे स्तते भ्वम्। तकाच्छादं सदा काव्यं शोकं त्यक्वा निर्धेकम् ॥३६ एतावदेव कर्त्ते व्यं सदा में तस्त्र बन्धुभि:। नोपकर्यात्ररः योकात् प्रतिस्वात्मन एव वा ॥ ३७ दृद्दा लोकमनाऋन्दं स्त्रियमाणांच बात्यवान्। भक्ती अर्थ सहा नरा: ॥ ६८ मनोऽपि बास्ववः यक्तो नानुगन्तुं नरं स्तम्॥ जायावज्ञ हि स्रेस्य याग्य: पत्या वि६ध्यते ॥ ३८ धर्म एको अनुयाखेनं यत क चनगामिनम्। नन्वसारे रुलोकेऽसिन् धमां कुरुत मा चिरम्॥ ४० म्ब:कार्यमद्य कुर्वीत पूर्वी हो चापराह्विकम्। न कि प्रतीचते चत्यु: सतं वाद्य न वासतम्॥ ४१ चेवापण्यसम्बन्धव गतमानसम्। वकीयोरणमासाद्य खत्यरादाय गच्छति ॥ हर न:कातसः[प्रय: कश्चिह चनास्य न विदाते। षायुष्ये कर्माणा चौणे प्रसद्धा इरते जनम् ॥ ४३ नामाप्तकालो स्वियते विदः श्रशतेर्षि। क्याये गापि संखष्टः प्राप्तकाली न जीवति ॥ ४४ नौषधानि न मन्ताच न होमा न पुनर्जपाः। वायन्ते चत्य्वापेतं जरवा वापि मानवम् ॥ ४५ भागामिनसन्य हि प्रविधानप्रतेरिष । न निवारियतुं शक्तस्तव का परिवेदना॥ ४६ यथा धेतुसच्से षु वत्सो विन्दति मातरम्। तथा पूर्वेकतं कमी कन्तीरं बिन्दते भ्रवम् ॥ ४७

स्वाहीन भृतान व्यक्तमध्यान सायय।
स्वाह्म स्वाह्म विद्ना ॥ ४८
दे हिनो किन् यथा दे हे की मारं यीवनं जरा।
तथा दे हान्तरप्राप्तिधीरस्त्र न मुद्धात ॥ ४८
ग्रह्माती ह यथावस्तं त्यक्ता पूर्वधताम्बरम्।
ग्रह्मात्येवं नवं देहं देही कर्मानिबस्थनम्॥ ५०
नैनं किन्हिन्त प्रस्ताणि नैनं दहित पावकः।
न सैनं क्ते दयन्यापो न गोषयित माहतः॥ ५१
सक्ते योऽयमदाद्योऽयमक्ते द्योऽयोष्य एव सः।
नित्यः सततगः स्थाणुरच कोऽयं सनातनः॥ ५२
स्थाकोऽयमस्विश्योद्यमिकार्योऽयमुक्ते।
तन्नादे विद्त्तिनं नातुगोचितुम हथ ॥ ५३
दृति वैश्ववे धर्मायास्त्रे विंशोऽध्यायः॥ २०॥

एकविंशोऽध्यायः।

भयागीचयपगमे सस्रातः सम्बालितपाणिपादः स्वचान्तस्व वंविधान् बाह्मणान् ययाम्बह्दस् छान् गन्ध-मास्यवस्नानङ्कारादिभि पृज्ञितान् भोजर्धत्। एकवस्त्रमान्-इतैकोद्दिष्टे। छच्छिष्टसिधावेकभेव तद्मामगोत्नाभ्यां पिष्डं निवेपत्। सक्तवत् बाह्मणेषु द्विण्याभिपृष्ठितेषु प्रते-नामगोत्नाभ्यां दत्ताच्योदकसत्रङ्कुल-प्रकीस्नावदन्तरास्ता-वद्धः खाता वितस्यायतास्तिसः कर्षः सूर्यात्। कर्षसमीमे चानित्रयमुपसमाधाय परिस्तीर्थे तनैकेविसिकाइतिवर्ध जुडुबात्। सोमाय पिलमते स्वधा नमः। सम्बे कय-वाहनाय ख्या नमः। यमायाङ्गिरसे ख्या नमः। स्थानतये च प्राप्तत्पिस्ड्नि पर्सं वृद्धात्। सन्द्धिष्टत-मधुमांसे; वर्षवयं पृश्विक्षेत्रः दूति कपेत्। एवं स्ताहे पंतिमासं कुथात् । संक्त्सराक्ते प्रताय तत्पित्रे तत्पिता-महाय तत्प्रितासहाय च दाइ गान् देवपूर्वान् भोज्येत्। पतानीकरणमानाहर्भ पादंच कुर्यात्। संस्कतुता प्रथियोसमानीव इति च प्रेतपाद्यपाते पित्रपाद्यपात्रतये योजयेत्। जिल्हिष्टसिन्धी पिण्डिप्तुरुयं कुर्य्यात्। ब्राह्म-**णांच खाचान्तान् दत्तदिः गांचानुद्रज्य** विसक्ते येत्। ततः मे तिपिष्डं पाद्यपात्रोदवदत् पिष्ट्दये निद्धात्। कर्षुचयसिक्कर्षे ध्येवस्व। सिंदण्डीकरणं माक्तिकार्थ-बरुहादशाई आर कता तबोदश्रिक्ष वा नुर्यात्। मन्त्र-क्क हि शूद्राणां द्वादशे कि । संवत्सराध्यन्तरे यद्यधि-मासी भवेत् तदा मासिकार्थे दिनमेनं वर्धेरेत्॥ १-२१॥

सिष्डिकरणं स्तीयां कार्यमेवं तथा भवेत्। यावज्ञीवं तथा मुळीच्छाडन्तु प्रतिवत्सरम् ॥ २२ सर्वोक् सिष्ण्डीकरणं यस्त्र भंयत्सरात् कतम्। तस्त्राय्यं सोदकुभं दद्याद्यं द्विज्ञके ॥ २३ दति वैष्णवे धर्मशास्त्रे एकिंशोऽध्याय: ॥ २१ ॥

दाविंशोऽध्यायः ।

जा हायका स्पियडानां जननमर्यायोधभाषमभौचन। हादशाहं राजन्यस्य। मासं शृदस्य। सपिणाडता च पुरुषे सप्तमे विनिवर्त्तते। अचीचे होमदान प्रतिग्रहस्वाध्यादा निवर्त्त । नाशीचे कस्यचिद्वमश्रीयात्। बाह्यसाः दीनामग्रीचे यः सकदेवासम शाति तस्य तावद्शीचं वावत् तेषाम्। अधौचापगमे प्रायस्त्रित्तं कुर्यात्। सवर्षक्याशीचे दिजो सुत्रा स्वन्तीमासाद्य तित्रमनस्त्रिर्घमर्षेणं जप्तो-त्तीर्थ गायवाष्ट्रसङ्गं जपेत्। चित्रवाधीचे बाह्यस्वेत-देवोपोषित: छत्वा ग्रथ्यति । वैश्याभौचे राजन्यश्व । बाह्मण-स्त्रिरातीपोषितसः ब्राह्मणाशीचे राजन्यः चित्रवाशीचे वैद्धः स्ववन्तीमासाद्य मायतीयतपत्रकं जपेत्। वैद्यस ब्राह्मणायोचे गायत्राष्ट्यतं जपेत्। शूट्राभीचे दिजो सुका प्राजापत्यत्रतं चरेत्। यूद्रच दिजायौचे स्नान-माचरेत्। शूद्रः शूद्राशीचे स्नातः पश्चगर्यं पिवेत्। पद्भीनां दासानामातुलौम्येन खामिनसुखमधौचम्। स्रो खामि-न्यामीयम्। हीनवर्णानामधिकवर्णेषु सिपण्डेषु तदाघौच-व्यपगमे ग्रुबि:। बाह्मण य च निवट्यू देषु सिपण्टेषु षड्-रात्रविरात्ने कराते:। चित्रवस्य विट्घूद्रयो: षड्रात्र-विरावाभ्याम्। वैश्वय भूद्रेषु षड्रात्ने गा। मासतुः वै-रहोरात र्भभ्रावे। जातस्ते स्तजाते वा कुलस्य सदाः यौचम् । चदन्तत्राते वासे प्रेते सद्य एव । नात्याम्बः

संस्कारो नोदक्षिया। दल्लजाते लक्षतचृड़े लहोराते था। क्षतपूड़े त्यसंस्कृते विराते था। ततः परं यथोक्षकालेन। स्त्रोयां विवाहः संस्कारः। संस्कृतास स्त्रीष्ठ नायौचं मविति पित्यच्चे। तत्प्रसवसर्थो चेत् पित्रग्रहं स्थातां तिरातश्व। जननायौचमध्ये यद्यपरं जननायौचं स्थात् तदा पूर्वी- शौचव्यपगमे ग्रहः। राव्यिषे दिनहयेन। प्रभाते दिन- त्येथा। मर्गायौचमध्ये ज्ञातिमर्गेऽप्येवम्। द्रता देशाल्तरस्थो जननलर्गे शिषेण ग्रध्येत्। व्यतीतेऽभौचे संवत्सरालस्वे करात्रेण। ततः परं स्नानेन। स्राचार्य्ये मातामहे च व्यतीते तिरात्रेण॥ १—४१॥

सनौररेषु पुत्र षु जातेषु च च्तेषु च। परपूर्वास सार्थास प्रस्तास च्तास च॥ ४२

बाचार्थ पत्नी प्रतोषाक्षाय-मातुल-खग्नरखग्र्यम्हा-ध्यायिशिष्ये खतीतेषं कराते था। स्वदेशराजित च। सम्पण्डे खविश्मान स्ते च। स्वान्यनाश्वकाम्ब संग्राम-विद्यवृपहतानां नाश्चीचम्। न राज्ञां राजकर्माण्। न वित्तनां वर्ते। न सित्यां सने। न काक्यां कारूकर्माण्। न राजाज्ञाकारिणां तिह्च्या। न देवप्रतिष्ठाविवाहयोः पूर्वस्मूतयोः। न देशियुवे। घापदापि च कष्टायाम्। बाक्षत्यागिनः पतितास्य नाश्चीचोदक्षभाजः। पतितस्य दास्रो स्तेशिक्व पादास्यां घटमपवर्ज्ञयेत्। उद्यस्तस्य यः पार्यं चित्यात्स्र तिष्ठञ्जे य अधित। बाक्षवातिनां संस्कृती च। तदस्युपातकारी च। सर्वस्यैव प्रेतस्य वानस्यै: सहास्य-पातं स्तवा क्षानेन। क्ष्यते लिस्सिखये स्रेतस्य वाननेन।

दिज: गूट्प्रेतासुगमनं कला स्ववन्तीमासादा तविमनन-स्तिरवमवेषां जहात्तीयं गायताहसस्म जपेत्। दिज प्रेतस्यारगतम्। भूदः प्रेतानुगमनं कत्वा स्नानमाचरेत्। चिताधूमसेवने सर्वे वर्णाः सानमा रेयुः। श्रेष्ट्रने दुः छप्रो रुधिरोपगतकगढे वसनविरिक्षयोखः प्रमञ्जूकर्याण न । प्रवसृग्रञ्च सृष्टा रजस्त्रलाचाण्डालयूपांच । भच्छव जी पंचनखमार्वं तदस्थि सस्ते हंच। सर्वेष्वे तेषु स्नानेषु पूर्वं वस्तं नाप्राचालितं विभयात्। रजस्वता चतुर्यः द्वि चाना च्छुध्यति। रजस्वता हीनवर्षां रजस्वतां सृष्टा न ताव-दशीयाद्यावन्रग्रहा। सवर्णामधिकवर्णां वा सृष्टा साता श्रीयात्। चुत्रा स्था भोजनाध्ययनेप्तः पीला स्नाल निशीय वास: परिधाय रथामाक्रस्य सूत्रपुरीषे क्रत्या पंचनबास्यसे इं सृष्टा चाचामेत्। चाण्डाबस्ते च्छ-सभाषणे च। नाभेरधस्तात् प्रवाइषु च कायि ने मी हैं: सुराभि र्भादी वींपहतो धन्ती यसदङ्गं प्रचाच्य श्रध्यति। भन्धतोप इतो छत्तोवैस्तदङ् प्रचात्व सानेन। वक्षोपहतसूपोच साला पंचगर्येन । दशनक्ट्दोपहतस्य ॥ ६३—७८ ॥

वसा ग्रज्ञमस्झजा मूत्रविर्क्तर्शविड् नखाः। स्रो भाष्यदृषिका खेदो द्वादश्चेते रूणां मलाः॥ ८० गौड़ी माध्वो च टेष्टी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुराः। यथैवैका तथा सर्वा न पातथा दिजातिभिः॥ ८१ माधूक्तमैधां टाङ्गं कौलं खर्ज्जूरपानसे। स्टिकारसमाध्वीके सैरेबं नारिकेलजम्॥ ८२

चमेध्यानि द्यौतानि मद्यानि ब्राह्मचास्य 🤻 🗈 ाजनासैव वै खस सृष्टें तानि न दुखत: ॥ ८३ गुी: प्रतिस प्रिथस्त पित्रमेधं समाचरन्। मे ताहारै: समं तत्र दशरात्रे ग ग्रघ्यति ॥ ८४ भाचार्थं खनुपाच्यायं पितरं मातरं गुरूम्। निइ त्य तु वती प्रेतान वतेन वियुज्यते । ८५ षादिष्टी नोदकं कुर्यादा व्रतस्य समापनात्। समाप्ते तूदः कं क्रत्वा तिरात्वे ग विग्रध्यति ॥ ८६ न्नानं तपोऽन्निराहारो स्वयनोवार्व्युपाञ्चनम्। कायु: कार्मा के कालो च ग्रहिकत्तृ णि देहिनाम् ॥ ८७ सर्वेषामेव गौचानामद्गगीचं परं स्नृतम्। योऽने ग्रुचि: स हि ग्रुचिन चहारिग्रुचि: ग्रुचि: ॥ ८८ च्चान्या ग्रथ्यन्ति विद्वांसी दानेनाकार्थ्यकारिगः। प्रऋवपापा जप्येन तपसा वेदवित्तमा: ॥ ८८ सतोवै: ग्रथ्यते घोध्यं नदी वेगेन ग्रथ्यति । रजसा स्त्री मनोद्धा सत्रातेन दिजोत्तमा: ॥ ८० अमिर्गावाति गुध्यन्ति मन: सत्येन गुध्यति । विद्यातपोभ्यां भूयाता बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन ग्रध्यति ॥ ८९ एष योच स ते प्रोक्तः शारी इस्य विनिर्णसः। नानाविधानां द्रव्याणां ग्र**ड**े: मृण् विनिर्णयम् ॥ ८२ द्रति वैषावे धर्माशास्त्रे हाविंशोध्याय: ॥ २२ ॥

त्रयोविंशोऽध्यायः।

शारीरैमेलै: सराभिमेदीर्वा यदुपहर्त तदत्वः पे ^इतम्। चालकोपहतं स^ई लोहभाषामनी प्रचित्रं ग्रध्येत्। मणिमयमश्ममयमञ्जञ्च सप्तराह्यं महीनिखनेन। मुङ्गदन्तास्थिमयं तचापीन। दारः सन्तयश्च जच्चात्। श्रात्रकारे वस्त्रस्य यत् प्रचातितं सद्विरच्ये स त्रिक्टिन्यात्। सौवर्णराजताजमिणमयानां निर्लीपानामिहः. ग्रुहि:। अध्ममयानां अमसनां ग्रहाणाञ्च। अहस्र स्वा-यामुखेनाभसा। यज्ञकर्माणि यज्ञपाताणां पाणिना समार्ज्जनेन। समाग्रेशकटमुषनीलू खनानां प्रोच्छोतः। भयनयानासनानांच। बह्नांच। धान्याजिनरज्जतान्तव-वैदेल त्व नापीसवाससांच । याक शुलफलपुष्पानांच । त्याः काष्ट्रग्रष्कपलागानांच। एतेषां प्रज्ञालनेन। सत्यानांच। कर्षे: कीषेयाविकयो: । अरिष्टकी: बुतपानाम् । श्रीफली-रंग्रपद्दानाम्। गौरसद्भी: चौमाणाम्। यङ्गस्थिदनाः स्यानांच। पद्माचौर्यं गलोमिकानाम्। तासरीति पुसी समयानामस्रोदकेन। भस्राना कांस्यलोह्ये 🖫 तह्यकेन दार्वाणाम्। गोवालै: फलसभवानाम्। संहतानात् । उत्पवनेन द्रवाणाम् । गुड़ादीनामिक्विकाः दाणां प्रभृतानां यहिनहितानां वार्थिमिदानेन । सर्वे सब-यानांच । पुन:पार्तन बनायानाम्। द्रव्यवत् कृतशीचानां देवताचीनां भूयः प्रतिष्ठापनेन । ऋसिहस्रावस्य वादकातः

सुपहतं तकात्रं परित्यच्य शेषस्य कण्डनप्रचालने कृष्णीत्। द्रोणास्यिष कं सिद्यस्तसुपहतं न दुष्यति। तक्कोपहतमात्र-मगाव्य गायत्राभिमिन्द्रितं सुवर्णाक्यः। प्रचिपेत्। वस्तस्य प्रदर्भे यहमे स्वा १ — ३७

पिचाजमा गवाद्यातमयधूतमयच्तुतम्। दुषितं नेशकी है च खद: खेरेण श्व्यति ॥ ३८ या व बार्वेत्यमध्याक्षात्रन्धो लेपच तत्कत:। तावसृहारि देयं स्थात् सवीस द्रव्यश्रविषु ॥ १८ चनार्वं सुखतो मेध्यं न गीर्ने नरजा मला:। पयानच विग्रध्यन्ति सोमस्यीं गुमार्तः ॥ ४० रव्याक इ मतोयानि सुष्टान्य स्थाववायसै:। मारुतेनैव ग्रध्यन्ति प ते एकचितानि च ॥ ४१ प्राणिनामय सर्वेषां चित्ररिज्ञ कार्येत्। चत्यन्तोपहतानां योचं नित्यसतन्द्रित: ॥ ४२ भूमि धमुदनं पुर्व वैद्यां यत गोर्भ वेत्। ष्मयाप्त बे दमेध्वेन तङ्घदेव घिलागतम् ॥ ४३ सतपश्रनखात् कूपादत्यक्तोपहतातं तथा। भपः समुद्दरेत् सर्वाः शिवं वस्त्री या घोषयेत्॥ ४४ विक्रिप्रज्यालनं कुर्धात् कूपे पश्चीष्टकाचिते। **पश्चमयां** न्यरेत् पञ्चात्रवतोयसम्इति ॥ ४५ जलाभयेषयात्वेषु स्थावरेषु वसुन्धरे। कूपवत् कथिता प्रदिशीहत्स च न दुषगाम् ॥ ४६ वोणि देवा: पविचाणि बाह्मणानामकल्पयन्। षहष्टमद्भिनिशान्तं यच वाचा प्रशस्ते ॥ ४७

नित्सँ भुदः कारूहस्तः पय्यं यच प्रसारितम्। बाद्यणालरितं भेच्यमाकरा: सर्व एव घ॥ ४८ नित्यता अं ग्रंचि स्त्रीणां शक्तनिः फलपातने । प्रस्वे च गुचिर्तसः खा खगग्रहणे ग्रविः॥ ४८ खिम हैत य यनां सं श्रीच तत् परिक्षीर्त्तितम्। क्रयाहिस इतद्याग्वैसाग्डालादौस दस्युभि: ॥ ५० अहं नाभयीनि खानि तानि मेथ्यानि निंह शत्। यान्यधस्तान्यमेध्यानि देशाचैव मलाख्याता: ॥ ॥१ मचिका विष्पुषन्छाया गौर्गजाखमरीचयः। रजी अर्थाय्रानिय मार्जीरय सदा ग्रवि: ॥ ५२ ना चिष्टं कुर्वेते सुख्या विष्र घो को पतन्ति वा:। न श्मर्याण गतान्या खंन दन्तान्तरविष्टितम् ॥ ५३ स्पर्यान्त विन्दवः पादौ य चावामयतः परान्। भी मिक्रेस्ते समाज्ञेया न तैरप्रयतो भवत् ॥ ५8 छिक्टिन तु संस्पृष्टी द्रव्यक्तः कार्यचन । चनिधायैव तदद्व्यमाचान्तः श्रचितामियात् ॥ ॥॥ मार्ज्ज नोपाञ्च नैर्विश्म प्रोचिए न च पुस्तकम्। सञ्जाक नेनाखनेन सेवेनोझे खनेन च ॥ ३६ दानेन च सुब: श्रांदवीसेनाष्ययया गवाम्। गाव: पवित्रं सङ्गल्यं गोषु लोका: प्रतिष्ठिता: ॥ ५० माबो वितन्वते यश्चं गावः सर्वाघस्रद्नाः। गोमूत्रं गोमयं सर्धिः चौरं द्धि च रोचना ॥ ५८ पड्इसेतत् परमं सङ्गल्यं सर्दरा नवाम्। शृक्षोद्रक्तं गवां पुरुषं सर्वोधविनिस्ट्नम् ॥ ५ ≥

नवां अष्ड्यमं वैव सर्वे कलावना श्रमम् । यवां ग्रासप्रदानेन स्वर्गे लोके महीयते ॥ ६० गवां हि तीर्थे वसती ह गङ्गा पुष्टिस्तयासां रजसि प्रक्ताः । लच्ची: करीषे प्रणती च वर्मा स्तासां प्रणामं सततं च कुर्यात् ॥ ६१ इति वैषावे धर्मा शास्त्रे व्रयोविं श्री प्रधाय: ॥ २३ ६

चतुविंशोऽध्यायः।

स्य बाह्मण्य वर्णानुक्रमेण चतस्तो भार्था भवन्ति।
तिस्तः चित्रयस्य । दे वैश्यस्य । एका ,गूद्रस्य । तासां
स्वर्णाविद्ने पाणिग्राष्टः । स्वस्वर्णाविद्ने घरः चित्रयकन्यया । प्रतोदो वैश्यकन्यया । वसनद्यान्तः भूद्रकन्यया ।
न सगोतां न समानाप्रवरां भार्थां विन्देत । मातः
तत्रा पंचमात् पुरुषात् पित्रतसा सप्तमात् । नाकुलीनाम् ।
न च बाधिताम् । नाधिकाङ्गीम् । न चीनाङ्गीम् । नाति
किपिलाम् । न वाचाटाम् । स्यादी विवादा भवन्ति ।
बाह्योदैव सार्षः प्राजापत्यो गन्धव सास्ररो राच्यः
पैशाचस्रेति । साह्य गुण्वते कन्यादानं बाह्यः । यद्यस्य
ऋत्वि वे दैवः । गोमियुनग्रहणेनार्षः । ग्रार्थितप्रदानेन
प्राजापत्यः । द्वाः स्वामयोग्नातापित्ररहितो योगो
गान्धः । क्रयेणास्ररः । युवहरणेन राच्यसः । स्वप्त

असंसी भगमनात् पश्चाच:। एते व्याद्याच्यत्यारी धर्मातः। सान् धर्वाऽपि राजन्यानाम्। ब्राह्यीपुतः पुरुषाने का धितं पुनीते। देवीपुतच्यतु इश्वः। सार्थीपुतच्य सतः। प्राजावत्यः सतः। ब्राह्योण विवाहेन कान्यां दददृबद्धालोकं गस्यति। देवेन स्वर्गम्। सार्थिण वैण्यवमः। प्राजापत्येन देवलोकम्। गान्धे ग्रेणं गन्धवेलोकं गच्चितः। पिता पितामहो स्नाताः सङ्ख्यो मातामहो साता चेति कन्याप्रदाः। पूर्वाभावे प्रकृतिस्य परः परः॥ १ — ३८॥

ऋत्वयमुपास्वैव कचा कुर्यात् खरंवरम्। ऋतुव्वये व्यतीते तु प्रभवत्याक्षनः सदा ॥ ४० पित्ववेश्मनि या कचा रजः पश्चत्यसंस्कृता। सा कचा रवती जेया हरंस्तां न विदुष्यति ॥ ४ १ दृति वैष्यवे प्रमीयास्त्रे चतुविंगोऽध्यायः॥ २४ ॥

पञ्चविंशोऽध्यायः।

भय स्तीणां धन्ताः। भर्तः समानवतचारित्वम्। श्वन्यस्व शरगुरु देवताति यिवृजनम्। सुसंस्कृतोपस्करता। भनुत्तचस्तता। सुग्रमभाण्डता। सूत्रिक्षयास्व निभरितः। मङ्गलाचारतत् प्रदत्ता। भर्तर प्रवसिनेऽप्रतिक माक्षिया। परग्ठ देवनिभगमनम्। द्वार देशगवाच्च केष्व नवस्थानम्। स्व किमीस्वस्थतन्द्रता। वाच्यौवनवाई केष्विप पित्रभर्तः -प्रताधीनता। स्रते भर्त्तरि बद्धाचर्थं तदन्वारो इन् वा॥ १-(४॥ नास्ति स्तीयां प्रयग्यक्तो न वतं नाष्युपोधितम्।
पतिं ग्रन्युवते यन्तु तेन स्वर्गे महीयते ॥ १५
पत्यौ जीवित या योषिदुपवासवतं चरेत्।
यायुः सा हरते भर्नाने रक्तसेव गच्छिति ॥ १६
स्ते भर्नारि साध्वी स्त्री ब्रह्मचर्ये व्यवस्थिता।
स्वग गच्छत्यपुवापि यथा ते ब्रह्मचरियाः ॥ १७
हति वैष्यवे धर्माशास्त्रे पश्चिवंशोऽध्यायः ॥ २५ ॥

षड् विंशोऽध्यायः।

सवर्णास बहुभाध्यास विद्यमानात ज्येष्ठया सह धर्म-कार्थ्यं कुर्य्यात्। मिन्यास च कनिष्ठयापि समानवर्णया। समानवर्णाया सभावे त्वनन्तरयैवापदि च। न त्वेव दिज: मूद्रया ॥१—४॥

हिज्ञ् भाया गृदा त धर्मार्थं न भवेत् कि चित्।
रत्यर्थमेव सा त य रागास्य प्रकीर्तिता ॥ ५
हीनजातिस्त्रियं मोहादुहहन्तो हिजातयः।
कुलान्येव नयस्याध ससन्तानानि गृद्रताम् ॥ ६
दैविपित्रातिथेयानि तत्प्रधानानि यस्य त।
नाञ्जन्ति पिढदेवास्तु न च स्वर्गं स गच्छति॥ ७
दित वैषावे धर्मगान्ये पड् विंघोऽष्टायः॥ २६॥

ब्रह्मस्त्यासमानीति। कोटसास्त्रं सुद्ध्यं एतौ सरायानः सभौ। ब्राह्मण स भूस्यपहरणं निवेपापहरणं सुवर्णस्तेय-समम्। पित्रव्यमातामसमातुलखग्रर्रपपत्राभगमन गुरु-हार्गमनसमम्। पित्रव्यसमात्रव्यस्वस्गमनंच। यति-यत्विगुपाध्यायमित्रपत्राभगमनंच। ख्रसः सख्याः सगोतायाः स्त्रमवर्णायाः कुमार्था सन्यजाया रजस्वलायाः प्रत्रजिन् ताया निच्निप्तायास्य॥ १—०॥

अनुपातिनस्वेते महापातिनने यथा। अध्यक्तेचेन ग्रध्यन्ति तीर्थानुसर्गोन वा ॥ ८ इति वैणावे धर्माश्राखे षड् विंशोऽध्याय: ॥ ३६ ॥

सप्तिंगोऽध्यायः।

सर्तवचनसृत्तवे। राजगामि च पैश्वन्यम्। गुरोत्रा-लीतिनि न्यः। देदनिन्दा। स्थीतस्य च त्यागः। स्मिन-मारुपित्यस्तदाराणांच। स्थोज्यश्वामस्थभन्तसम्। परस्या-पहर्याम्। परदाराभिगमनम्। स्थाज्ययाजनम्। विकर्मा-लीवनंच। सम्त्प्रतिग्रह्य। च्वविद्श्रुद्रगोवधः। स्विक्ते य-विक्रयः। परिवित्तितातुजेन जेष्ठस्थ। परिवेदनम्। तस्य च कन्यादानम्। याजनंच। वात्यता। स्तकाध्यापनम्। स्ता-साध्ययनादानम्। सर्वोकरेष्वधिकारः। महाप्रस्वप्रवर्त्तनम्। दुमगुक्तविक्षीस्यीनां हिंसा। स्त्रीजीवनम्। स्थिकार-मन्द्रमगुक्तविक्षीरः। सामार्थे क्रियारभः। स्नाहिता-

चतुस्बिंशोऽध्यायः।

मात्यमनं दुष्टित्यमनं स्वागमनमित्यतिपातकानि॥१ स्वतिपातिकनस्त्रे ते प्रविशेयुद्धं ताश्यनम्। म द्यावा निष्कृतिस्तेषां विद्यते हि कथंचन॥ २ दति वै श्ववे धर्माज्ञास्त्रे चतुस्तिंशोऽध्याय:॥ ३४॥

पञ्चित्रं शोऽधायः।

अहाहत्या सरापानं बाह्मणस्वर्णेहरणं गुरुदारगमनमिति महापातकानि । तत्संयोगस्य । संवत्सरेण पतिति
पतितेन सह चरन् । एकयानभोजनाशनशयनैः । यौनसौवमीखसब्बस्यात् सद्य एव ॥ १ — ५ ॥
भक्षमेधेन श्रध्येयुर्भेहापातकिनस्विमे ।
प्रथियां सर्वतीर्थानां तथातुसरणेन वा ॥ ६
दित वैणावे धर्मशास्त्रे पश्चितं श्रोऽध्यायः ॥ ३५ ॥

षड् (विंशोऽध्यायः।

यागस्य स चित्रयक्ष वैश्वस्य च रजस्ततावाचान्तर्वे दृशः चात्रिगोतावाचाविज्ञातस्य गर्भक्ष प्ररचागतस्य च घातनं मुक्त नाभिवादयेत्। वाले समानवयसि वाध्यापके गृहपुते गृहवद्दत्ते । ना य पादौ प्रचालयेत्। ना ऋष्ट मश्रीयात्। एं वदं वेदौ वेदान् वा खीजुर्थ्यात्। ततो वेदाद्वानि। यस्त्वनधौतवेदोऽन्यत्र अमं जुर्थ्यादसौ ससन्तानः शृद्रवमेति। मातुर्ये विज्ञननं दितीयं मोच्चीवन्धनम्। तत्नास्य माताः सावितो भवति पिता त्वाचार्थः। एतेनैव तेषां दिज्ञत्तम्। पाङ्मौच्चीवन्धनादृद्दिजः शृद्रसमो भवति। बद्धाचारिषाः मुण्डेन जटिलेन वा भाव्यम्। वेदस्तीकरणादृद्वं गुर्वन् चातस्तवा वरं दत्त्वा स्नायात्। ततो गृह्मुल एव वः जनानः ग्रेषं नयेत्। तत्नाचार्व्यं प्रते गृह्वद्गुहपुत्रे वर्नतः ॥ गृह्दारेषु सवर्णेष् वा। तदभावेशिनग्रस्तुषु निष्ठको बद्धाचारौ स्थात्॥ २०—४६॥

एवं चरित यो विमो बद्याच्यमविन्तः।
स गच्छत्युत्तमं व्यानं न चेड जायते पुनः ॥ ४०
कामतो रेतसः सेनं वतस्यस्य दिजन्मनः।
सित्तममं वतस्याद्वर्षम्या बद्यावादिनः ॥ ४८
एतिसम्नेनिस प्राप्ते वसित्या गर्दभाजिनम्।
सपागारं चरेडेचं स्वतमं परिकीत्त्यन् ॥ ४८
तेथ्यो लस्येन भेनेण वत्त्यसेककाणिकम्।
उपसृष्यं स्विचा बद्याचारी दिजः युक्रमकामतः।
सात्वाक्रमक्षित्वा विः पूनम्यामित्याचं जपेत् ॥ ५१
सक्षता भेजचरण्यसम्भय च पायमम्।
सनागुरः सप्तरावमवकीणिवतं चरेत्॥ ५२

तचैदत्य्दियात् भ्र्यः भ्रयानं नामकारतः। निक्षोचेद्वाप्यविज्ञानाच्यप्यप्यविद्विनम् ॥ ५३ इति वैषावे धर्माभाक्षे रष्टािभोश्यायः॥ ३८॥

एकोनचिंशोऽध्यायः।

यस्पनीयवता देशं काला वेदमध्यापयेत् तमाचार्थं विद्यात्। यस्तेनं मूखे नाध्यापयेत् तमुपाध्यायमेकदेशं था। यो यस्त्र यज्ञे कार्याणि कुर्यात् तस्त्रकं विद्यात्। नापरीचितं याजयेत्। नाध्यापयेत्। नोपनयेत्॥१—६॥

भाषमीं प यः प्राह यशाधमीं प एकति।
तवोर चतरः प्रेति विदेवं वाधिगच्छति॥ ७
वसीधौ यव न स्नातां ग्रमूषा वापि तदिधा।
ततः विद्या न वस्त्या ग्रभं बीजिसवोषरे॥ ८
विद्या च वे बाह्य प्रमक्तागास

नोपाय मा शेविधिस्ते श्वमिस्तः । प्रम्यकायाद जवे श्वताय न मां ब्र्या वीर्यवती तथा छान् ॥ ८ वमेव विद्याः श्विमप्रमन्तं मेधाविनं ब्रह्मचर्योपपवम् । वस्ते नदुन्ने त् कतमत्र नाष्ठ तस्ते मां ब्र्या निधिषाय ब्रह्मन् ॥ १०

इति वैचवे वर्शयास्त्रे एकोनितं घोऽभावः। १८ ॥

नि[°]शोऽधायः।

त्रावत्यां प्रौडपद्यां वा च्छन्दांस्पुपाद्यसाद्यक्रमान् नासानधीयीत। ततस्तेषाः त्यां विष्टः सुर्व्यासानुपाकः तानान्। चत्सर्गोपाननं खोसंधे वेदाङ्गध्यनं कुळात्। गाधीयीताचोरातं चतुई खष्टमीषु च। नल कर्याइ-ख्तके। नेन्द्रप्रयाणे। न वाति च खपदने। नाकालपर्धः विद्यत्व्तिनितेषु । न भूकम्पोक्तापातिहिन्दाईषु । नामः श्रवे । यामे। न मस्तवस्पाते। न स्वत्रगासगर्धनिर्शितः। ल वाह्मिवन्हे। न घृद्रपतितयोः समीपे। न हेवतायतम-छायानचत्र्ययय्यासः। नोहनानः। न पीठोपहित-षाहः। न इक्ष्यवोद्दनीगोयानेषु। न वान्तः। न विरिक्तः। मानीर्ची। न पचनखालरागमने। न राजशीवयः गोबाद्यगयसने। नोपाकर्याण। नोत्सर्गे। न सासव्या-नारुग्यन्षी। नापररावसधीत्व घयीत। खभ्यासी-ऽध्यत्यधायेचथवनं परिचरेत्। वकादनध्यनाधीतं नेच नामुत्र फलदम्। तद्यभ्यवनेनायुषः चयो गुर्वायक्योषः। तमादनधायव जंगुरुषा बन्नालोककासेन विद्या पिन्छ ध-चेत्रे व नमव्या । शिष्येषा बद्धारकानयोगु रोः पाहोष-संग्रह गं कार्थ्यम् । प्रणावस स्याहर्तस्यः । तत च यहची धीते तेना छा ज्येना पितृषां हि प्रिभेषति । यद्व अं वि तेन मधुना । यत् सामानि तेन पयसा। यशाय वां तेन मांसेन। पुरावितिषासवेदाङ्गव ग्रंथा खाखा भीते तेना खात्रेन ।

वि'गोऽध्यायः।

त्रावर्षा प्रौडपद्यां वा ऋन्दांस्युपाकृत्वाई**पक्षनान्** मासानधीयीत। ततस्तेषा तृत्सर्गं विष्टः कुर्यवानानुपाक-तीनाम्। चत्सर्गीपाकमं गोमध्ये वेदाक्रध्यवनं कुर्यात्। नाधीयीताकोरातं चतुर्घ्यष्टमीषु च। नल नत्यकः स्तते। नेन्द्रप्रयाखे। न वाति चल्डमवने। नाका सवर्ष-विद्युत्स्तनितेषु । न भूकम्पोस्कापातिद्यदाईषु । नान्तः प्रवे । यामे। न मस्त्रममाते। न म्बन्यासगइभनिइदिव। न वादित्रवब्दे। न भूद्रपतितयोः समीपे। न देवतायतन-समानचतुत्र्ययरव्यासः। नोदकालः। न पीठोपहित-पाद:। न इस्त्यकोष्ट्रनौगोयानेषु। न वान्त:। न विरिक्त:। नाजीर्यो। न पत्रनखान्तरागमने। न राजशीविवः गोबाह्मणव्यसने। नोपाकर्वाणि। नोव्सर्गे। न सामध्या-नाष्ट्रग्यज्वी। नापरराध्मधीत्य ययौत। प्रभियुक्को-ऽष्यत्यधायेष्यधनं परिचरेत्। वस्रादनध्यनाधीतं नेष नामुत्र फलदम्। तद्यध्ययनेनायुषः चयो गुरूशिखदोच। तम्रादनध्यायवजं गुरुषा ब्रम्मखोककामेन विद्या सच्छिष-चित्रेषु वसव्याः प्रिष्येष ब्रह्मारभावसानवोगु रोः पादीय-संग्रह गं कार्यम् । प्रणवस व्याहर्त्तव्यः । तत च वहची धीते तेना व्यंत्र्येना पितृषां लक्षिभैवति । यद्वनु पि तेन मधुना । यत् सामानि तेन पयसा। यदाय[्]षं तेन मसिन। पुरावीतिकाशवेदाक्रवर्शमाञ्जाकाकाते तेनाकावेन।

विद्यामासाद्यान्तिं क्षोके तथा जीवेन सा तस्य पर्लोके फन्मदा भवेत्। यस विद्याया यय: परेषां हिन्त। सनुज्ञातवात्यस्मादवीयानान विद्यामादद्यात्। तदादानमस्य निद्यासादे नरकाय भवति ॥ १—४२॥

कौतिनं है दिनं वापि तथाध्यात्मिनमेव वा।
भाददीत यतो ज्ञानं न तंद्रह्ये त् कदाचन ॥ ४३
उत्पादनमा द्वारोगेरीयान् ब्रह्मदः पता।
ब्रह्मजन्म हि विप्रत्य प्रतिस् चेह च शावतम् ॥ ४४
कामान्याता पिता चैनं यमृत् पादयतो मिथः।
भूकिं तस्य तां विद्याद्यदेयोनाविह जायते ॥ ४५
भाषार्थे खर्य यां जातिं विधिवद्वेदपारगः।
उत्पादयति साविचा सा सम्ता साजरामराः॥ ४६

य चार्टगोत्यिवितयेन कर्गा-वदुः खं कुर्वेद्यस्तं संप्रय च्हन्। तं वे मन्येत् पितरं मातरंच तस्मे न हुद्योत् कतमस्य जानन्॥ ४७ इति वेषावे धर्मशास्त्रे तिंशोऽध्यायः॥ ३०॥

एक चिंशोऽध्यायः।

सव: पुरुषस्थातिगुरवो भवन्ति। माता पिता पाचार्यस्य। तेषां नित्यभेव शुश्रुष्णा भवित्वस्य। वत् ते मूयुस्तत् कुर्योत्। तेषां प्रियहितमाचरेत्। न तेरनमुद्रात: किहिदिप कुर्यात्॥ १--६॥

क्त एव तयो वेदा एत एव तय: सुरा: ।
एत एव तयो लोका तत एव तयोऽन्नय: ॥ ७
पिता गार्डपत्योऽन्निहे चिणान्निमाता गुरुराहवनीय: ।
क्यनाहतास्त यस्येते सर्वास्तस्याफला: क्रिया: ॥ ५—८ ॥
इ.नं लोकं मात्मका पित्मका तुःमध्यगम् ।
गुरुषुष्रुपया त्वेवं बद्धालोकं समग्रुतु ॥ १०
इति वैण्यवे धर्मायास्त्रे एकतिं योऽध्याय: ॥ ३१ ॥

दाविं गोऽध्यायः।

राजि कि श्रोतियाध की प्रतिविध्य पाध्याय पिष्टं व्यक्ताता सक्ष्मातु व्यवस्था हिस्स विश्व स्वास्थित । प्रवा प्रतेषां स्वर्णाः । माह वसा पिष्टं वसा ज्येष्ठा खसा च । स्वप्रर्भाव क्ष्मातु विद्या कि विद्या कि स्वर्णान में वाभिवादनम् । की नवर्णानां गुरूप बीनां हूरा दिभवादनं न पादो पसंख्यः प्रतम् । गुरूप बीनां गावोत्सादना ज्ञनके श्रमं वसन-पाद-प्रजातनादीनि न कुर्थात् । समंस्तुतापि परपत्वी भगिनीति वाचा प्रशेति मातेति वा । न च गुरुषां तिमिति ब्रूयात् । तदि कमे निराहारो दिवसान्ते तं प्रसादा-प्रीयात् । न च गुरुषां सक्षिति वाचा प्रशेति मातेति वा । न च गुरुषां तिमिति ब्रूयात् । न च गुरुषां सक्ष्म विष्ण्य कथां कुर्थात् । नैव चाचा परीवारम् । न च वानाभिष्रेतम् ॥ १ — १२॥

गुरूपज्ञी तु युवितर्नाभिवाद्येष्ट पादयोः । पूर्वी विद्यातवर्षे च गुणदोषौ विजानता ॥ १३ कामन्तु गुरूपतृतिनां य्वतीनां य्वा सुवि। विधिवहत्दनं कुथ्यादसावहिमति ब्वन ॥ १४ विप्रोच पादग्रहणसन्बह्शाभवादनम्। गुरु शरेषु कुर्वीत सतां धर्मामनुखारन्॥ १५ विसं बसुरेय कमी विद्या भवति पश्चमी। एतानि मानस्थानानिगरीयो यद्यदुत्तरम् ॥ १६ बाह्यणं दशक्षे चृश्यतकषे च भूमिपम्। वितापुत्रो विजानीयाद्बाद्मणस्तु तयो: पिता ॥ १० विप्राणां ज्ञानतो ने दं चांत्रयाणान्त वीर्थतः। वैद्यानां धान्यधनत: श्रूद्रागाः भेव जन्मन: ॥ १८

द्गति वैषावे धर्माशास्त्रे हाति शोऽध्याय: ॥ ३२॥

वयस्विंशोऽध्यायः।

चय पुरुष स कामक्रोधलोभाख्यं रिपुत्रयं सुघोरम् भवति। परिग्रहपसङ्गादिग्रेषेषा ग्टहात्रसिषाः। मात्रा तोऽतिपातकमद्यापातकानुपातकीपपातकेषुःप्रवर्त्तते । जातिम्रं यक्तरेषु सङ्गरीकरंग्येष्वपात्रीकरग्येषु च । मलाबईषु म की र्णा के वुच ॥ १ — ५ ॥

विविधं नरक्छोदं हारं नाधनसाक्षन:। काम: क्रोध खया लोभस्तका देतचर्य त्य नेत्। ६ इति वैजावे धर्मशास्त्री तयोस्तिं ग्रीध्याय: ॥ ६६ ॥

चत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

निन्दितेभ्यो धनादानं वाणिज्यं नुसीदजीवनसस्त्य-भाषणं गूद्रसेवनसित्यपातीकरणम् ॥ १ स्रमातीकरणं काला तमक कोन यध्यति । ग्रीतकक्रिण वा भूयो महासान्तपनेन वा ॥ २ पूर्ति वैश्यावे धर्मश्रास्त्रे चलारिंग्रोध्याय: ॥ ४० ॥

एकचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

पश्चिणां जलचराणां जलजानांच घातनम्। कृष्टिक्षीठानांच। मद्यानुगतभोजनम्। द्वति मलावहानि।१—8
सिलनीकरणीयेषु तक्षकक्कृं विशोधनम्।
कृक्क्कातिकक्रमयवा प्रायास्त्रतं विशोधनम्॥ ५
द्वति वैषावे प्रक्षिशास्त्रो एकोचलारिशोऽध्याय:॥ ४१॥

दिचत्वारिंगोऽध्यायः।

यदनुतां तत्प्रकीर्णम् ॥ १ प्रक्रीर्णपातके ज्ञात्वा गुरुत्वमध खाघवमः । प्रायिष्तः वृधः कृष्याद् ब्राह्मखानुमतः सदाः ॥ २ द्रति वैष्णवे धर्माशास्त्रे दिसतारिंगोऽष्यायः ॥ ४२ ॥ निता। देवविषिवऋणानामनपितया। असञ्चासा-भिगमनम्। मास्तिकता। कृषीस्वतः। मद्यपस्नीकि भैक्णम्। इत्युपपातकानि ॥ १—१४ ॥ उपतातिक्विते कृथेवाद्रायणं नराः। भराकच तथा कृथ्येवेच्युगीमखेव वा ॥ १६ इति वैष्यवे वर्गशास्त्रे सप्तिं योऽध्यायः ॥ ३७ ॥

चष्टियोऽध्यायः।

आद्यास्य कजाकरणाम्। सम्वयमदायोजीतिः। स्रोताम्। पश्यु मैथ्नास्यसम्। पुंसिस्। इति सार्धिः संयक्षराणि॥१—६॥

जातिस्वं यक्तरं कर्या कत्वान्यतमसि क्वया। कुर्व्यात् सालपनं क्वकः प्राजापत्यमनि क्वया॥ ७ इति वैचादे धर्माग्राक्वे (ष्टिनिं भोऽध्याय:॥ २८॥

एकोनचलारिंशोऽध्यायः।

याग्यारक्यानां पश्नां (इंसा सङ्ग्रीकरणम् ॥ १ सङ्ग्रीकरणं क्रता मासमग्रीत यावकम् । सन्द्रातिकस्त्रमयवा प्रायस्थितम् कार्यत् ॥ २ इति वैकावे भन्नेशास्त्रो एकोनस्तारिंग्रोऽध्यादः ॥ ६८ ॥

सप्तविंशीऽध्यायः।

गर्भ स्य स्रष्टताज्ञाने निषेत्रकर्म । स्रान्त्तात् पुरा पुंस-वनम् । प्रवेष्टमे वा सीमन्तोत्रयनम् । जाते च दारके जातक्रमे । स्र्योचस्यपगर्मे नामधेयम् । साङ्गलं ब्राह्मस्य स्थ । बलवत् चित्रयस । धनोपेतं वैश्वस्य । जुगुस्तिं भूद्रस्य । चतुर्ये माद्यादित्यदर्भनम् । ष्रवेष्ठतप्रभागनम् । त्रतियेष्टे चूड़ाकरणम् । एता एव क्रियाः स्त्रीणाममन्त्रकाः । तासां समन्त्रको विवादः । गर्भाष्टमेष्ट्ये ब्राह्मणस्योपनयनम् । गर्भकाद्ये राजः । गर्भहाद्ये विष्यः । तेषां मुद्धन्यावस्य-जमस्यो मोद्धाः । कार्पास्थणाविकान्युपयीतानि वासां स् च । मार्गवैयात्रवास्तानि चर्काणा । पानायस्वादिरीह-स्वरा दण्डाः । क्षेत्रात्तललाटनासादेशतुल्याः । सर्व एव वा । स्रकृटिलाः सत्वच्य । भवदाद्यं भवन्त्रध्यं भवदन्त्यः भैचचरणम् ॥ १ — २५ ॥

भाविद्याद्वाद्यास्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते।
भा दावियात् च नवन्धोरा चतुवियतेवियः ॥ १६
भात जहुँ वयोऽप्येते ययाकालमसंस्कृता।
सावित्रीपतिता वात्या भवत्यार्थविगर्हिताः ॥ २७
यद्य य विहितं चर्मा यत् मृतं या च मेखसा।
यो दण्डो यच वसनं तत्तद्या अतेष्विप ॥ २८
मेखसामाननं दण्डमुपवीतं कमष्डसुम्।
भार्स प्राद्य विनष्टानि ग्रभीतास्यानि मन्तवत्॥ १८
पृति वैक्षवे वर्मायास्त्रे सर्वियोऽकावः ॥ २०॥

चष्टाविंशोऽध्यायः ।

प्रवास्यां जपेत् तिष्ठन् पिक्षमामासीनः । कालहयमिम प्रवास्यां जपेत् तिष्ठन् पिक्षमामासीनः । कालहयमिम प्रवास्यां जपेत् तिष्ठन् पिक्षमामासीनः । कालहयमिम प्रेमाम् कर्षे करणान । चाहता- ध्रयनन् । गरोः प्रियहिताचरणम् । मेखलादण्डाजिनो- पश्रीतधारणम् । गुरुक् लवर्ज्ञं गुणवत्स्य भेचचरणम् । गुरुक् लवर्ज्ञं गुणवत्स्य भेचचरणम् । गुरुक् लवर्ज्ञं गुणवत्स्य भेचचरणम् । गुर्वेद्धातो भेचाभ्यवहरणम् । व्याद्धलत्ववण्यक्र कप्रवासिक्ष । व्याद्धानिक्ष । स्वाधानिक्ष । प्रविधानं चरमं संवेधनम् । कतस्य्योपासनस् गुर्वेभिवादनं कुर्यात् । तस्य च व्यत्यस्य करः पादावपस्भित् । दिच्चणं दिच्चणेनेतरिकरेण । स्वश्च नामा याभिवादनात्ते भोः ग्रव्हात्वं निवेद्येत् । तिष्ठवासीनः ध्रानोभुञ्चानः पराञ्चल्य नास्याभिभाषणं कुर्यात् ॥ १—२८॥

भासीन य शितः कुथाभिगच्छंस्तु गच्छतः। भागच्छतः प्रत्युत्तस्य पद्याद्याः स्तु धावतः॥१८

पराझ, खस्या भिमुख:। दूरस्यस्मान्तिक मेला। ययानस्य प्रणस्य। तस्य च चचुिषये न यथे। सन: स्मात्। न चा य केवलं नाम ब्र्यात्। गतिचेश भाषितादिकं नास्थानु-कृथात्। यत्रास्य निन्दापरीवादी स्थातां न तत्र ति हेत्। नास्योकासनो भवेत्। ऋते शिजाफलकनीयानिभ्य:। गुरो मिलिकिते गुरुवह तितः। सनिहि हो गुरुषा स्वान्

विचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

भय नरका:। तान्त्रसम्। सक्षातामिसम्। रौरवम्। सद्दारिवम्। कालस्वम्। सद्दानरकम्। सद्धीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। स्वीवनम्। क्षात्रकम्। काकोल्यान्। काण्डलम्। कुट्टानम्। पृतिस्विक्तमम्। कोष्ट्याद्धः। स्वीपम्यानम्। काण्डक्यात्रात्विः। दौपनदौ। स्वीपत्वनम्। लोष्टवारकमिति। एतेष्वस्वतप्रायिक्ताः स्विपातिकनः पर्यायेण कल्यं पर्यन्ते। स्वापातिकनो सन्वन्तरम्। स्वतपातिकनश्च। उपपातिकनश्चतुर्युगम्। स्वतस्वर्यास्य। स्वतपात्वनस्य। स्वतपात्वन

स्तपातिकनः सर्वे प्राणत्यागादनन्तरम्। याम्यं पत्यानमासाद्य दुःखमग्रन्ति दाइणम् ॥ ११ यमस्य पृद्वेषोरैः स्वयमाणा यतस्ततः। स्वस्त्रेणानुकारेण नीयमानास्य ते यथा ॥ १४ श्वभिः स्गानैः स्वयादैः काककङ्क्वकादिभिः। स्मानतुण्डेभे स्वमाणा भुजङ्गेर्वृत्विके स्तथा ॥ १५ स्मानतुण्डेभे स्वमाणा भुजङ्गेर्वृत्विके स्तथा ॥ १५ स्मानता दश्चमानास्य तद्यमानास्य कण्टकैः। सकसैः पाद्यमानास्य पोद्यमानास्य द्याया ॥ १६ सुध्या व्यथमानास्य घोरै व्याप्तगणैस्तथा। पूर्यशोणितगन्थेन मुक्किमाना पदे पदे॥ १७

परावपानं लिपकास्ताद्यमानाच किङ्दै:। काककक्षवकादीनां भीमानां सहग्रानने: ॥ ३८ कचित् काय्यन्ति तैलेन ताडान्ते मुषलै: कचित्। भावसीषु च वश्च ते चिलास च तथा क्वचित्॥ १८. कविहान्समधायन्ति कवित् पृयमस्क् कचित्। कचिहिष्टां कचित्रांसं पृयगन्धि सुदाक्णाम्॥ ४० ष्मस्वतारेषु तिष्ठन्ति दाक्षेषु तथा क्षचित्। क्टामिभेक्टमाचाच विद्वतुष्डेच दाक्योः॥ ४१ कचिक्छीतेन बाध्यन्ते कचिद्वामध्यमध्यंगः। परसरमयात्रन्ति क्षचित् प्रेताः सुदारुणाः ॥ ४२ किष्डूतेन ताद्यन्ते लम्बलानास्तथा किचत्। कचित् चिप्यन्ति वाणीचे ६ त्कत्यन्ते तथा कचित् ॥ ४ इ कारहेषु इत्तपादास भुजङ्गाभोगविष्टिताः। पीबमानास्तथा यन्ते: क्षथमाणाय जानुमि: ॥ ४४ भन्नप्रहर्गिरोग्रीवाः सचीकाखाः सुदाङगाः। क्टागारप्रमाणेच घरीरैर्यातनाच्चमै:॥ ४५ एवं पातिकनः पापमनुभूय सुदुःखिताः। तिर्थग्यौनौ प्रपश्च ले दु:खानि विविधानि च ॥ ४६ इति वै वात धर्मशासे विचलारि घोऽध्याय: ॥ ४३॥

चतुश्रलारिंगोऽध्यायः।

भाष पापालनां नर्नेष्वतु नतदु:खानां तिर्थ्यग्योनयो भवन्ति। भतिपातिकनां पर्धायेग सर्वा: स्थावरयोनय:। सहापातिक्रनांच क्रसियोनय:। चनुपातिक्रनां पश्चि-वोनय:। उपपातिकनां जलजयोनय:। कृतजातिभ्रं भ-कराणां जलचरयोनय:। कृतसंहरीकरणकर्मणां धग-वोनय:। ऋतापात्रीकरणकर्मणां पग्रयोनय:। ऋतमलिनी-करणक्रमाणां मनुष्येषसम्बयोनयः। प्रकीर्णेषु प्रकीर्णा चिंस्रा: क्रव्यादा भवन्ति। सभोज्यादाभच्याधी क्रमि:। स्तेन: श्रेन:। प्रक्रटवर्कापहारी विलेशय:। पास्-भी खहारी। इंस: कां आपहारी। जलं इत्वाभिखद:। मधु दंग:। पय: काक:। रसं था। पृतं नकुर्वा। मांसं ग्रम्न:। वसां मद्गु:। तैलं तैलपायिक:। स्वर्ष वीचियाक्। दिध बलाका। कोशेयं इत्था भवति तिसिरि:। चीमं दहूरः। कार्पास तान्तवं क्रीवः। गोधा गाम्। बाग्गुदोगुड्म्। कुच्छुन्दरिगैग्धान्। पत्रधार्वः बर्ची। कतानं खावित्। अकतानं शक्तः। अनिः वदः। ग्टक कार्य्युपस्करम्। रक्तवासांसि जवस्त्रीवक:। गर्ज कूर्यः। अपनं व्याप्तः। फलं पुष्पं वामकेटः। ऋषः स्तियम्'। या•् मुष्टः । पश्नजः ॥१—८३

यहा तहा परद्रश्रमपद्धत्य बलावर:। भावत्यं वाति तिथि त्वं ज वा चैवाइतं इवि: ॥ ४४ क्रियोऽप्येतेन कर्लेन कृता दोषमयाप्र्यः । एतेषाभेव जन्तूनां भार्थात्वमुपयान्ति ताः ॥ ४५ इति वैजावे धर्माज्ञास्त्रे चतुचत्वारिं योऽध्यायः ॥ ४४ ॥

पञ्चचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

अध मरकातुभृतदुःखानां तिर्धिक्रमृत्तींनां मनुष्येषु कश्चणानि अवस्ति। क्षुष्ठातिपातनी। ब्रह्मणा यन्तीः। स्राप्तः स्वाप्तः। स्वर्णकारी कुनखः। गुरुतल्यगो दुवना। पृतिनासः पिश्वनः। पृतिवक्षः स्वनः। धान्यः वीरोऽङ्गडीनः। नियवीरोऽतिरिक्ताङः। स्वापचारकः खित्री। स्वापचारवः। नियवीरोऽतिरिक्ताङः। स्वापचारकः खित्री। स्वापचारवः। वागपचारको सूतः। विकास्याकोश्यतो सुनः। लोजनिक्षो गरदः। उन्यत्तोऽनिनदः। गुरुप्रतिकृत्वोऽप्रसारी। गोष्यस्यः। दीपापचारकः। नाणस्य दीपनिर्वापकः। गोष्यस्यः। दीपापचारकः। काणस्य दीपनिर्वापकः। स्वाप्ताः। स्वश्वामरसीसक्रविक्रयोः रज्ञकः। एकश्वप्तिवक्रयो स्वश्वामरसीसक्रविक्रयोः रज्ञकः। एकश्वप्तिवक्रयो स्वश्वामरसीसक्रविक्रयोः स्वाप्तः। चारित्कः स्तेन। वार्वृत्विक्रो स्वास्ति। सिश्वाञ्चेकाकी वात्युद्धीः। समयभित्ताः खलारः। श्वीपववक्रीणीः। परत्तिन्नो दरिदः। पर्वाक्षकरी दीर्वरोगी॥१०३१॥

एः न ग्रेवियेषेण जायसे ल दणान्विताः। रोगान्वितासयासाय कुळ्ववज्जेककोचनाः॥ १२ वामना विधरा सूका दुवैताच तथापरे। तसात् सर्वे प्रयत्ने न प्रायखित्तं समाचरेत् ॥ ३३ दृति वैषावे धर्मशास्त्रे पञ्चलारिं घोऽध्याय: ॥ ४५ ॥

षट्चचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

ष्यध सन्द्राणि भवन्ति । त्राचं नाश्रीयात् । प्रत्यचंष तिषवणं स्नानमाचरेत्। वि: प्रतिस्नानसपस्य मज्जनम्। मम्मि जिर्वमर्षेणं जपेत्। दिवास्थिति कित्। वासीन:। कभाषोऽन्ते पयस्विनीं दद्यात्। इत्यवसर्घनम्। तारं सायं तारं प्रातस्यहमयाचितमश्रीयादेष प्राचापत्यः। त्नाइमुखाः पिवेदपस्य इमुखां घतं नाइमुखां पयस्य इष नामीयादेष तप्तकच्छः। एव एव भीतै: भीतकच्छः कच्छाति-क्षक्:। पयसा दिवसे अिंधतिचपणम्। उदससत्तुनां मासाः भ्यवद्वारेणोदकळच्छः । विसाध्यवद्वारेण मृतळच्छः । विल्वा-भ्यवचारेग सीमलकच्छ:। पद्माचैवी। निराहारख/हावधाः इन पराकः । गोमूबगोमयबौरद्धिसर्षिः कुघोदकान्येकदि वसमञ्जीयादृद्धितीयसुपवसेदेतत् सान्तपनम्। गोसुत्रादिभिः प्रत्यहाभ्यस्तै मेहान्तपनम्। त्राहास्यस्तै सातिसान्तपनम्। पिखाकाचामतक्रोदक्सक्तुनामुपनासान्तरितोऽध्यवद्रारस्तु-लापुरुषः। कुणपनायोङ्खरपद्मश्रद्भप्योवस्त्रह्मसुवर्षनापत्रैः क्राधितद्यास्तर प्रत्येनं पानेन पर्याष्ट्रक्टः ॥ १ -- २३

क्षकारियेतानि सर्वोणि कुर्वीत क्षतपावनः। नित्यं विषयणसायोऽधःशायी जितेन्द्रियः॥ २४

विण्संहिता।

4 . 4

स्तीग्रद्रपतितानांच वर्ज्ञ येचा भिभाषनम् । पवित्राणि जपेतित्यं जुड्याचैव शक्तितः ॥ १५ ९ति वैशावे धनीशाखे षट्चत्वादिंशोऽध्यायः ॥ ४६॥

सप्तचत्वारिंशोऽध्यायः।

स्य चान्द्रायणम्। ग्रासानिक कारानश्रीयात्। तांख-कवाभिट्ढी क्रमेण वर्षयेद्वानी इसयेदमावाद्यां नाश्रीयादेष चान्द्रायणो यवसथ्य:। विपीलिकामध्यो वा। यद्या-मामावद्या मध्ये भवति स पिपीलिका मध्य:। यद्या-पौर्णमासी स यवमध्य:। सश्रीयासान् प्रतिद्वसं मास मश्रीयात् स यतिचान्द्रायणः। सायं प्रातखतुरखतुरः स श्रियाचान्द्रायणः। यथा कथित् प्रध्रोनां विश्रतीं मासेना-श्रीयात् स सामान्यचान्द्रायणः॥ १—८॥

वतमेतत् पुरा भूमि क्रत्या सप्तर्घयोऽमलाः । प्राप्तवन्तः परं स्थानं बन्धा रुद्रस्तथैन च ॥ १० दृति वैणावे धर्भशास्त्रे सप्तचत्वारिंग्रोऽध्यायः ॥ ४० ॥

अष्टचलारिंशोऽध्यायः।

षण कर्माभराक्षकते गुरुमाक्षानं मन्येताकार्थे प्रस्ति-यावकं सपयेत्। न ततोऽन्नी ज्रुवात्। न चान वर्लिकमी। भागतं ययमाणं मतदाभिमन्तयेत्। यखमाणे रचां क्यात्। बद्धा देवानां पदवी: कवीनां ऋषिविप्राणां महिवो सगाणां खोनो ग्रधाणां खिधितिवेमानां सोमः पिवत्रमत्येति देअविति दर्भान् वद्धाति। यत् तमश्रीयात् पात्रे विध्वा । ये देवा लनीजाता मनोजुषः सहचा द्विपत्तरः ते नः पान्तु ते लीजनत् तेम्यो नमस्येभ्यः चाईत्यालान लुहुवात्। अजाचा जो नाभमाणभेत। स्नाताः प्रीता भवत यूवसापोऽस्थाकमृद्दे ययाः। ता भक्षभ्यमनभी वा अपचा अनागसः सन्तु देवीरस्ता ऋता दृथ दृति। विद्यातं मेघानी। षड्रातं पापस्तत्। सप्तातं पीता मद्यापातिकनामन्यतमः प्रनाति। दादश्यरात्रे या पूर्वपृद्द- स्तमिष पापां निद्द्वति। मासं पीता सर्वपापानि। गोनिहारभुक्तानां वयानामिकविंश्यतिरात्यव ॥ १—१४॥

यवोऽसि धात्यराजोऽसि वारुणो मधुसंयुतः ।
निर्णीदः सः पापानां पवित्रस्विधिः स्मृतम् ॥ १७

ष्टतमेव मधु यवा आपो वा अव्दां यवाः ।
सर्वे पुनीत मे पार्व यक्ते विकंचन दुक्तृतम् ॥ १८

याचा क्षतं कर्मकृतं मनसा च विचिन्तितम् ।
सत्वक्षीं कासकर्णोष नाययव्यं यवा मम ॥ १८

व्यापारिकोरण्यूणां पुनीव्यस्य यवा मम ॥ २०

गणावं गण्यावंच स्दावं यादस्तकम् ।
चौरस्यावं नवयादं पुनीकंच यवा मम ॥ २१

बाबधूर्तमध्येष्ठ राजद्वार क्षतंच यत्। स्वर्षेक्षेत्वमद्रात्यमयाज्यस्य च याजनम्। ब्राह्मणानां परीवादं पुनीध्वंच यवा मम॥२२ इति वैष्णवे धर्माणास्त्रीष्टचत्वारिं शोऽध्याय:॥ ६८॥

एकोनपञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

मार्गप्रीषेग्रहा नादम्यामुनोषितो द्वादम्यां भगवन्तः वास्ट्रेयसच्येत्। प्रयभूपानु लेपनदीपने वेदी बाह्यणात् धियः । व्रतमेतत् संवत्सरं कृत्वा पापेन्यः एतो भवति । यावज्ञीनं कृत्वा खेतदीपमाप्रोति । उभयपच्चदाद्यीचे वं स्वर्गलोकं प्राप्नोति । यावज्ञीनं कृत्वा विश्वोर्लोककाप्रोति । एत्रमेव पंचद्यीचिषि ॥ १—० ॥

ब्रह्मभृतममाथाखां पौर्णमा द्यां तथैव च। योगभृतं परिचरं केशः महदाप्र यात्॥ व दृश्वेते सहितौ यस्यां दिवि चन्द्रहस्मती। पौर्णमासी तु महती प्रोक्ता संवत्रे तु सा॥ व तस्यां दानोपवासाद्यमच्चयं परिकीर्त्तितम्। तथैव द्वादशी श्रक्ता या स्थाक्क्रवणासंयुता॥ १० दृति वैणावे धर्मशास्त्रो एकोन्णं चाशोऽस्थाय: ४८॥

पञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

वेने पर्णकृटों काला वस्त्। तिषवर्ण सायात्। स्वक्सी धाचचाणो ग्रामे भैच्यमा वरेत्। त्यायायौ च स्वात्। एतवाहाबतम्। बाह्मणं हता दादशसंवत्सरं कुर्यात्। यागस्यं चित्रयं वा। गुर्विणीं रजखलां प्रा। चित्रगोतां वा नारीमा मिलंबा। नृपतिवधे महाजतसेव दिगुषा कुर्य्यात्। पादोनं चित्रियवधे। ऋहें वैभावधे। तद्द शूद्रवधे । सर्वेषु श्रवशिरोध्वजी स्थात् । सर्वेषु जीवेषु समी मासरेकं छतवापनी गवानुगमनं कुर्यात्। पासीनास्वासीत। स्थितात स्थित: स्थात्। प्रवसदां-चोदरत्। भवेभ्यस रचेत्। तासां शौतादिवाणमञ्जला नात्मन: कुर्यात्। नोनुत्रेण भाषात् गौरसैस वर्त्ता। एतद्रीवतं गोवधे क्थात्। गर्जं इता धंच नीनःत् ष्टवभान् एकहावनसमडाइं खरवधे। दद्यात्। तुर्गं वास:। मेषाजबधे च। सुवर्णक गलमृद्रबधे। म्हानं हता विरात मुपवसत्। इत्वां मूषजमार्कारनक्वमण्दुकषुण्दुभाज-गराजामन्यतममुपोषित: क्रमरावं भोजियाला को इदण्डं दिचां दद्यात् गोधोतुककाकमण्यधे विरावसुपवरेत्। इंस्वत्रवलाकमद्गुवानर्ञ्येनभासचकवाकासामस्तमं इता ब्राझ्याय ना दद्यात्। सर्वं इत्या अभी काणायसीम्। षार्छं इत्वा पत्तालभारकम्। बराइं इत्वा धृतक्षम्। तिसिरिं तिबदोधाम्। शकं विश्ववनं वत्सम्। वीर्यं

विष्ठायणम्। क्रब्बादसग्वधे पयस्विनीं गां दद्यात्। स्रक्त-ब्बादसग्वधे वत्सतरीम्। स्रवृक्तसग्वधे विरावं पयसा वर्त्ततः। प्रस्तिवधे नक्ताशी स्थात्। स्थामापकं वा दद्यात्। स्वा जलसरतुपववेत्॥ १—४५॥

प्रस्वतान्त सत्तानां सहस्र प्रमापणे।
पूर्णे चानस्र न्यान्त ग्रहहत्याव्रतं चरेत्॥ ६ विश्वाय द्द्यादस्यमतां वर्षे।
पन्धांचैव हिंसायां प्राणायामेन ग्रध्यति॥ ४७ फलदानान्त दृचाणां ६ देने जय्यस्त्रगतम्।
गुलावक्षीलतानांच पृत्यितानांच वीक्षाम्॥ ४८ प्रनाद्यजानां सत्त्वानां एसजानांच सर्वथः।
फलपुष्पोद्ववानांच प्रतप्राणो विशोधनम्॥ ४८ कृष्णानामोषधीनां जातानांच स्वयं वने।
ह्यालभे तु गच्छेद्रां दिनमेनं प्रयोवतः॥ ५० ॥
इति वैष्यवे धर्मशास्त्रे पंचाशोऽध्यायः॥ ५० ॥

एकपञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

स्तामः सर्वेतकीवर्जितः तथान् वर्षमश्रीयात्। मलानां नद्यानांच प्रन्यतमस्य प्राथने चान्द्रायणं कुर्यात्। लग्न-प्रवाण्डरप्रचनेतहस्थिविड् वराच्याम्यकुक् उवानरगोमांस-प्रचण्ड । सर्वेष्वे तेषु हिजानां प्रायस्वित्तान्तं भूयः संस्तारं कुर्यात्। वपनभेखलादण्डभे व्यच्यावतानि एनः संस्तारं कुर्यात्। वपनभेखलादण्डभे व्यच्यावतानि एनः संस्तारं कुर्यात्। वपनभेखलादण्डभे व्यच्यावतानि एनः संस्तारं कुर्यात्। वर्षनभेयानि । श्रयवश्यक्षकगोधाखड् ग्रकूर्यः वर्ष्वां

घेषनसमायने सप्तरावसूपनसेत्। मस्यमस्याकान-गायनावानि खन्ना समरातं परवा वर्त्ततः तचकावं च प्रैकर्ण्य । वाद विककद्येदी जित्रवदिगण्डा निम्नस्त प्रस्तान नांच । पुंचलोदाश्विकचिकित्सकलुथककूरोग्रोक्टिष्टभोजि-नांच। सवीरास्त्रीसवर्षेत्रारसपद्वपतितानांच। पिश्वनाइत-वादिचातधर्माकारसविकविषांचः भेजूवतन्तुवावक्रतम्-रजवानांच। कर्मकारनिवादरङ्गावतारिवेखश्रक्षविक्रवि-यांच। खजीविधौष्डिकतै विकचैवनिर्धाजकानांच। रज-खला सहोपपतिविक्षानांच। भूषान्नावेखितमुद्द्यासंगृष्टं यतिष्रणावलीढं धना संस्पृष्टं गवाञ्चातंत्र । कामतः पदा सृष्टमवच्तुतम्। मस्त्रुदातुरायांच। नांचितं मांसंच। पाठीनरोहितराजीवसिंचतुः अवन् सर्व-मत्त्यमांसायने विरावमुपवसेत्। सर्वे जक्तमांसायने पः चप: सराभाष्ड्याः पीता सप्तरातं महपूर्णीयतं वदः पिवेत्। मदाभाकस्थाय पचरावम्। सोमपः सरापधा-प्रायाद्य-गन्धमुद्कमन्निक्तिर्घमधे<mark>यं ज्या इतप्राधनो भनेत्।</mark> खरोष्ट्रभासमांसाधने चान्द्रायणं कुर्य्वात्। प्राप्ताद्वातं स्नास्यं गुष्कामांसद्य। कथाद्यगपित्रमांसायने तप्तक्रक्रम्। क तिवञ्जावचक्रवाकर्षस्य अवसार्यस्य दास्य दशस्य विश्वान बक्ववनाकाकोकिन खन्नरीटायने सिरासमुप्वकृत्। एक-ग्रकोभयदन्साधने च। तित्तिरिक्तपि**श्वतकावकवित्तिका**-मयूरवर्जं सर्वेपज्ञिमांसाधने चाचीरात्रम्। कौटाधने दिन-मेकं ब्रह्मस्वर्धेलां पिवेत्। धनां मांसायने च। इताक-कवकाधने सान्तपनम्। ववगोधूमपयोविकारं के कार्क यक्तं खाळवंच वर्जीयता पर्खीवतं तत्प्राध्योपवेसत्। वसनामेध्यप्रभवाहोष्टितांच इच्चनियीसान्। श्रालुकष्टयाः क्रसरसंयावपायसापूपशब्सुलीदेवात्रानि इवींपि च। गोऽ-जामहिषीवजी सरीपवांसि च। अनिध्यादानि ताम्यपि। स्यन्तिमस्मिनीविवत्साचीरंच। यमेश्वभुजख। दिधवका केवलानि च शक्तानि। ब्रह्मचर्थायमी यादभोजने प्राजां-पत्यम् । दिनमेकचोदके वहत् । सधुमांसायने प्राजापत्यम् । विड़ालकाकनकुलाखूच्छिष्टभच्च ये ब्रह्मसुवर्धेलां पिदेत्। मोच्छिटायने दिनसेकसुपोधित: पच गर्या, पिवेत्। पंचनखः विरस्तायने सप्तरात्रम्। चामयाधायने त्रिरातं पयसा वर्त्ति। बाद्ययः गुद्रोच्छिष्टायने सप्तराव्नम्। वैद्योच्छिष्टा-भने पंचरातम्। राजन्योच्छि हाभने विरातम्। बाह्मणी-च्चिष्टायने त्वेकाष्ट्रम्। राजन्यः श्रुद्रोच्चिष्टाधी पंचरात्रम्। वैक्योच्चिटाची विरातन्। वैक्य: ब्रुट्रोच्चिटाची च। चाकालावं सुका क्रिरालसुपवसेत्। सिषं सुकाः पराकः ॥ १--५८ ॥

भसंस्तृतान् पश्न् मन्द्रेनीद्याहिमः कथ्यनः ।
मन्द्रो संस्तृतानद्याच्छाखतं विधिमास्थितः ॥ १८
यावन्ति पश्रोमानि तावत् सत्तेष्ठ मार्थाम् ।
स्थापश्रमः प्राप्नोति मे त्य चेष्ठ च निष्कृतिम् ॥ ६०
वत्तायं पश्रदः स्टशः स्वयमेव स्वयभुवा ।
वत्रोष्टिभृत्ये सर्वद्य तसादृयन्ने वधोऽवधः ॥ ६१
न ताद्यं भवत्येनो सगद्दन्तर्धनार्थिनः ।
बाद्यं भवति मे त्य स्थामांसानि खादतः ॥ ६२

चोषणः प्रावी हक्तास्तिकं च पश्चियास्त्रवा । वश्रार्थे निधनं प्राप्ताः प्राप्तुवन्युत्यिता पुनः ॥ ६३ मधुमने च यत्रे च पित्ट दैवतन सीचि । चर्ते व प्रावो हिंसा नान्यात्रे ति कथंचन । ३४ वजार्थेषु पश्न हिंसन् वेदतन्वार्थविद्दिज:। षामानंच पर्भ खैव गमयत्वसमां गतिम् ॥ ६५ ग्रहे गुरावर्ण्ये वा निवसवासवान् दिख:। नावेदविश्वितां शिंसामापद्यपि समाचरेत् ॥ ६६ या वेदविहितां हिंसा नियतास्त्रिंयराचरे। चित्रं सामेव तां विद्यादेश दकी कि निर्देशी ॥ ३७ वीऽचिसकानि भृतानि दिनस्यामस्ते च्यया । स जीवंस पतर्वेव न कसित् सखसे धते। ६८ वो वन्धनवधक्ते शान् प्रश्यिनां न चिक्नीपति। स सर्वे हा हितप्रे मु: सन्त्रमत्यन्तमत्र,ते ॥ ६८ वशायति यत् कुक्ते रीतं बद्याति यत्र ख। तदवाप्रोति यह ने यो हिनस्ति न विंचन ॥ ७० नास्ता प्रणिनां किंतां भीसमृत्पदाते कचित् । न च प्राणिवधः खग्येसामानासं विवर्ष्ययेत्॥ ७१ समुत्पत्तिंच संग्रस्य बदवन्धी च देहिनाम्। प्रसमीच्य निवर्त्ति सर्वे लांस्ट्य अख्यात् । ७२ म भज्ञयति यो मामं विधि हिला पिशाचवत्। स लोके प्रिवता याति स्वाधिश्यः न पीदाते ॥ ७३ कतुमन्ता नियसिता निकन्ता क्रयदिक्रयी। संस्कृती चोपइक्ती च खादक्येति घातकाः ॥ ०४

स्ति वैषावे धर्मायाक प्रकार मनीषणः ॥ ०० द्रित वैषावे धर्मायाक प्राप्त स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थापन

हिपञ्चाशीऽध्यायः।

खुवर्णसेवलः इश्चिकः कंशविकाणो स्वलस्प येत्। वधात् त्यागद्वा प्रयतो भवति। सद्याव्यानि वा कुर्यात्। निवेपापदारी च। धान्यधनापदारी च लक्कः सन्द्रम्। सतुबक्षीकूपचेत्रवापीनामपद्रस्थे चन्द्रायणम्। द्रव्याणामत्यसाराणां सान्तपनम्। शोक्यभोज्यपानश्या-सनपुत्रम् तपनानां पंचगव्यपानम्। त्याक्याष्ट्रमश्रव्यास-गुड़वल्लकश्चीमिषाणां तिरात्रमुपवसत्। सण्मिन्ताप्रवात-तास्तरजतावः कां त्यानां द्वाद्यादं कणानश्चीयात्। कार्पस-कोद्दलोणिद्यपदरणे तिरात्रमुपवसत्। पत्तिगन्थौषधिरव्यु-वेद्वनामपदरणे दिनसुपवसत्॥ १—१३॥

द्खेवापद्धतं द्रष्टं धनिकस्याष्युपायतः। प्रावस्तिनं ततः कुर्धात् कलाषभापद्यस्तवे ॥ १४ यह्यत् परेश्व भादद्यात् पृष्टयन्तु निर्देशः ।
तेन तेन विकीनः स्थाद्यतयत्राभिजायते ॥ १५
भीवितं धर्मकामौ च धने यस्मात् प्रतिकितौ ।
तस्मात् संप्रयव्ये न धनिकंशां विवर्क्षयेत् ॥ १६
प्राणिकंशापरो यस्तु धनिकंशापरस्तथा ।
महादुःखभवाद्रोति धनिकंशापरस्तथोः ॥ ॥ १७

इति वैश्ववे वर्ममान्ने हिंग्वाभोऽध्यावः ॥ ४२॥

विषञ्चाशोऽभ्यायः।

श्वागस्यागमने निष्ठावतिषानेनाव्हं चीरवासा बने प्राजापत्वं कुर्थात्। प्रदारगमने घ। गोवतं गोगमने घ। पुंस्ययोनावाकाग्रेऽ्सु दिवा गोयाने च सवासाः सान-माचरेत्। चाजालीगमने तत्सान्यमवाप्रुयात्। सन्नानत-साम्द्रायणह्यं कुर्थात्। पर्ववस्थागमने प्राजापत्यम्। सक्षाद्धाः स्त्री यत् पुरुषस्य पर्हारे तद्वतं कृर्थात्॥१—८॥

यत्त रोत्येकरावे ण व्यक्तीस्वनाहिन:। तड्डेच भुग्जपन नित्यं विभिवर्षयपोचित ॥ ८ इति वैचावे धर्मशास्त्रीविपंचाशीऽध्याय:॥ ५३॥

चतुःपंचागोऽध्यायः ।

वः पापाला वेन सद संयुक्तते स तस्यैव प्रायिक्तं कुर्यात्। स्तर्वचनखात् कृपादत्यन्ते पद्याचीदकं पीला बाज्यस्थिरात्तमुपवसेत्। दः इंराजन्यः। एका इंवैद्यः। सूद्रो नक्तम्। सर्वे चान्ते व्रतस्य पंचगस्यं पिवेयुः॥ १—६॥

षंचगमं पिवेष्णुद्रो ब्राह्मणस्तु सरो पिवेत्। छभौ तौ नरकं यातो सम्हारीरवसंज्ञितम्॥ ७

पर्वांनारोच्यवक्कं स्रायमच्छन् पंत्री तिरात्रमुपवस्त्। बृट्याचीवग्रक्तवावतं चरेत्। अनुदक्कमृतपुरीपकरचे वचैतवानं महायाद्रतिहोमयः स्याम्युदितनिर्म्काः सदै बचात: साबिताप्रधातमाव त्येत्। खश्गालविष् वराष्ट्रकर बानरबायसपुं बनीभिद्दे : स्रवनीमासाद्य बोड्य प्राणावा-मान् कुथात्। वेदान्युत्सादी तिषवणस्राय्यधः शायी संवत सरं सक्ट्रभेच्येण वत्तंतः समृत्तर्वादते गुरोचालीक निर्देशे तदाक्षेपचे च मार्च पयसा वर्त्तत। नास्तिको नास्तिकष्टतिः अतमः कृटस्यवहारी बाह्यग्रप्टिमम्बैवे संवत्सरं भेच्छेया वर्त्तरन्। परिवित्तिः परिवेत्ता यया च परिविद्यते दाता याजकच चान्द्रायणं कुर्मात्। प्राणि भूपुक्तसोमविक्रयौ तप्तकक्तं कुर्यात्। बार्द्रयोषदिगन्धपुष्य-फबम्बचमंवेत्र^३र्लतुपक्यालकेशभस्मास्थिगोरस्पिख्याक-तिसतैवविकयी प्राजापत्यम्। क्रोचलतुसधूच्छिष्टप्रक्रमपु यक्तिपीयस्थाभोद्गमरवड् गपामनिक्रवी चान्द्रावण

मुर्थेनत्। रत्तवस्वरक्ररज्ञनसगुड्मधुरसोर्यां विक्रवी जिराज-सपवसेत्। मां सलवणलाखाचीरविक्रवी चान्द्रावसं कुर्णात्। तंच भूवसोपनयेत्। उष्टेश खरेण वा गता नकः साताः स्वा स्वका प्राणायामनयं क्योत्॥ १—२३॥

जिपला बोणि सावित्राः सहसाणि समाहितः। मासं गोहे पय: पौता मुचतेऽसत्प्रतिग्रचात् ॥ २४ चयाव्ययाजनं कता परेवामस्वक्यं च। चिमचारमडीनंच विभि: खक्के चीपोडति ॥ २५ वेषां दिजानां साविती नान्चेत यवाविषि। तांचारविता तीन् कच्छान् ययानिष्यु पनाववेत् ॥ २६ प्रायखित्रं विकीर्यन्ति विकर्मस्थास्तु वे दिशा:। बाधायाच परित्यकाखेषामधेतदादियेत्॥ २७ वर्गिहितेनाळ दिन्त क्यंगा ब्राह्मचा धनम्। तक्योत्मर्गेषा ग्रध्यन्ति जयेन तपसा तथा ॥ १८ वेदोदिताना नित्धाना वर्भाषां समितिक्रमे। स्नातकवतलोपे च प्रावस्थितममोजनम् ॥ २८ चवनूर्व्यचरेत् सन्द्रमतिसन्द्रं निपातने । क्रकातिकक्रं वर्गत विप्रसीत्पाच बोचितम । ३० एनखिभिरनिधि क्षेत्रीयां कंचित् समाचरेत्। कतिनिर्योजनां चैतात्र जुगुचीत चर्नावित् ॥ ६१ बाबबाब बतबांच विश्ववानिष धर्मतः। शरकागतहरू च जीवरवंच न संबद्धत्। ३३ सञ्जीति स्थ वर्षा व वाली वाष्ट्रवाद्य:। प्राविशादमर्फेल जिसी रोगिय एव च ! ३१

चतुक्तनिष्कृतीनाच पापानामपतुक्तये। अज्ञिचारेच्य पार्वच पायचिक्तं प्रकल्पयेत्ं॥ ३४ इति वेचारी धर्मायाको चतुःपंचायोऽध्यायः॥ ४४ ॥

पंचपंचाशीऽधाायः।

सन रश्चाप्रायिकानि भवन्ति। सवन्तीमासाद्यः सातः प्रत्नकं घोड्य प्राणायामान् क्रत्वेककालं इविधायी मासेन ब्रश्नका पृतो भवति। कर्माणोऽन्ते पर्यास्त्रनी गां स्थात। व्रतेनाधमप्रेणेन च सरापः पृतो भवति। गायत्री-स्थाशस्त्रकपेन स्वर्णस्येयकृत्। विरान्तेपोधितः पृद्धः स्क्रजपद्दोमास्यां गुद्धस्यः ॥१—६॥

ववाक्रमेशः क्रतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदनः।
तवाचमर्वेषं सक्तं सर्वपापापनोदनम्। ७
प्रावाचामं दिनः कुर्यात् सर्वपापापनुत्तरे।
दश्चन्ते सर्वपापाणि प्राणाचामेदिनस्य तु ॥ द
स्थाद्धतं सप्रणावां गायतीं शिरसा सद।
विपठेदायतप्राणः प्राणाचामः स स्वति ॥ ८
सकारं चाण्यकारं च मकारं च प्रकापतिः।
वेदत्याकिरदुष्टरूर्श्वःस्वरितीति च ॥ १०
विस्य एव च वेदेश्यः पाद् पादमटुष्टरूर्।
तहत्वचोऽस्याः सावित्राः परमेश्वी प्रकापतिः ॥ ११
एतद्यरमेतां च सपन् स्याद्विपृद्धिकाम्।
सन्यवोवद्विद्वो वेदगुष्णेन सुक्यते॥ १२

सङ्ख्याल्यस्य य विचरतिवकं दिजः। म हतो प्येनसो मासात् लचेवाहिवि सुचते ॥ १३ एत चयविसंयुक्ता काले च क्रियया स्तया। विप्रचित्रविष् जातिर्गर्रेणां याति साधुषु ॥ १४ चो द्वारपूर्विकास्तिचो महाव्याकृतयोऽव्ययाः । तिपदा चैव गायती विज्ञेयं ब्रह्मणो मुखम् ॥ १५ योधीते इन्यह खेतां त्रीण वर्षास्वतन्त्रतः । स बद्ध परमध्ये ति वाय्भृत: खसूत्तिमान् ॥ १६ एकाचारं परं ब्रह्म प्राणायामः परं तपः। सावित्रास्त परं नास्ति मौनात सत्यं विशिषते ॥ १७ चरित सर्वेवैदिक्यो जुडोति यजति क्रियाः। **चत्रकत्यं** चेयं ब्रह्मा चैव प्रजापति: ॥ १८ विधियज्ञाज्ञपयज्ञो विधिष्टो द्यभिगु पौ:। उपांश खाच्छतगुषा: साहस्रो मानस: स्नृत: ॥ ये पाजयजाखलारो विधियज्ञसम्बिता। सर्वे ते जपयन्नस्य कलां नाई नित षोड़शीम्॥ २० जयेनैव तु संसिथेदबाद्माणो नाव संघव:। क्योदन्यववा क्योंकेतो बाह्यण उचते ॥ २१ इति वैशावे धर्मशास्त्री वंचवंचाश्रीत्थायः ॥ ५५ ॥

षट्पञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

सथात: सर्वेदपिवताणि भवन्ति। येषां जपेस होसेंस दिजातय: पापेश्य: पुयन्ते। स्वस्तर्षणम्। देवस्ततम्। गुद्रवत्य:। तरत्समन्दीयम्। लुषाण्डा:। पावमान्य:। दुर्शसानित्री। स्वतिषद्धाः। पदस्तोमाः। सामानि व्याद्धः तय:। भारूण्डानि। चन्द्रसाम्। पुरुषव्रते सामनी। स्राव्जिङ्गम्। वार्षस्त्रयम्। गोस्त्रम्। सामनी सन्द्रस्त्तेच। स्रतरुद्रियम्। सथविष्ठरः। तिसु-पर्णम्। महाव्रतम्। नारायस्थीम्। पुरुषस्तांच।१—२६॥

वीखाज्यदोद्यानि रथलरंच श्राम्मवतं वामदेः वृद्धः । एतानि गीतानि पुनन्ति जन्तून् जातिस्मर्द्धं लभते य दृष्टेत्॥ २७ दृति वैषाते धर्माशास्त्रे घट्टंचाशोऽध्यायः ॥ ५६॥

सप्तपञ्चागोऽध्यायः।

स्रथ त्याच्या:। वात्या:। पितता:। तिपुरुषं माहतः पितत्याग्रहा:। सर्व रवाभोज्यायाप्रतिग्राह्या:। यप्रति-ग्राह्यभ्यस्य प्रतिग्रहपसङ्गं वर्ष्ण वेत्। प्रतिग्रहिषा ब्राह्मणानां ब्राह्मंग तेज: प्रण्यति। द्रव्याणां वाविद्याय प्रतिग्रहिषं य: प्रतिग्रहं कुर्यात् स दाता सह निमक्तति। प्रतिग्रह समर्थेच यः प्रतिग्रहं वद्धियेत् स दावलोकमाप्रोति।

एधोदकमूलप्रशासयामिषमपुग्रव्यासनग्रहपुत्रद्धिशाकां

चास्युद्यतान् न निर्णुदेत्॥१-१०॥

चाह्यास्य द्यतां भिचा पुरस्ताः अचोदिताम्।
याद्यां प्रजापतिर्मेने चपि दुष्कृतकर्भाषः ॥ ११
नायन्ति पितरस्त स्य द्यवधीषा पंच च।
न च इत्यं वहत्यग्नियस्तामस्यवमन्यते ॥ १२
गुरुन् सत्यातु ज्ञिष्ठीषुर् चिष्यन् पिढदेवताः ।
सवतः प्रतिग्रह्णीयाद तु ढप्येत् स्ययं ततः ॥ १३
गत्यपि च वार्य्येषु समर्थस्तत्यत्यिष्ठ ।
नाद्यात् जुलटाषण्डपनितेस्यस्तया दिषः ॥ १४
गुरुषु लस्यतीतेषु विना वा तैर्यः हं वसन् ।
च्यासनो दित्तभत्य च्यन् गरह्णीयात् साधृतः सदा ॥ १५
च्यादिकः जुनस्त्र च दासगोपालनापिताः ।
एते गुरुषु भोज्याद्वा दयासानं निवेद्येत ॥ १६
इति वैषावे धर्मजास्त्रो सत्यवाग्रोध्यायः ॥ ४०॥

चष्टपञ्चाशोऽध्यायः।

स्य ग्रहायमिण्किविधेः यां भवति। ग्रुक्तः श्रव लोऽसितसः। ग्रक्तेनार्थेन यदे हिकां नरोति तह वलमा-सादयति। यच्छवलेन तकानुष्यम्। यत् क्षण्चेन तत् तिथ्वक्तम्। स्वटल्प्पाचितं सबं सर्वेषां ग्रक्तम्। स्वनन्तर-टक्तुग्पाक्तं श्रवलम्। स्वल्तिस्त्रस्तुपाक्तं च क्रण्णम् ∦१—⊏॥ क्रमागतं प्रीतिदायः प्राप्तं च सक्त भार्यया।
चिविश्वेषण सर्वेषां धनं श्रक्तं प्रकीत्ति तम्॥ ८
उत्कोचश्रुल्कसम्प्राप्तमावक्रेयस्य विकयैः।
क्रतोपकारादाप्तं च यवतं समुदाकृतम्॥ १०
पार्श्वि क्रद्यूतचौर्थापप्रतिकपकसाहसैः।
स्थाजेनोपार्ज्ञितं यच तत् क्रणं समुदाकृतम्॥ ११
यथाविधेन द्रस्येण यत्किंचित् कुद्रते नरः।
तथाविधमवाप्रोति स फर्कं प्रत्य चेष्ठ च ॥ १२
दृति वैश्ववि धर्मशास्त्रेष्टपश्वाभोऽस्थायः॥ ५८॥

् एकोनषष्टितमोऽध्यायः।

यहात्रमी वैषाहिकामी पाकयज्ञान् कुर्यात्। सार्यं प्रात्यामिकोतम्। देवतास्यो जुहुयात्। चन्द्राकं सिक्कर्ष-विप्रकर्षयोहं प्रपूर्णमासास्यां यक्तेतः। प्रत्ययनं पश्चाः। यरदृशीसयोयाग्रयणेनः। त्रीह्यययोवां पाकः। त्रवार्षः कास्यधिकात्रः। प्रत्यद्धं सोमेनः। विक्ताभावे पृद्धाः वैद्धाः नर्याः। शृद्धाः यागे परिहरेत्। यज्ञार्थं भिष्ठितमवाप्तमर्थं सक्तमेव वितरेत्। सायं प्रातः खदेवं सुहुयात्। भिष्ठांच भिज्ञवे द्यात्। सर्वि तिभिज्ञादानेन गोदानप्रस्कानवाश्चीतः। भिक्कांच विद्यात्। सर्वि तिभिज्ञादानेन गोदानप्रस्कानवाश्चीतः। भिक्कांच स्वातः त्यातः गवां द्यात्। वक्षोः वा प्रक्रिपेत्। सुक्षाये स्वातः विद्यमाने न भिज्ञकः प्रत्याच्छीतः। कष्णनी पेषणी चुन्नो कुन्ना स्वप्तः इति पंचन्ना यहस्यद्यः। तिब्द्यम् विद्यम् विद्यात्। स्वाध्यायो तिब्द्यम् विद्यम् विद्यम

ब्रह्मयत्तः । होमा दैवः । विलिभीतः । पित्रतर्पेणं पित्रः । नृयत्तवातिथिपूजनम् ॥ १—२५ ॥

देशतातिथिसत्यानां पितणामात्मनस्या ।
न निवैपति पंचानामुक्कसन् न स जीवित ॥ २ ६
बह्मचारी यितिर्मिचुर्जीवन्ते ने रहायमात् ।
तस्मादस्यागतानेतान् रहस्थो नावमानयेत् ॥ २०
रहस्य एव यजते रहस्यस्तप्यते तपः ।
दहाति च रहस्यस्त तमाज्ञे । रहायमी ॥ २८
स्वायः पितरो देवाः भृतान्यतिथयस्य ।
भागासते नुरुम्विभ्यस्तद्याक्ते हो रहायमी ॥ २८
तिवगमेवां सतताबदानं, सुराई नं ब्राह्मणपूजनंच ।
स्वाध्यायसेवां पिरतप्णंच, क्रत्या रहिंग शक्षपदं प्रयाति ।
इति वैश्ववे धर्मगास्त्रे एकोनष्टितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ५८॥

षष्टितमोऽभ्यायः।

बाह्में सुइत्तें उधाय मूतप्री धोत्समें कुर्यात्। इचि णाभिमुखो रात्री दिवा चोद्झुख: सम्ययोद । नामच्छा-दितायां भूमी। न फालक्षष्टायाम्। न कायायाम्। नघी-घरे। न ग्राहते। न सस्त्वे। न गर्ते। न वस्त्रीके। न पिष्टा न र्यायाम्। न पराश्ची। नोद्याने। नोद्यानो-दक्सभीपयो। नाष्ट्रारे। न भस्नानि। न गोमवे। न गोनजे। नाकागे। नोदके। न प्रत्निकानलेक्किस्नो-गुरुवाद्मणानांच। नैवावगुण्डितिष्टरा:। खोद्दे हकाभि: यरिस्ड्य गुदं ग्रहीतिशिश्वचोत्यायाद्भिमृद्धिचोत्रृताभिनेस्व-लेपच्चकरं शीचं कुर्थात्॥१—२४॥

एका निङ्गे गुदे तिस्रस्त वेकत करे दय।
उभयो: सम: दातव्या स्दिस्तिस्त पादयो: ॥ २५
एतच्छीचं ग्रहस्थानां हिगुणं ब्रह्मचारिणाम्।
विगुणंच वनस्थानां यतीनांच चतुर्गुणम् ॥ २६
इति वैणवे धर्मश्राखे षष्टितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ६०॥

एकषष्टितमोऽध्यायः।

यय पालाणं दलधावनं नाद्यात्। नैवश्चे भान्तकारिष्ट-विभीतकधवधन्वनजम्। य च बण्यकिनिर्ण्णुः श्विगुतिल्ल-तिन्दुक्रजम्। न च कोविदारश्चमीपीलुपिप्पण्डेङ्ग्दगृग्गुलु-जम्। न पारिभद्रकास्तिकात्रीचक्रणाल्यलीथयाजम्। न मध्-रम्। नास्तम्। नोड्वं शष्टकम्। न श्विरम्। ल पृतिगन्धि। न पिच्छिलम्। न दिल्लापराध्यम् । अञ्चास्तोदश्चुवः प्राद्मुखो वा। वटासनाकेखदिरकरस्त्रवदरसर्ज्ञ निस्वारि-मेदापामार्गमालत्रोककुभविल्लानामन्यतमम्। कषायं तिर्वा

कनीन्यग्रसमस्थीत्यं सक्त्र्चं दादगाङ्ग्लम्। प्रातर्भृत्वा च यतवागभन्त्रयेदन्तधावनम् ॥ १६ प्रचात्य सुक्षा तज्जद्याच्चुची देशे प्रयद्धतः। समावात्यां न चाश्रीयादन्तकाष्टं कदाचन ॥ १७ दृति वैषावे धर्मशास्त्रे एक्षणितमोऽध्यायः॥ ११॥

दिषष्टितमोऽध्यायः।

स्य दिजातोनां कनीनिकासूते प्राजापत्वं नाम तीर्थम्। सङ्गुस्ते ब्राह्मम्। सङ्ख्ये दैवम्। तर्कानीः सूते पित्राम्। सनन्युणाभिरकेनिलाभिनेश्द्रैककराव-क्रिताभिरचाराभिरिद्धः यचौ देगे स्वासीनोऽन्तर्जातुः प्राद्युख्योदक्षुखो वा तक्षनाः समनास्वाचामेत्। ब्राह्मेष तीर्थन विराचामेत्। द्विः प्रस्त्र्यात्। खान्यद्विर्म्दोनं इदयं स्प्रीत्॥१—८॥

इत्कारता तुगाभिस्तु यथासङ्ग्रं हिकातय:। गुध्येरन् स्ती च गूद्रच सकत् स्रष्टाभिरस्तत:॥८ इति वैशावे धर्मामास्त्रे हिष्टितमोऽध्याय:॥४२॥

चिषष्टितमोऽध्यायः।

प्रया योगचेमार्थमी खरम् पगच्छेत्। नैको ध्वार्न प्रपद्येतः। नाधार्मिकै: सार्द्रम्। न द्यव्यै: । न दिष्किः। नातिप्रत्यूषसः। नातिसायम्। न सन्ययो: । न सप्याप्ते । न सिविचितपानीयम्। नातितूर्णम्। न रात्रौ। न सन्ततं व्याखव्याधितात्तै विच्नै:। न चीनार्षे:। न दीनै:। न गोभि:। नादान्तै:। यवसोदके बाचनानामादन्त्वामनः च तृणापनोदने न कुर्थात्। न चतुष्ययमधिति छेत्। न राकौ द्यमुलम्। न प्रन्तां

वन्धनागारम्। न केश प्रमणालास्थिमसाङ्गारान्। न कार्पासास्य। चतुष्ययं प्रदिचायीकुर्व्यात्। देवताची घ! प्रज्ञातांख वनव्यतीन्। चिनिबाह्यणगणिका १ योक्सादर्भ-च्छवध्वजपताकाश्रीटचवर्दमाननन्यावन्तीं य। तात्वद्यन्त-चामराख-गजाजगोदधिचीर-मधुसिडार्थकांच । च दनायुधाईगोमय पुष्प-शाक्त-गोरोचना दूर्वाप्ररोहां थ। चणीषालङ्कार-मण्यि-कनक्ष-रजत-वस्त्रासन-यानामिषांच । **भङ्गारोदृतोर्वरारज्जुबद्धै अपग्रज्जमारीमीनां स दशा प्रयाया** दिति। अय मत्तोनात्तयङ्गान् दृष्टा निवर्त्ततः। वान्तविरिक्त मुण्डितमलिन-वसनजटिलवामनांश्व ॥ काषायिवजित-मिलनांच । तैलगुड्गष्कगोमयेश्वनत्यपपलायभन्नाङ्गरांच। लवणक्रीवासवन् सक्तकार्पासरज्ज्निगड्मुक्तकेयां सः। वीग्णा-च दनार्द्रभाकोणीषालङ्गरणकुमारी: प्रस्थानकालेऽभिनन्द-बेदिति। देवबाद्मणगुरूवभ्युदीचितानां कायां नाकामित्। निष्ठ्रातवान्तक्षिरविन्यूत्रसानोदकानि च। न वत्सतन्त्रीं लक्ष्येत्। प्रवर्षति न धावेत्। न तथा नहीं तरेत्। न देवताभ्य पित्रभ्यचोदसमप्रदाय। न बाह्रभ्याम्। न भिन्नया नावा। नकच्छ (कूल) मधितिष्ठेत्। त कूपमबलो-क्येत्। न लङ्घेत्॥१—५०॥

व्हभारिवपस्नात स्त्रीरोगिवरचिक्तग्याम्। पत्या देवी वपस्तेषां भान्य: स्नातस्व भूपते: ॥ ६३॥ दृति वैशावे धर्वगाः स्त्रीविष्टतसोऽध्याय: ॥ ६३॥

चतुःषष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

परिनपानेषु न सानमाचरेत्। साचरेत् पश्चिपिण्डा-कुरुक्षापस्तवापदि। नाजीर्ये। न चातुर:। म नम्न:। न राती। राइदर्शनवर्ज्ञम्। न सन्ययो:। प्रात:-स्राय-रुणिकरणग्रस्तां प्राचीमवलोका स्नायात्। स्नात: सिरो नावधूनेत्। नाङ्गेश्यक्तायमुद्दरेत्। न तैसवत् संस्पृधेत्। नापचालितं पूर्वेष्टतं वसनं विख्यात्। स्नातः सोन्धीयो घौतवाससी विस्थात्। न स्बेच्छान्यजपतितै: सङ सभाषणं कुर्यात्। स्नायात् प्रस्रवण-देवखातसरोवरेषु। चड्नाद्भूमिष्ठमूदकं पुखं, स्थावरात् प्रस्ववत्, तस्माबादेयं, तसादि साधुपरिग्छत्तीतं, सर्वत एव गाक्कम्। सत्तीवै: क्षतमनापनवीं प्रू निमक्तापो चित्रेति तिस्थि चिर्व्यवर्षी दूति चतस्रभिरिद्मापः प्रवहत दूति च तीर्थमाभमस्रयेत्। ततोऽस् निमम्बद्धिरधमधैगं जपेत्। तद्विश्वोः परमं पदमिति वा । द्रुपदां सावितीं वा । युद्धते मन पूत्रस्वताकां वा। पुरुषसूर्त्तां वा। स्नातश्चार्द्रवासा देवपित्टतर्पसमाः स्व एव कुर्यात्। परिवर्त्तितवासाचेत् तीर्यमुत्तीर्थः। सकला देवपित्रतर्भेणं सानगाटीं न पीड़येत्। सात्वाचम्य विधि-बदुपस्मीत्। पु इवस्कीन प्रत्युचं पुरुषाय पुष्पाणि दद्यात्। उदकाद्मितं पद्मात्। भारावेद दिखेन तीर्थेन देवतानां कुर्यात्। तदनन्तरं पित्रोण पितृणाम्। तवादौ खन-ज्यानां तर्थेणं कुर्यात्। ततः सम्बन्धिवान्धवानाम्। ततः

सुद्धरान्। एवं नित्यस्नायी स्थात्। स्नातश्व पविवासिः यथायितः जपेत्। विशेषतः साविवीन्ववस्यं 'जपेत्। पुरुषः स्तादः। नैताभ्यामधिकमस्ति॥१—३८॥

स्नातोऽधिदारी भवति दैवे पित्र च कर्माण । पवित्राणां तथा जाने दाने च विधिनोदिते ॥ ४० स्वन्नी: जाजकाणीं च दुःख्यं दुविधिन्तितम् । स्वात्रेणाभिविष्ठस्य गयाना द्वि धारणा ॥ ४१ याम्यं हि यातनादुः छं निष्यसायी न पश्चति । निष्यसानेन पृयन्ते येऽपि पापक्षतो नराः ॥ ४२ द्रति वैण्यवे धर्माशास्त्रे चतुःषष्टितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ६४

पंच षष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

पयातः स्रक्षातः स्प्रचालितपाणियादः स्वाचान्ती देवतार्थायां स्थले वा भगवन्तमनादिनिधनं वासुदेवमध्यः चेवत्। प्राध्यनोः प्राध्यस्तौत इति जीवादानं दस्वा युक्तते मन इत्यनुवाकेनावाद्यनं कत्वा जानुभ्यां पाणिध्यां प्रिरसाच नमस्तारं क्रय्यात्। प्रापोद्यिक्षेति तिस्विभर्ष्ये निवेद्येत्। हिर्ग्यवर्णा इति चतस्रिः पाद्यम्। यत्र प्रापोध्यन्या इत्याचमनीयम्। इदमापः प्रवद्यत इति स्नानीयम्। रखे कत्वेषु ष्रप्रभाजा इत्यनुलेपनालकारौ । युवा स्वासा इति वासः। प्रधावतीरिति प्रध्यम्। धूर्मि धूप्मिति धूपम्। तेजोऽसि ग्रक्षमिति दीषम्। दिधकाव् इति मधुन्यकः। हिरस्यगर्भे इत्यष्टाभिनैवेद्यम्॥१—१३॥

चामरं व्यजनं मातं क्रवं पानासने तथा। चावित्रे गौव तत् सर्वं देवाय विनिवेदयेत्॥ १४ एवमभ्यर्च च जपेत् स्क्रां वे पौरुषं ततः। तेनैव जुडुयादाज्यं य रच्छेच्छाखतं पदम्॥ १५ दृति वेणावे धर्मायास्त्रे पद्मषष्टितमोऽध्यायः॥ ६५॥

षट्षष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

न नक्तं ग्रहीतेनोदकेन देविप्रदक्तं कुर्यात्। चन्दन-खगमदागुरूदारूकपू रकुडुमजातीपलवर्ज्ञमनुलेपनं न दद्यात्। न वासो नीजीरक्तम्। न मणिसुवर्णयोः प्रतिकप-मलङ्गरणम्। नोग्रगन्धि। नागन्धि। न कण्टिक्जम्। कण्टिक्जमपि ग्रक्तं सुगन्धिकं दद्यात्। रक्तमिष कुङ्गमं जलजंच दद्यात्। न धूपार्थे जीवजातम्। न प्रततेलं विना किंचन दीपार्थे। नाभक्तं नेध्यार्थे। न भक्ते ष्यायाम-हिषीचीरे। पंचनखमत्स्ववराष्ट्रमांसानि च ॥ १—१८॥

प्रयतस्य ग्राचिम् त्वा सर्वमेव निवेदयेत्। तस्मनाः समना भूत्वा त्वराक्रोधविवक्तिः ॥१५ इति वैषावे धर्माणास्त्रो षट्षष्ठितमीऽध्यायः ॥ ६६ ॥

सप्तषष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

चवानिं परिसमुद्धा पर्युक्त परिस्तीयं परिविच सर्वतः पाकादयमुद्दृत्य जुडुयात्। वास्तदेवाय सङ्गर्वेचाय प्रयुक्ताया- निष्डाय पृष्ट्याय सत्यायाचाताय वासुदेवाय । स्रथाक्तये सोमाय मित्राय वरुणाय इन्ह्रायेन्द्रांग्नभ्यां विष्क्रेभ्यो देवेभ्य: प्रजापतये चनुमत्ये धन्वन्तर्ये वास्तोष्यतये चम्बये, स्विष्टि-क्रते च । ततोऽत्र शेषेण बलिनुपइरेत् । भच्चोपभच्याभ्याम् । श्रमितः पूर्वेषामः। अवानामासीतिदुलानामासीति नितबीनामासीति चुपुणिकानामासीति नन्दिन सुभगे सुमङ्गलि भड्जालीति खिख्खिधिभदिचियान्। स्यूषायां प्रुवायां श्रियै। दिरण्यक्षेत्रे वनस्रतिस्यस् । धर्मा-धर्मायोशारे ध्रयवे च। उद्धाने वरुणाय। विषाव इत्यातुः खते। मरुद्धाः इति दृषदि। उपरिषर्णे वैश्ववणाय राम्ने मृतेभ्यसः। इन्द्रायेन्द्रपुरूषेभ्य दूति पूर्वार्से । यसाय यस-पुरुषेभ्य इति दक्तिणार्द्धः। वरुणाय वरुणपुरुषेभ्य इति मचार्त्रे। सोमाय सोमपुरुषेश्य इत्युक्तरार्द्धे। ब्रह्मणे ब्रह्म*ः* पुरुषेश्य पूर्ति मध्ये। जड्ड मानाशाय। दिवाचरेश्यो भृतेश्य इति स्विष्डिले। नर्त्वचरेश्य इति नक्तम्। ततो दिच्चणाग्रेषु दर्भें पत्रे पितामुहाय प्रपितामहाय मात्रे पितामही प्रपितामद्ये खनामगोताभ्याश्च पिण्डनिवेषणां पिखानांचातुत्वेपनपुष्यधूपनैवेद्यादि दद्यात्। उदककतः समुपनिधाय खस्ययनं वाचयेत्। खनानाखपचानां भुवि निर्वेपेत्। भिचांच दद्यात्। भितिथिपूजने च परं फलमधि-तिहेत्। सायमतिथिं प्राप्तं प्रयत्ने नार्चे येत्। सनाधित-सतिथिं गरहे न वास्रयेत्। यथा वर्णानां ब्राह्मणः प्रसुर्वेथा स्त्रीयां भक्ती तथा ग्रहस्य आतिथि:। तत्पूजायां स्तर्भ-माप्रोति ॥ १--३२ ॥

ऋतिथिये य भगायो ग्रहात् प्रतिनिवर्त्तते । तन्त्रात् रुक्षतमादाय दुष्कृतन्तु प्रयच्छति ॥ ३३ एकरावं हि निवसन्नतिथिनी ह्या स्मृत:। र्श्वानत्या हि स्थितियभात् तसादितिथिक्यते ॥ ३४ नैकाग्रामीणमतिथिं विप्रं साङ्गतिकं तथा। उपस्थितं रहे[:]विद्याद्वायी यत्नास्तयोऽपि वा ॥ २४ यदि वितिधिधमीण चित्रियो ग्टइमागत:। भूतवत्स च विश्वेष कामं तमि भोनयेत्॥ ३६ वै खगुद्राविप प्राप्ती कुरुखेऽतिथिधर्मिणौ। भोजयेत् सह सत्यैस्तावातृशंसं प्रयोजयन् ॥ ३७ इतराखिप स्वादीन् सम्पीत्वा ग्रहमागतान्। प्रकृताव यथायति भोजयेत् सह भार्यया ॥ ३८ सवासिनीं कुसारींच रोगिणीं गुर्विणीं तथा। चर्तिविभ्योऽय ए^३तान् भोजये ःविचारयन् ॥ ३८ **चद**त्त्वा यस्तु एतेभ्य: पूर्व भुङ्कोऽविचचणः। स सञ्जानो न जानाति खरात्रौ जैभिमासन: ॥ ४० सुन्नवत्सु च विष्रेषु सत्येषु स्वेषु चैव हि। सुचीबातां तत: पत्थादविषष्टन्तु दम्पती: ॥ »! देवान् पितृन् मनुष्यांच सत्यान् रुद्याच देवता:। पूजियता ततः पश्चाद्ग्यकृष्यः श्रेषसुग्भवेत् ॥ ४२ षावं स केवलं भुङ्को यः पचत्यात्मकारणात्। यज्ञिष्यायनं होतत् सतामनं विधीयते ॥ ४३ खाध्यायेनानिहोत्रे ण यज्ञेन तपसा तया। म चाप्रोति गरही लोकान् यथा त्वतिथिपृजनात्॥ ४४ सायंत्रातस्वतिषये प्रद्दादासनोदके । भवस्वे वयायक्या सत्क्रत्व विधिपूर्वकम् ॥ ४५ प्रतिवयं तथा शकां पादास्यङ्गं सदीपकम् । प्रत्येकदानेनाप्रोति गोपदानसमं फलम् ॥ ४६ इति वैचावे धर्माशास्त्रे सप्तप्रक्रितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ६०॥

श्रष्टिषष्ठितमोऽध्यायः।

चन्द्रार्कोपरागे नाश्रीयात्। स्नाता मुक्तयोरश्रीयात्। अमुक्तयोरसंगतयोह धी साला चापरेऽहि। न गोबाह्मणो परागिऽत्रीयात्। न राज्यव्यस्ते। प्रवसिताग्निष्टोती यदानि होतं सत्तं मन्येत तदाशीयात्। यदा सतं मन्येत वैश्वदेवमपि। पर्वणि च यदा छतं मन्धेत पर्व। नाश्रीयाः श्वाजीर्थे। नाईराते। न मध्यास्ते। न सन्ध्ययो:। नार्द्रवासा:। नैकवासा:। न नग्न:। न जलस्थ:। नोत्कटकः। न भिद्यासनगतः। न च प्रयनगतः। न भित्रभाजने । नोत्सङ्गे । न सुवि । न पाणौ । सवण्य यत्र द्वात् तदाशीयात्। न बालकान् निर्भत्भयेत्। नैको मिष्टम्। नोदृतस्त्रेष्टम्। न दिवा घाना:। न रास्रो तिलसंयुक्तम् । न दिध सक्तुन्। न कोविदारवट-पिष्यल्याग्याकम् । नादत्त्वा । ना हुत्त्वा : नानार्द्रपाद: । नानार्द्रकरमुख्य। नोक्षिध्य प्रतमादद्यात्। न चन्द्राः कतारका निरीचेत। न मूर्डानं स्प्येत्। न बद्ध कीर्र्यत्। प्राझ खोऽश्रीयात्। दिखणामुखो वा। कभि पूज्यातम्। समनाः सम्बानुलिप्तः। न निःशिषकत् स्तात्। भन्यतः दिधमध्यपिः पयःसन्नुपलमोदकेभ्यः ॥१—४५।

नामीयाद्वार्थया सार्वं नाकाम न तथोत्वतः । बह्नां में समाणानां नैकस्मिन् बह्मवस्तथा ॥ ४६ भून्यागारे विद्वग्रहे देवागारे कथस्त्र । पिवेद्वाञ्चलिना तोयं नातिसीहित्यमाचरेत् ॥ ४० न वतीयमथामीयाद चापयं कथस्त् । नातिमगे नातिसायं न सायं मातराधितः ॥ ४६ न भावदुष्टममीयाद्व भाष्टे भावदूषिते । भयानः मौद्रपाद्य कता चैवावसक्षिकाम् ॥ ४८ हति वैष्णवे धर्माभास्ते ऽष्टष्टितमोऽभ्यायः ॥ ६६ ॥

एकोनसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

भाश्मीचतुर्धेशीवं चदशीषु स्त्रियमुपेयात्। न श्राष्टं भुक्ता। न श्राष्टं दत्त्वा। नोपनिमन्त्रितः श्राष्ट्रो। (न स्वाता न द्वारा) न नती। (नोपोच भुक्ता वा।) न दीचितः। न देवायतनस्मशानश्चालयेषु। न ट्वामृतेषु। न दिवा। न सम्ययोः। न मिलनाम्। न मिलनः। नाभ्यक्ताम्। नाभ्यकः। न रोगार्त्ताम्। न रोगार्तः॥ (— १६॥

न चीनाङ्गीं नाधिकाङ्गीं तथैव च वयोऽधिकाम्। नोपेयाद्गुियों नारीं दीर्घमायुक्तिजीवदुः । १०॥ दूति वैश्वद धर्मामास्त्रे पकोनसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ४८॥

सप्तितमोऽध्यायः।

माई पादः ख्यात्। नोत्तरापगवाकि शिराः। न नगः।
माई वंशे। नाकाशे। न पलाश्ययने। न पंचदाक कते।
म गजभग्नकते। न विद्यद्द खळते। न भिन्ने। नाम्नि प्रष्टे।
म घटासिक दुमजे। न स्मशानश्र न्यालयदेवतायतनेषु। न
चपलमध्ये। न नारीमध्ये। न धान्यगोगुक दुताश्यनसुराणामुपरि॥ १—१६॥

नोक्छिष्टो न दिवा खाषात् सन्ध्ययो^त न भसानि। देशे न चाश्रची नार्ट्रो न च प^डतमस्तके॥१७ इति वैश्वावे धर्माश्वाचे सप्ततितमोऽध्याय:॥७०॥

एकसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

स्थ न कंच नावमन्यते। न च हीनाङ्गाधिकाङ्गान् मूर्णान् धनहीनानवहसेत्। न हीनान् सेवेत। स्वाय्याय-विरोधि कर्षा नाचरेत्। वयोऽनुक्षं वेशं क्यात् स्थत-स्थाभिजनस्य धनस्य देशस्य च। नोहतः। नित्यं शास्त्राद्य-वेशी स्थात्। स्ति विभवे न जीर्यमलवहासाः स्थात्। न नास्तीत्यभिभाषेत। न निर्मेशोग्रगन्धि रक्तंच माख्यं विस्थात्। विस्थाजनसं रक्तप्रि। यष्टिंचः वैषावीम्। कमग्डलुच सोरकम्। कार्यासन्ध्रप्रवीतम्। रोक्से च युण्डले। नादित्यमुद्यन्तमोद्येत। नास्यं यान्तम्। न यासस्य तिरो-हितम्। न चादश्चित्रस्थानतम्। न स्थाक्षे। न मुहस्य शुरीर्म् खन्। न तै लोदक्यो: खच्छायाम्। न मलवलादर्थे। न पत्नों भोजनसमये। न स्त्रयं नग्नाम्। न क्षयन् मेइ-मानम्। न चालानधष्टकुञ्जरम्। न च विषमस्यो रुषादि-युद्रम्। नोन्मत्तम्। न सत्तम्। नामध्यमनौ प्रचिपेत्। नास्टक्। न विषम्। नाप्स्वपि। नाम्नि लङ्गयेत्। न पादी प्रतापयेत्। कुग्रैस्तेषु वा परिच्च्यात्। न कांस्ट-भाजने चार्षेयत्। न पादं पादेन। न भुवमालिखेत्। न खोड्नमहीं खात्। न त्याच्छेदी खात्। न दन्तेर्णवलोमानि क्छिन्धात्। द्यातं वर्ज्ज येत्। वालातपसेवांव। वस्त्रोपान-इमाल्योपवीतान्यच्यष्टतानि न घारयेत्। न श्ट्राय मति द्यात्। नोक्छिष्टचित्री। न तिलान्। न चास्रोप-दिशेदकीम्। न व्रतम्। न संहताभ्यां पाणिभ्यां धिर उदरंच काष्ड्रयेत्। न दिधसुमनसी प्रत्याचचीत। नात्मन: सज-मपक्षयेत्। सप्तं न प्रबोधयेत्। नोदक्यामभिभाषेत। ब स्रेच्छान्यजान्। ऋग्निदेवबाह्मणस्तिधौ दिचार्ष **पाणिमुद्दरित्। न पर**चेत्रे चरन्तीं सामाचचीत। न पिवन्तं यत्सकम्। नोद्दतान् प्रदृषे येत्। न शूट्रराज्ये निवसेत्। नाधार्मिकजनाकीर्थे। न संवतेदेशहीने। नोपछछे। न विरंपर्वते। व तथाचेष्टां कुर्यात्। व तत्यंगीते। नास्को-टनकार्यम्। नाश्चीलं कीर्त्तयेत्। नादतम्। नाप्रियम्। न कंचिनामाणि स्पृथित्। नालानमवजानीयाहीर्घमायुर्जि-जीतिषु । चिरं सस्योपासनं कुर्यात्। न सर्पासीः क्रीड़ेत्। प्रनिमित्ततः खानि न सुधित्। परस्य दस्डं नोदृयक्तेत्। शास्यं शासनार्थं ताड्येत्। देवबाह्मस्यास्त- महासनां परीवादं परिहरेत्। धर्माविष्डौ चार्धकामी। लोकविदिष्टंच धर्ममपि। पर्वे ग्रान्तिहोम कुर्यात्। न त्रणमपि क्रिन्यात्। अनङ्गतस्य तिष्ठेत्। एवमाचारमेवी स्यात्॥१—८८॥

श्रुतिमृत्युदितं सम्यक् साध्भिश्व निषेवितमः।
तमाचारं निषेवेत धर्माकामो जितेन्द्रियः ॥ ८०
याचाराद्वभते चायुराचारादीपितां गितमः।
याचाराद्वनमञ्चयमाचाराद्वन्यसच्चणम् ॥ ८१
स्वेलचण्डीनोऽपि यः सदाचार्यन् नरः।
श्रद्धानोऽनस्यस्य धनं वर्षाण् जीवितः॥ ८२
दृति वैण्यवे धर्मशास्त्रो एकसप्तितमोऽध्यायः॥ ७१

दिसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

दमयमेन तिशेत्। दमचेन्द्रियाणां प्रकीर्त्ततः। दान्त-स्यायं लोकः परच। नादान्तस्य क्रिया काचित् सच्छ-ध्यति॥ १—४॥

दम: पिवतं परमं मङ्गल्यं परमं दम:।

दमेन सर्वेमाप्राति यत् किंचित्रन से क्किति ॥ ५

दशाई युक्तेन रघेन याति

मनोवशेनार्थ्यपथानुवर्क्तिना।

तंचेद्रथं नाप इर्क्ति वाजिन

स्तथा गतं नावजयन्ति श्रवयः ॥ ६

चापूर्यमाणमचलप्रतिष्ठंः समुद्रमापः प्रविश्वन्ति यद्दत्। तद्दत् कामा यं प्रविशन्ति सर्वे स शान्तिमाप्रोति न कामकामी॥ ७

इति वै ण्वे धर्मा शास्त्रे हिसप्ततितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ७२ ॥

निसप्ततितमोऽधायः।

भय याद्रेमु: पूर्वेदुर्द्रशाह्मणानामन्त्रयेत्। दितीयेऽफ्रि ग्रक्तपचस्य पूर्वा क्षेत्र करणापचस्यापरा क्षेत्र विपान् समातान् खाचान्तान् यथाभृयो विद्याक्रमेण क्रशोत्तरेचासनेषू-पवेषयेत्। दौ दैवे पासुखी तींच पिता उदसुखान्। एकैकमुभयत विति। चामयादेषु काम्येषु च प्रयमर्पच-केनामि इता। पश्याद्वेषु मध्यमपंचकेन। धमावास्थाः सुत्तमपंचन्नेन। आग्रहायखा जड्ड क्षाप्टकासु च क्रमे-र्णैव प्रथममध्यमोत्तमः चन्ते: । अन्वष्टकासु च । ततो ब्राह्म-णानुज्ञातः पित्नावाच्येत्। अपयान्वसुरा इति दाथ्यां तिलेयीतुधानानां विसर्ज्ञनं कत्वा एत पितरः सर्वासानम मा मे यन्वेतदः पितर द्वावाहनं छला व्यतिलमिश्रेष गसोदकेन यास्तिष्ठन्तस्ता वागिति यमें मातेति च पादां निवैचा निवेद्यार्थं कला निवेद्य चातुलेपनं कला भुश्रतिल-भ्र तमंत्रमादायादित्या रुद्रा वसव द्रति वीच्याम्नौकरवासी-त्मृजा तवविष्रै: नुवित्युक्ते चाहतिवयं दयात्। वे मामना:

पितर एतद: पितरोऽयं यद्धे दूति च इविरतुमन्त्रणं क्रता यथीपपने षु पाते षु विशेषाद्रजतमयेखन नमी विश्वेश्या इत्यनमादौ प्राञ्ज् खयोनिवेदयेत्। पित्रे पितामचाव प्रिंपताम हाय च नामगोत्राभ्यामुद्ब्युक्षेषु । तददत्सु बाह्य-गोषु यन्ने प्रकामा ऋहोरावै येहः क्रव्यादिति जपेत्। द्रतिहासपुराणधर्मशास्त्राणि चेति। जिक्क्ष्टसिन्धी दिचिगाग्रेषु दर्भेषु प्रथिवी दिवे रचतेत्येकं प्रगड पित्रे निदथ्यात्। अलरीचं दर्वि रचतेति हितीयं पितामहाय। द्योइ वि रचतिति हतीयं प्रितासहाय। येऽत पितरः मे ता इति वासो देयम्। वीरात्र: पितरो धन्त इत्यत्रम्। श्रव पितरो मादयधं यथाभागमारुषायध्वमिति दर्भमूले करघर्षणम्। जर्जा वहन्तीरित्यनेन सोदक्षेन प्रदिच्चणं पिण्डानां विकर्णं सेचनं क्रता चर्छपुष्पधूपालेपनाचाहि-भच्छभोज्यानि च निवेदयेत्। खदकपात्रं मधुष्टतितलै: संयुक्त च। सक्तवत्स बाह्म सेषु लिक्षायतेषु मा मेचे हेत्यनं सत्यासभ्युच्यात्रविकिरमुच्छिष्टाग्रतः कृत्वा तृशा भवन्तः सम्पन्निति एष्टोदञ्जुखेवाचमनमादौ दत्त्वा तत: प्राञ्ज-खेषु दत्त्वा ततस सुसुप्रोचितमिति साहदेशं सम्प्राच्य दर्भपाणि: सर्वे कुर्थ्वात्। तत: प्राक्षुक्वाग्रतो यन्भे राम इति प्रदिच्यां कला प्रत्येत्य च ययायति दिच्याभिः समस्यचेत्राभिरमन्तु भवन्त इत्युक्ता तैकक्कोऽभिरता: स्र इति देवाय पितरचेत्यभिजपेत्। अज्ञय्योदकंच नामगो-बास्यां दत्ता विखेदेवाः प्रीयन्तासिति प्राझ् ६ स्यस्ततः प्राञ्जीवरिहं तञ्जनाः स्त्रना याचेत ॥ १--२६

दातारो नोऽभिवड नो वेदा: सन्ततिरेव च। यहा न नो मा व्यामदङ् देयंच नोऽस्विति॥ २७

तथास्तित ब्र्यु: ॥ २८ चर्त्रच नो वह: भवेदितिथींच लभेमहि। याचितारच न: सन्तु मा च याचिम कंचन ॥ २८

द्रत्येताभ्यामाथिषः प्रतिग्रह्य ॥ ३० वाजेवाजे द्रति ततोबाद्यणांत्र विमर्ज्ज येत् । पूर्जायत्वा यथान्यायमनुब्रज्याभिवाद्य च ॥ ३१ दृति वैषावे धर्माथास्त्रो विसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः ॥ ७३ ॥

चतुःसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

सहनास दैवपूर्व यानमांसापूर्यै: याद कता तम्बष्टकास्वष्टनावदन्नी दैवपूर्वमेव इता माने पितामधी प्रिप्तामन्नी च पूर्व बद्धान्नाणान् भोनिया दिन्नणाभिष्ठाभ्यध्रातुत्रच्य विसर्ज वेत । ततः कर्षः कुर्थात् । तन्त्रूले
प्रागुदगम्युपसमाधानं कता पिण्डिनि प्रणम् । कर्ष्ट् वयमूले पुरुषाणां कर्ष्ट्र त्यमूले स्त्रीणाम् । पुरुषक्षप्रयं
सानेनोदनेन पूर्यत् । स्त्रीकष्ट्र तयं सानेन प्रयसा । द्धाः
मासेन प्रयसा च प्रत्येतं कर्ष्ट्र तयम् । पूर्णिता जपेदेतद्ववद्गो भवतीभ्योद्क्त चान्यम् ॥ १— = ॥
द्रित वैण्ये धर्मायास्त्रे चतुःसप्तितमोऽत्यायः ॥ ०४ ॥

पञ्चसप्ततितमोऽभ्रायः।

पितरि जीवति यः शादं कुर्व्यात् स येषां पिता कुर्यात् तेषां कुर्यात्। पितरि पिताम हे च जीवति येषां पिताम हः। पितरि पिताम हे प्रिपास हे च जीवति नैव क्ष्यात्। यस्य पिता प्रेतः स्थात् स पित्रे पिण्डं निधाय प्रिपाम हात् सरं द्वास्यां दद्यात्। यस्य पिता पिताम हस्य प्रेती स्थातां स ताभ्यां पिण्डो दस्ता पिताम हिपताम हाय दद्यात्। यस्य पिताम हः प्रेतः स्थात् स तस्ये पिण्डं निधाय प्रिपता-महात् परं द्वास्यां दद्यात्। यस्य पिता प्रिपताम हस्य प्रेती स्थादां स पिते पिण्डं निथाय पिताम हात् परं द्वास्यां द्यात्॥ १—०॥

मातामहानामध्येवं शादं कुर्धादिचचणः। मन्त्रीहेन यथान्यायं भेषाणां मन्त्रविज्ञितम् । ८ इति वैष्यवे धर्मभास्त्रे पंचसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः॥ ७५॥

षटसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

समावा स्वास्तिमोऽष्टकास्तिमोऽन्वष्टका माघी प्रोष्टप-चूर्वे छत्या तयोदयी वीन्धिवपाकी चेति ॥ १ एतांस्तु श्राहकालान् वै नित्यानाह प्रजापति:। श्राहमेतेष्वकुर्वासो नरकं प्रतिपद्यते॥ २ दृति वैचावे धर्मशासे ष्रस्तितमोऽध्याय:॥ ७६॥

सप्तसप्तितितमोऽध्यायः।

आदित्यसंक्रमणन्। विषुवहयम्। विशेषणायनद्वयम्।
आतीपातः। जनार्ह्मन्। अध्युद्वश्व ॥ १—६ ॥
एतांस्तु श्राहकालान् वै काध्यानाह प्रजापितः।
श्राहमेतेषु यहत्तं तदानन्यायः कल्पते ॥ ७
सन्यारावानि कर्त्रेष्यं श्राहं खलु विच्छ्ययैः।
तयोरिप च कर्त्त्रेथं श्रीह स्वादाहुद्धेनम् ॥ ८
राहुद्धेनद्शं हि श्राहमाचन्द्रतारक्रम्।
गुण्यवत् स्वामानीयं पितृणासुपतिष्ठते ॥ ८
द्रित वैष्णवे धर्मशास्त्रो सप्तस्तितमोऽध्यायः॥ ७६ ॥

अष्टसप्ततितमोऽध्यायः।

सततमादित्छेऽह्मि श्राइं क्वी वारोग्यमाप्नोति। सीभागं चान्हे। समर्विजयं कीजे। सर्वीन कामान् बीधे। विद्यामभीटां जैवे। धनं ग्रीके। जीवतं ग्रनेश्वरे। स्वगं कितासः। सपत्यं रोहिणीयः। बद्धवर्षस्यं सीम्ये। कर्वासिहिं रोहे। भुवं पुनर्वसी। पृष्टिं पृष्टे। श्रियं सर्वे। सर्वान् कामान् पेत्रो। सीभाग्यं भाग्ये। धनमार्थम्ये। स्वान् कामान् पेत्रो। सीभाग्यं भाग्ये। धनमार्थम्ये। स्वातिश्रं इस्ते। रापताः स्तांस्वाष्टे। वाणिव्यसिहं स्वाताः कनकं विश्वाखासः। सित्रानि मेत्रे। राज्यं

शाकी हिं मूले। समुद्रयानिस्तिमाणे। सर्वोन् कामान् वैश्वदेव। श्रष्टामिश्विति। सर्वान् कामान् श्वयो। लवयां वासवे। श्वारोग्यं वाक्यो। कुण्यद्रव्यमाजे। ग्रहमाहिके भे। गाः पौष्यो। तुरङ्गमाश्विने। जीवितं यास्ये। ग्रहं सुक्ष्माः स्त्रियः प्रतिपदि। कन्यां वरदां हितीयायाम्। सर्वान् कामां स्तृतीयायाम्। पश्ंश्वतुर्थ्याम्। श्वयं (सुक्षान् सुतान्) पञ्चमाम्। यूत्रविषयं षष्ट्याम्। किं सप्तस्याम्। वाणिज्यमध्याम्। पश्न् नदस्याम्। किं सप्तस्याम्। बह्यवद्यम्याम्। पश्न् नदस्याम्। सायश्वराज्यज्ञयान् (कनकरज्ञतं) द्याद्याम्। सोभाग्यं त्रवोद्य्याम्। सर्वकासान् पञ्च-द्याम्। श्रष्टतानां श्रादक्यीणि चतुई भी ग्रस्ता। स्विपिटगीते गाथे भवतः॥१—५१॥

चिष जायते सोऽकाकं कुले किखनरोत्तमः।
पाटर्कालेऽसिते पर्व चयोद्य्यां समाहितः॥ ५२
स्थूत्केन यः यादं पायसेन समाचरेत्।
कात्तिकं सकलं सासं पाक्कांये कुञ्जरस्य च ॥ ५३

इति वैणाव धर्माशास्त्रे अष्टसप्ततितमोऽध्याय:॥ ७८॥

एकोनाशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

भय न नर्तां ग्रहीतेनोदकेन याहं कुर्धात्। कशाभावे कुशस्थाने काशान् दूरीं वा दद्यात्। वासजीऽर्धे कार्पासीत्य त्रवम्। दयां विमर्ज्ञ येद्यदाषाहतवस्त्रजा स्थात्। उग्र-गसीन्यगसीनि कगढकिजातानि रक्तानि च पुषाणि। युक्तानि सुगसीनि कर्छिकाता चिप जलजानि रक्ता चिप दद्यात्। वसां मद्च दीपार्चे न दद्यात्। प्टतं तैलं वा दद्यात्। जीवजं सबैधूपार्थं न दद्यात्। मधुष्टतसंयुक्तः गुग्गुलं दद्यात्। चन्दनकुङ्गकपूरागुरूपद्मकान्यनुलेप-नार्ये। न प्रत्यञ्चनवर्णं द्यात्। इस्तेन च प्रतयञ्चनादि। तै जसानि पात्राचि द्यात्। विशेषतो राजतानि। खड्ग-कुतपरुणाजिन तिलसिडार्यनाचतानि च पविवाणि रचोन्नानि च निद्धात्। विष्यतीमुनुन्दकभृस्तृणशियु-सर्वपस्रसासज्ज्ञान्स्यर्वे ल क्षाण्डालावुवान्तरेकु-पालक्यो-पोदकौतग्डुलीयकनुसुभपिण्डालुकमहिषीचीराणि वऋ येत्। राजमावमस्रपर्यावतस्रतस्यानि च। को परि-इरेत्। नाश्रु पातयेत्। न त्वरां कुर्थात्। प्रतादिदाने तैजसानि पात्राणि खड्गपाताणि फलापाताणि च प्रयस्तानि । स्रत च स्रोको भवति ॥ १--२३ ॥

सीवर्णराजताभ्यांच खड्गेनीडुम्बरेण च। दत्तमच्च्यतां वाति फलापाते ण चाप्यय ॥ २४ इति वैणावे धर्मगास्त्रे एकोनाधीतितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ४८ ॥

यशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

तिलेबीहियवैनीषिरिद्धमूलफले याने: स्थामाने: प्रिय-इ जिनावारेमुंहे गांधूमेस मासं प्रीयन्ते। ही मासी मत्स्य- मांसेन। तीन् हारियोन। चतुरखीरश्रेण। पंच शाक्नेन। वट् हागेन। सप्तरीरवेण। चष्टी पार्वतेन। नव गवयेन। द्य माहिवेण। एकादश कीर्मीण। संवत्सरं गव्येन पयसर तिह्वारिवी। चत्र पित्रगीता गाया भवति॥ १—१३॥ काल्याका महाशक्कं मासंवाधीयामस्य च।

कालयाका महायल्कं मासं वार्धीणसस्य च। विषाणवर्ज्जे ये खड्गास्तांस्तु भच्चामहे सदा॥१४ इति वैणवे धर्मायाचे ऽयीतितमोऽध्याय:॥८०॥

एकाशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

नात्रमासनमारोपयेत्। न पदा सृथेत्। नावज्ञतं कुथात्। तिलै: सर्षयेवी यातुधानान् विसर्ज्ञयेत्। संटते न यादं कुथात्। न रजस्वलां पश्चेत्। न खानम्। न विड्वराहम्। न ग्रास्यक् कुटम्। प्रयताच्छा बमजस्य दर्भः येत्। चन्नीयुर्जा ह्याणाः य वाग्यताः। न विष्टिति ग्रिप्सः। न सोपानत्काः। न पीठोप हितपादाः। न हीनाङ्गाधि-काङ्गाः यादं पश्चेयुः। न भूदाः। न पतिताः। तत्कालं बाह्यणं बाह्यणानुमतेन वा भिन्तुकं भोजयेत्। हिवर्णणान् न ब्रुम्हीता प्रधः॥ १-१८॥

यावदुःषां भवत्यत्रं यावद्गुः ज्ञन्ति वाग्यताः। तावदयन्ति पितरो यावत्रोक्ता च्विगु णाः॥२० सार्ववर्षिकमत्रायं सत्रीयाष्ट्राव्य वारिणा। समृत्मृजेङ्गक्तवतामग्रतो विकिरन् सुवि ॥२१ समंकृतप्रमीतानां त्यागिनां कुलयोधिताम्। उच्छिष्टं भागधेयं स्थाइभीषु विकिरस्य यः॥ २२ उच्छेषणं भूमिगतमजिद्धस्याघठस्य वा। दासवर्गस्य तत्पित्रे भागधेयं प्रचचते॥ २३ इति वैण्वे धर्माघाखे एकाशीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ८१॥

दृऽशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

दैव कर्माण बाह्मणं न परीचित। प्रयक्षात् पित्रे परीचित। चीनाधिकाङ्गान् विवर्ज्ञ येत्। विकर्मस्थांत्र। वैड्रालव्रतिकान्। ट्यालिङ्गिः। नच्यव्रजीविनः। देवल-कांत्र। चिकित्सकान्। अन्द्रापुक्षान्। तत्पुज्ञान्। वद्दर्शाजनः। ग्रामयाजिनः। ग्रुद्रयाजिनः। खयाज्ययाजिनः। व्रात्यान्। तद्याजिनः। पर्वेकारान्। स्वकान्। सत्त काध्यापकान्। स्तकाध्यापितान्। ग्रुद्रावपुष्टान्। पतित संसर्गान्। खनधीयानान्। सस्योपासनभ्रष्टान्। राज सेवकान्। नम्नान्। पित्रा विवद्मानान्। पित्रमाटगुर्वेकि-स्वाध्यायत्यागिन्वेति॥ १—२९॥

ब्राह्मणापसदा ह्ये ते कथिताः पङ्क्तिदुषकाः। एतान् विवक्ते येद्रयत्नाच्छाड कर्क्यणः पण्डितः॥ ३० इति वैणावे धर्मामाचे द्वामीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ८२॥

चाशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

अय पर्क्तियावनाः। विद्याचिकेतः। पश्चािनः। ज्येष्ठसामगः। वेद्याद्यायोवस्य पारगः। प्राणितिचास्याकरणपारगः। धर्मधास्त्रस्य पारगः। प्राणितिचास्याकरणपारगः। धर्मधास्त्रस्य पारगः। तोर्थपूतः। यद्मपूतः। तपःपुतः। सत्यपूतः,। सन्तपूतः। गायत्रीजपनिरतः। बद्धदेयातुसन्तानः। विस्पर्णः। जामाता। दौच्चिकेति पात्रम्। विश्वेण च योगिनः। अत्र पित्रगीता गाया भवति॥१—२०॥ स्पि स स्थात् कुलेऽस्थाकं भोजयेद्यस्त योगिनम्। विश्वं धाद्ये प्रयत्ने न येन त्यामान्ते वयम्॥२१ द्वित्वेणवे धर्मधास्त्रे त्यापीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ५३॥

चतुरशौतितमोऽध्यायः।

न स्त्रेच्छिविषये त्राढं कुर्यात्। न गच्छेनस्त्रेच्छः विषयम्। परनिपानेष्वप: पीत्वा तत्साम्यमुपगच्छः तीर्गत॥१—३॥

चातुर्वेष्येव्यवस्थानं यिसान् देशे न विद्यते। स जिल्थेदेशो विद्येय चार्थावर्त्तस्ततः परः॥ ४ इति वैणावे धर्माशास्त्रे चतुर्धोतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ८४।

पञ्चाशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

श्रय पुष्करे बच्च यथा इम् । जप्य हो मतपां सि च । पुष्करे सानमात्रतः सर्वपापे भ्यः पूर्तो भवति । एवसेव गयाशी हैं । ध्रच्च वदे । अमरक ग्रूज पर्वते । वरा हपर्वते । यत क्षचन न मंदाती रे । यमुनाती रे । गङ्गायां विशेषतः । कुशाव तें । विन्दुके । नी लप्यते । कन खते । कुञाक्ये । भगतुङ्गे । केदारे । महालये । न इन्तिकायाम् । सगन्धायाम् । श्राक्योयाम् । प्रलाती ये । महागङ्गायाम् । तिह लिका आमि । स्मारधारायाम् । प्रभासे । यत कचन सरस्त्रयां विशेषतः ॥ १ — २७॥

गङ्गादारे प्रयागे च गङ्गासागरसङ्गमे । सततं नैमिषाराखे वाराखास्थां विशेषतः ॥ २८

सगस्यात्रमे। कण्वात्रमे। कौणिक्याम्। सरयूतीरे।
योगस्य ज्योतिषायात्र सङ्गं। श्रीपर्वते। कालोदकी।
उत्तरमानसे। वड़वायाम्। मतङ्गवाप्याम्। सप्तार्षी।
विष्णुपरे। स्वर्गमार्गपरे। गोदावर्थ्याम्। गोमत्याम्।
वेत्रवत्याम्। विपाधायाम्। वितस्तायाम्। धतहुतीरे।
चन्द्रभागायाम्। दूरावत्याम्। सिन्धोस्तीरे। दिच्यो
पचनदे। सौसजे। एवमादिष्ययान्धेषु तौर्थेषु। सरिद्वराषु।
सर्वेष्वपि स्वभावेषु। पुलिनेषु। प्रस्ववयोषु। पर्वते।
निकुञ्जेषु। वनेषु। उपवनेषु। गोमयिष्तिरेषु। मनोन्नेषु।
सत्र च पित्रनीता गाथा भवन्ति॥ २८—६४॥

क्लैस्माकं स जन्तः स्याद्यो नो द्याज्ञलाञ्चलीन्।
नदीषु वहतोयास शीतलास विशेषतः ॥ ६३
ऋषि जायते सोध्साकं कुले किष्यतरोत्तमः।
गयाशीर्षे वटे खाडं यो नः कुर्धात् सलाहितः ॥ ६६
एष्ट्या वहवः पुत्रायद्येकोऽपि गयां प्रजेत्।
यजेत वाखमेधेन नीलं वा ट्यान् हजेत्॥ ६७
द्रति वैष्यवे धर्मशास्त्रे पञ्चाशीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ८५॥

षड्शीतितमोऽध्यायः।

स्था विषान्तर्भः। नार्त्तिकामाख्युच्यां वा। तवादा-वेव विषानं परीचेत। जीवदृत्सायाः पर्याख्नियाः पृतम्। सर्वे जच्चणोपेतम। नीजन्। लोहितं वा मुख्युच्छपाद-शृङ्गग्रक्तम्। यूयस्याच्छाद्वम्। ततो गवां मध्ये सुसमिद-मानं परिस्तीर्थ्य पौणाचरं पयसा श्रपयिता पृषा गा स्वतेतु न दृह रतिरिति च हुत्वा व्यमयस्तारस्वङ्गयेत्। एकसिन् पार्खे चत्रि णापरसिन् पार्खे श्लेन। श्रंकितञ्च हिर्ण्यवणी दृति चतुस्तिः प्रतोदेवीरिति च स्नापयेत्। स्नातमलङ्गतं स्नातालङ्गताभित्रतस्विक्तित्तरीतिः साईमानीय हृदान् पुरुषस्ततं कुषाण्डीश्चे जपेत्। पिता वत्सिति व्यमस्यद्विणे वर्णीपठेत्। दूमञ्च॥ १—१४॥

ट्यो हि भगवान् धर्मश्वतुष्पादः प्रकीर्त्तितः। ट्योमि तमइं भक्ता स में रचतु सर्वतः ॥ १५ हनं युवानं पति वो ददास्य
नेन कीड़न्तीश्ररथ प्रियेण।
मा हाम्महि प्रजया मा तन्भि
मीत्थाम दिपते सोम राजन्॥ १६
हणं वत्सतरीयुक्तमेशान्यां कारयेदिया।
होतुर्वस्त्रयुगं दद्यात् सुवणं कांस्यमेव च॥ १७
चयस्तारस्य दातव्यं वेतनं मनसिप्ततम्।
भोजनं वहसिष्कं बाह्मणांश्रात्र भोजयेत्॥ १८
छत्स्ष्टो ट्रषमो यिद्मन् पिवत्यय जलाश्रये।
जलाश्रयं तत् सक्तं पितृं स्तस्थोपतिष्ठति॥ १८
यङ्गेणोक्तिस्तते भूमिं यत्न कचन् दिपतः।
पितृणामन्नपानं तत् प्रभृतसुपतिष्ठति॥ २०
दृति वैष्णवे धर्माः स्त्रे षड्गीतिनमोऽध्यायः॥ ६४

सप्ताशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

चय वैशाखां पौर्णमात्यां क्रण्णूमाजिनं सुवर्णमृहः रौष्य खुरं मौति जलाङ्ग लभूषितं क्रला है चाविते वस्ते च प्रसारयेत्। ततस्तिलै: प्रच्छादयेत्। सुवर्णनाभिच कुर्यात्। चहतेन प्रासोयुगेन प्रच्छादयेत्। स्वगन्धरत्ने चालङ्कतं कुर्यात्। चतस्य दिच्च चलारि तेजसपाताणि चौरद्धि-मध्यत्पूर्णीन विवादाहितानये ब्राह्मणासालङ्कृताय वासोयुगेन प्रच्छादिताय दद्यात्। स्रत च गाद्या भवन्ति ॥१—०॥ वस्तु झणाजिनं दद्यात् सख्रं यङ्गसंयुतम्।
तिलै: प्रच्छाद्य वासोभि: सर्वरत्ने रलङ्गतम्॥ द
ससमुद्रगुह्या तेन सगैलवनकानना।
चतुरत्ता भवेहत्ता प्रथिवी नात संगयः॥ ८
झणाजिने तिलान् छत्वा हिर्ग्यं सधुसिंघी।
ददाति यस्तु विप्राय सर्वे तर्तत दुष्कृतम्॥ १०
दति वैण्वि धर्मायास्त्रे सप्ताभीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ६५॥

श्रष्टाशीतितमोऽध्यायः।

श्रय प्रस्यमाना गी: प्रथिवी भवति। तामलङ्कतां बाह्यणाय दत्त्वा प्रथिवीदानफलमाप्नोति। अत्र च गाया भवति॥ १—३॥

सवत्सारोमतः व्यानि युगान्यभयतोमुखीम्। दन्ता खर्गमवाप्नोति यहधानः समाश्वितः॥ ४ इति वैणावे धर्मायाचे ऽष्टायीतितमोऽध्यायः॥ ८८॥

एकोननवितितमोऽध्यायः।

मास: कार्त्तिकोऽगिन्दैवत्थः। अग्निस्य सर्वदेवानां मुखम्। तमात् कार्त्तिकं मासं विद्यासी गायत्रीज-पनिरत: सक्षदेव दृविष्यासी संवंसरक्षतात् पापात् पूतो भवति॥१—३॥ क्रान्तिनं सन्नलं मासं नित्यसायी जितेन्द्रिय:। जपन् इविष्यसुग्दाता सर्वेपावै: प्रमुखते ॥ ४ इति वैष्यवे धर्माणास्त्रे एकोननवित्तमोऽध्याय:॥ ८८

नवतितमोऽध्यायः ।

मार्गे श्रीषेशक्तपश्चदक्षां चगितरः संयुक्तायां चूर्णित-स्तवणस्य सुवर्णनाभं प्रस्तमेनं चन्द्रोदये ब्राह्मणाय प्रदा-पदेत्। अनेन कर्मणा रुपशीभाव्यवानभिजायते। पौषी चेत् पुथयुक्ता स्यात् तस्यां गौरसर्वपकत्लोडिन्तितशरीरो गव्यष्टतपूर्णकुषो नाभिषिकः सर्वीषिधिः सर्वगस्तैः सर्व-बीजैश्व छातो ष्टतेन भगवन्तं वासुदेशं सापवित्वा गत्ध-पुष्पभूपदीपनैवेद्यादिभियाभ्यर्चेत्र वैषावै: प्रक्रीर्वार्दसस्यैय मन्तै: पावके इता ससुवर्णेन प्रतेन बाह्मणान् खस्ति याचयत्। वासोयुंगं कर्ले दद्यात्। चनेन कर्माणा प्रवि। माघी मघायुता चेत् तस्यां तिले यादं सत्वा पृतो भवति। फाला, नी फाल्युनीयुता चेत् स्थात् तस्यां बाह्यणाय सुसंस्तृतं स्वास्तीर्ण गयनं निवेदा भार्यो मनोत्तां रूपवर्ती द्रविण्वतीचाप्रोति। नार्चिम भत्तीरम्। चैत्री चित्रायुता चेत् स्यात त यां चिववस्त्रप्रदानेन सीभाग्यमाप्नोति। वैशाखी विशाखायुता चेत् तस्यां बाद्यगसप्तकं चौद्रयुत्तेस्तिलै: सन्तर्धे धर्मराजानं प्रीखियता पापिभ्यः पृतो भवति। ज्यैशी ज्येष्ठायुता चेंब् तस्यां क्रत्नोपान इप्पदानेन गवाधिपत्यं

20.0

गामोति। यापादगामाषादायुक्तायाखबपानदानेन तहे-वाच धनाप्रीति। यावव्यां यववायुक्तायां जलधेर्नं सावां वासीय्गाच्छाहितां इच्वा खार्यप्रोति। प्रीष्ठमहायुकायां गोदानेन सर्पापविनिर्माको अवति। खाखयुज्यापिकनी-जिते चन्हमपि इतपूर्णे आजनं खुवर्णेयुतं विषाय दस्वा हीताम्बिभवति । कार्त्तिकी कार्तिकायुता चेत् तस्यां शित-सुचायासन्यवर्धे वा श्रभाङोह्ये सर्वे श्रन्थरत्व गन् योपेतं हीय-जिथे बाज्याय इन्लाकानार्थयं नयति। वैद्याखयक-हतीयायामुपोणितोऽच्वतैनीसुरेवस्थ्यचेत्र तानेन इत्या दत्त्वा च लुई पादेथः: पृतो अवति। यच तस्मिन्हनि प्रयास्ति तहच्य साप्रोति। पौषां समतीतायां ज्ञापचढादधां सोपवासिस्ति सातिस्तिनोदनं दत्त्वा तिनेदीस्हेनमध्यचेत्र तानेव दुत्वा भुद्धा च पापेभ्य: पृतो अवति । साघ्यां सम-तोतायां क्र गाडा इच्छां स्रोपवास: अवर्षा प्राप्य वास्त्रहेवायती सद्यावित्रिद्येन दीपदयं दद्यात्। दिच्चणपार्ध्वे सद्यारजन-रक्तेन समग्रेण वासका एततुनामणाधिकां दन्ता। वाम-षार्खे तिलतेलतुलां साष्टां दत्त्वा खेतेन लमग्रेण वाससा। एतत् कृत्वा कृतकृत्यो यिस्मन् राष्ट्रीभिजायते यस्मिन् देशे यस्मिन् कुले स ततोज्ज्वलो भवात। श्राधिनं सक्तनं आसं बाह्यणेभ्य: प्रत्यहं छतं प्रदद्यादिष्टिनी प्रीणस्ति कप्रधाग् अवित । तिस्रवेव मासे प्रत्यहं गौरसेवी हा गार् भोजियता राज्यभाग् भवति । प्रतिमासं रेवतीयुते चन्द्रमसि सध्षृत-युतं रेवती भीत्ये परमाचं मास्रणान् भोजयित्वा रेवतीं प्रीण्यित्वा रूपभाग् भवति। माघे मासेऽन्तिं प्रत्य हं तिले हैं ता सप्ततं कुलाषं बाह्यणान् भोजयिता दीप्तानि-भेवति । सीं चतुर्धीं नदीजले सात्वा धर्मराजानं पूजः यित्वा स्वीपापेभ्यः पूतो भवति ॥ १—२०॥

यदी के द्विपुतान् भोगान् चन्द्रस्थ्यग्रहोपगान् । प्रातःस्रायी भवितित्यं ही मासी माघफाल्गुनी ॥ २८ द्वित वैषावे धर्माशास्त्रे नविततमोध्यायः ॥ ८० ॥

एकनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

अध क्ष्यकर्त्तस्त्रहित पानीय दुष्कृतस्यार् विनद्यति।
तड़ामक्षित्तस्त्रहा वारुणं लोकमम ते। जलप्रदः सदा स्प्ती
धर्माः। उत्तारोपयितुर्धं च परलोके प्रता भवन्ति। रुचप्रदो
रुद्मस्त्रेहें वान् प्रीणयन्ति। फलेखातियोन्। कायया
चान्नापतान्। देवे वर्षत्युद्देन पितृन्। क्षेतुस्त्रत् स्वर्गसाम्नोति। देनायतन्तारुष्यस्य देवायतनं करोति तस्त्रेव
लोजभाभोति स्वासित्रं स्त्वा यथसा विराजते। विवित्रं
स्वा गन्धि लोकमाभोति। स्प्यप्रदानेन स्वीमान् भवति।
चनुलेपनप्रदानेन कीर्त्तिभान् भवति। दीपप्रदानेन चन्नुमान्
सर्वेत्रोज्वस्य । स्वप्रदानेन वलवान्। (धूपप्रदानेनोधं
गन्धित। देवनिक्षीत्यापनयनाहोप्रदानपलमाभोति। देवायगनभार्जनात् तदुपलेपनाद्वाद्याणोन्दिरमार्जनात् पादादिशीचाद्वाद्यपरिचरणाच। १—१०॥

कुपारामतड़ागेषु देवतायतनेषु चा।
पुन:संस्तारकर्त्ता च लभते मौलिकं फलम् ॥ १०
इति वैणावे धर्माश्रास्त्रो एकनवतितमोऽध्याय:॥ ८१॥

दिनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

सर्दानाधिकमभयपदानम्। तत्प्रदानेनाभीपितं लोकः माप्रोति । भूमिप्रदानेन च । गोचर्मामाचामपि सुवं प्रदायन सर्वपापेभ्य: पूतो अवति। गोप्रदानेन स्वर्ग लोकमाप्रोति। द्याधेनुप्रदो गोलोकरन्। शतधेनुप्रदो बद्धानोकान्। सुवर्शा-यङ्गीं रौष्यख्रां मुक्तानाङ्कां कांस्थोपदोचां वस्त्रोत्तरीयां: दत्त्वा धेतुरोमसङ्ग्रानि वर्षाणि खर्भे लोकमाप्रोति । विभे-षत: कपिलाम्। दान्तं धुरन्थरं दत्त्वा दश्रधेतुप्रदो भवति। चम्बदः सूर्व्वसालोक्यमाप्रोति। वासोदचन्द्रसालोक्यम। सुवर्णदानेनाम्बिसालोक्यम् । रूपप्रदानेन रूपम् । तैजसानां पात प्रदानेन पातं भवेत् सर्वेनामानाम्। प्रतमध्ते ल-प्रदानेनारोग्यम्। चौषधप्रहानेन च। खत्रणप्रदानेन च लावस्थम्। धान्यप्रदानेन तृप्तिम्। प्रस्थप्रदानेन च। भवदः सर्वम्। धान्यप्रदानेन सीभाग्यम्। अजीर्क्तिताना-मन्येषां दानात् खर्गमवाप्रवादिति । तिलप्रदः प्रजामिश्राम् ॥ इन्धनप्रदानेन दीप्ताग्निभवति । संग्रामे च सर्वजयमाप्रोति ॥ पासनप्रादानेन स्थानम्। प्रयाप्रदानेन भाष्याम्। उपाः बत्पदानेनाखतरीयुक्तं रथम्। क्षप्रदानेन स्वर्भम्।

तालवृक्तकामरप्रदानेनाध्वसुखिलम्। वास्तुप्रदानेन नगरः धिपत्यम्॥१—११

यद्यदिष्टतमं लोके यश्चास्ति द्यितं ग्रष्टे। तत्त्तद्गुखवते देवं तदेवाच्यमिच्छता ॥ ३२ दृति वैषावे धर्माशास्त्रे हिनस्तितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८२

विनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

सबाह्मणे दत्तं तत्सममेव पारलीकिकम्। दिगुणीं ब्राह्मणावृते। सदसगुणं प्राधीते। सनन्तं वेदपारगे। पुरोहितस्तावन एव पात्रम् खसा दुविता जामातर्यः पातम्॥१—६॥

न वार्यिप प्रयच्छेत वैंडानजतिने हिने।
न वनजतिने पापे नावेदविद धर्मावित् ॥ ७
धर्माधनी सदानुष्यकाशिको लोनदास्थिकः।
वैंडानजितिनो चेयो हिंसः सर्वोभिसस्थिकः॥ ६
धर्मादिष्टिनैकृतिकः खार्यसाधनतत्परः।
यहो सिय्याविनीत्य वनजतपरो हिनः॥ ८
ये वनजतिनो लोने ये च मार्जोर्रानिङ्गनः।
ते पतत्त्वन्धतासिस्ने तेन पापेन नर्मया॥ १०
न धर्मास्यापदेशेन पापं कता अतं चरेत्।
जतेन पापं प्रच्छास्य कुर्वन् स्नीश्दरक्षनम्॥ ११

के त्ये च चेहमी विप्रो राज्ञते त्रज्ञवादिथः ।

क्ष्रानाचित्तं यव तहे रचांसि गच्हति ॥ १२

घालङ्गी चिद्धियेषेण दो उत्तिसुपजीवति ।

प व्यक्ति चर्त्येनस्तिर्यग्योनौ प्रजायते ॥ १३

न दानं यग्रसे द्याव भयाबोपकारिणे ।

व रात्यगीतग्री लेख्यो धर्मार्थे भिति निश्चितम् ॥ १४

इति वैश्ववे धर्मेश्वास्ते तिनवितस्तेऽध्यायः ॥ ८६॥

पतुःनवतितमोऽध्यायः ।

यदी वसीपितदर्शने वभाययो भवेत्। खपत्यस्य चापत्यदर्शनेन वा। पृतेषु भार्थां निच्चित्य तयानुम्यमानोः वा। सतात्यम्मीनुपचरेत्। खपालकष्टेन पचयज्ञान् न चापयेत्। स्वाध्यायच न जह्यात्। ब्रह्मचर्यं पालयेत्। पर्माचीरवाषाः स्थात्। जटाध्मख्रनोमनखांच विभयात्। विषवस्तवायौ स्थात्। अपोत्यक्तिमीसिनचयः संवत्सरः निचयो वा। संवत्सर्विषयो पूर्वनिचतमाख्युच्यां ज्ञात्॥१--१२॥

प्रामादास्त्य वाश्रीयादही ग्रासान् वने वसन्। पुटेनैव पताशेन पाणिना शक्तोन वा॥१३ पुति वैष्वदे धर्मश्रास्त्रे चतुःनवतितमीऽध्यायः॥८४॥

पञ्चनवित्तमोऽभ्यायः।

वानप्रस्वप्ता शरीरं शोपतेत्। श्रीके पचतपाः स्थात्। स्थाताश्यात्री प्राट्षाः सार्द्धवासा हेमन्ते। नक्षाशी स्थात्। एकान्तरहान्तरवान्तराशी वास्थात्। पुष्पाशी। फनाशी। शाकाशी। पर्णाशी। मूनाशी। ववावं पचान्त-योवी सङ्ख्रीयात्। चान्द्रायकेवी वर्तेतः। स्थानुद्दः। दन्तीजुल्लको वा ॥१—१५॥

तपोम्बाक्षियं सनं दैवकातुषजं जनत्।
तपोम्यं सपात्त्वच तपजः च तथा ध्रतम् ॥ १६
यहुचरं यहूरायं वहूरं ध्या तुक्षस्म्।
सव तस्त्रका साद्यं तभो हि दुर्तिक्षमम्॥ १७
पूर्ति वैणाव वर्षधाचे पद्यवस्तितस्रोऽध्यावः ॥ ८५ ॥

वस्वतितंमोऽध्यायः।

स्व विष्यायमेषु प्रक्षपायः प्राजापत्यामिष्टं सता सर्वे वेदं दिल्लां हत्त्वा अवन्यायमीत्यात्। श्रामगमीनाः रोष्य भिवायं ग्रामभियात् । स्यागारिकं भैक्समादद्यात्। स्वाभे न व्ययेत । त्र भिक्षकं भिक्षेत । भुक्षवित जनेतिवे प्रावस्थाते भैक्समादद्यात् । स्वये द्राक्षप्रके स्वास्थाने था। तेषाच तं शिक्षः यदः सात्। चिभपूजितलाभाद्दिजेतः ।
गून्यागारिनकेतनः स्यात्। वच्चमूलिनकेतनः वा। न ग्रामे
दितीवं रातिलावसत्। कौपीनाच्छादनमानमेव वसनमादद्यात्। दृष्टिपूतं न्यसेत् पादम्। वस्तपूतं जलमादद्यात्।
सत्यपूतं वदेत्। सनःपूतं समाचरेत्। मरणं नाभिकामयेत्
जीवितच। चितवादांस्तितिचेतः। न कचनावमन्येतः।
निराधीः स्यात्। निर्नमस्तारः॥१—२२॥

वास्यैकं तच्चतो वाइं चन्दर्ननैकमुच्चत:। नाकस्थार्यं न कल्याग्यं तयोर्याप च चिन्तयेत्॥ २३

प्राणावानधारणाध्याननित्य: स्वात्। संसारस्वानि-स्वतां पर्यत्। प्ररीक्याग्रविभावम्। जरवा कपविपर्ययम्। श्वारीरमादसागन्तुकव्याधिभित्रोपतापम्। नित्यान्धकारे गर्भे वस्तिम्। मूत्रपुरीषमध्ये च। तत र शीतो शाहु, खाबुभवनम् । जनासमये योनिसङ्कटनिर्ग-मानाहादु:खातुभवनम्। वास्त्रे मोर्ह गुरूपरवेश्वताम्। चाध्ययनादनेकलेथम्। यीवने च विषयमाशावमार्गेण तद-आप्ती विषयसेवनाचरके पतनम्। अप्रिये^दसितं प्रियेच विप्रयोगम्। नर्तेषु च सुमच्ह्:खम्। संसारसंस्रतौ तिर्ध्वगवीनिषु च। एवमिखन् सततपापिनि संसारे न किवित् राखम्। यद्यपि किंचिहु:खापेच्या स्वसंचं तद-प्यनित्यम्। तत्मेत्रायकावलभने वा मच्ह्: खम्। शरीर-च दं सप्तधातुत्रं पछीत्। वसारुधिरमांसास्थिमदोमज्ञा-ग्रुकात्मकम्॥ चर्मावनद्रम्। दुर्गन्धि च। मलायतनम्। सुख्यतैरपि दृतं विकारि। प्रयताङ्गमपि विनाशि॥ काम कोधनोभमोहमदमातस्र श्रम्यानम् । प्रथियाप्ते जोवाया-काशासकम्। अधिशिराधमनिस्नाय्यतम्। रजस्तलम्। षट्तवम्। अस्यां तिभि: यतै: षद्यधिकैर्धार्थमाणम्। तेषां विभाग:। सुद्धाः सद चतु:षष्टि यना:। विश्वति-नेखाः। पाणिपादशलाकाश्व। षष्टिरङ्गुलीनां पर्वाणि। हे पार्श्वी:। चतु: ष्टवं गुल्फेषु। चलार्थर ब्रो:। चलारि जङ्गयो:। हे हे जानु-निपालयो:। हे हे सचताल्यन-योगिपतन्तेषु । भगास्येनम् । प्रशस्य पत्रचलारियद्वागम् । पश्चद्यास्थीनि गीवा। जल्ने नम् ॥ तथा इतु:। तन्त्रेले च हो। हो ललाटा चित्र छो। नासा धना खिना। चर्नुहै: स्थान के स साई दिसप्ततिः पार्धकाः। जरः सप्तद्य। दी गङ्घको । चलारि कपालानि शिरसर्चेति । शरीरेऽस्मिन् सहित्राग्यतानि। नव सायुग्रतानि। धमनीग्रते हो। पचपेशीशतानि । चुद्रधमनीनामेकोनत्निंशह्नद्याणि नव-श्रतानि षट्पंचाशवसन्य:। लचलयं श्रान्युक्शक्पानाम्। सतोत्तरं सर्वायतम् । सन्धियते हे । चतुः पंचायद्रोमकोटयः सप्तवष्टिय लचायि। नाभिरोजोगुरं ग्रक्तं योथितं ग्रहको मूडी काछो ऋद्यंचिति प्राणायतनानि । वाइद्यं जङ्घाद्यं मध्यं शोधीनिति षडुङ्गानि । वसा वदा स्वहननं नाथिः क्लोमा यसत् प्लीहा च्द्रान्त्रं टक्को विस्तः पुरीधाधानसा-माग्रयो हृद्यं स्युतान्त्रं गुद्भद्रं गुद्कोष्ठम्। अनीनिके चित्रूटे प्रस्तुती दार्गी कर्षी पत्रकी गण्डी खुवी यहकी दलवेडावोडौ कञ्जल्दरे वङ्चणौ टमणौ वृज्जौ स ससंहा तभी स्तनो उपजिद्या सिमची बाह अक् अर पिण्डिक ताल्दरं वस्तिशीर्षो चिवुकं गलगुण्डिके अवट् श्रेत्यिकि हैं यरीरके स्थानानि। ग्रव्हसार्थरसम्पर्गन्थास विषया: हि नासिकालोचनत्वग्जिहास्रोत्तिमित बुद्दीन्द्रियाणि। हस्तीः पादौ पायूपस्थं जिह्नेति कर्मीन्द्रयाणि। मनोबुद्धिरात्माः चास्रकामितीन्द्रयातीता: ॥१—८६॥

दृदं घरीरं वस्रधे च्लेतिमत्यभिधीयते । एतद्यो वित्ति तं प्राइ: च्लेत्ज्ञिमिति तिहदः ॥ ८७ च्लेत्ज्जमेव सां विहि सर्वेच्लेचे षु भाविनि । च्लेत्रच्लेत्रज्ञिविज्ञानं च्लेयं नित्यं सुमुच्चुणा ॥ ८८ ॥ इति वैण्येले धर्माणास्त्रे षस्यविततमोऽध्यायः ॥ ८६ ॥

सप्तनवतितमोऽभग्रायः।

जिह्सोत्तानचरणः सय्ये करे करिक्तरं न्यस्य तालुस्थानविज्ञा दन्ते हे न्तानसंस्पृथन् स्वं नासिकाग्रं पथ्यन्
हियसानविज्ञाक्तयन् विभीः प्रधान्तात्मा सर्वि विध्यातत्त्वेत्येतीतं चिन्तयेत्। नित्यसतीन्द्रियसगुणं प्रव्हस्पर्धरसम्बग्धन् । सर्वतः प्रवित्तर्यमितस्याम्। सर्वतः पाणिपादं सर्वतोऽचिधिरोमुखं सर्वतः सर्वेन्द्रियमितम् ।
एवं ध्यायेत्। ध्याननिरतस्य स संवत्सरेण योगाविभीवोः नवित। स्य निराकारे लच्छवन्धं कर्त्तं न प्रक्रोति तदः ध्याय्यते जोवायाकाथसनो इद्यात्मात्यक्त पुरुषि पूर्वे ध्यात्वा तत्व लख्यल्यस्तत्तत् परित्यज्यापरसपरं ध्यायेत्।
एवं पुरुषध्यानसारमेत । सहाप्रसमर्थः स्वहृदयपद्यस्थावा-

द्ध, खस्य मध्ये दीपवत् पुरुषं ध्यायेत्। तद्याप्यसमर्थे भगवन्तं बासुदेवं किरीटिनं कुण्डलिनमङ्गदिनं खीवत्साङ्कं वन-मालाविभूषितोरद्धं सीम्यरुपं चतुर्भुजं शङ्गचक्रगदापद्मधरं चरणमध्यगतभुवं ध्यायेत्। यद्यायित तदाप्रोति ध्यान-गुद्धम्। तस्मात् स्वभेव चरं त्यक्का स्रचरमेव ध्यायेत्। न च पुरुषं विना किंचिद्यश्चरमस्ति। तं प्राप्य मुक्तो भवति॥ १—१८॥

पुरमाक्रम्य सक्तं घेते यसान्धनाप्रमु:। तसात् पुरुष दृत्येवं प्रोचते तत्त्वचिन्तके: ॥ १५ प्राग्रावापररावेषु योगी नित्वमतन्द्रित:। ध्यायते पुरूषं विष्णुं निर्मुणं पंचविं शक्तम् ॥ १६ तत्त्वातानमगम्यं च सर्वतत्त्वविवर्ज्जितम । चसक्तं सर्वेश्चैव निर्मृणं गुणभोक्तृ च ॥ १७ विहरन्त्य भूतानामचरं चरमेव च। मुद्धालात् तदविज्ञेयं दूरस्थंचान्तिके च तत्॥ १८ चाविभक्तंच भूतेन विभक्तमिव च स्थितम्। भूतभव्यभवद्रूपं ग्रसिषाु प्रभविषाु च ॥ १८ ज्योतिषाम्पि तज्जारोतिस्तममः परमुचते। ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानगम्यं हृदि सर्वस्य तिष्ठितम् ॥ २० द्ति चेत्रं तथा ज्ञानं ज्ञेयंचोत्तं समासत:। मङ्क एतिहज्ञाय मङ्गावायोपपदाते ॥ २१ द्रति वै शाव धर्माशास्त्रे सप्तनवतितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८० ॥

अष्टनवतितमोऽध्यायः।

इत्येवमुक्ता वसमती जातुभ्यां चिरसा च नमस्कार क्रतोवाच । भगवंस्वत्समीपे सततमेवं चलारि महाभृतानि क्रतालयात्याकाशः शहरूपी वायु अक्ररपी तेज अ गदारुषः भोज्भोक् इत्रपी अइमधनेनैव क्षेण भगवत्पादमध्यपि-वर्त्तिनी भवितुमिच्छामि। दूखेवमुक्तोभगवां स्वधेत्युवाच। वसुधापि लस्थकामा तथा चक्री। देवदेपच तुष्टाव। ची नमस्ते। देवदेव। यास्रदेव। साहिदेव। जामदेव। कामपाल। मङीयाल। अनादिसञ्चलिधन। प्रजापते। सुप्रजापते। सन्तप्रजापते। अर्ज्जस्यते। वाचस्यते। जगत्पते। दिवस्रते। वनस्रते। एयस्ते। एथीविषते। सिललपते। दिक्पति। सन्दत्पति। सन्दत्पते। लच्चीपते। बद्धरप। ब्राह्मर्याभय। सर्वेग। चिन्छ। द्वानगस्य। पुरुइत। पुरुष्टुत। ब्रह्मखा। ब्रह्मप्रिय। ब्रह्मकायिक। महाकायिक । महाराजिक । चतुर्म्महाराजिक । भास्वर । महाभाखर। स्ता। महाभाग। खर। तुषित। महा-तुषित। प्रतद्देन। परिनिर्मित। अपरिनिर्मित। वय-वर्तिन्। यज्ञ। महायज्ञ। यज्ञयोग।यज्ञगस्य। यज्ञ-निधन। ऋजित। वैकुएछ। ऋपार। पर। पुराण। लेखा। प्रजाधर । चित्रशिखण्डधर । यज्ञभागचर । पुरोडाग्रहर । विखेखर। विख्वधर। ग्रचियवः। अच्ताईन। प्टताईः। खण्डपरशो । पद्मनाभ । पद्मधर । पद्मधाराधर । ह्वर्षाकेश । एकगृङ्गः। महावराहः। द्विष्यः। अञ्तः। अनन्तः। पुरुषः।

महापुरुष । कपिल । साङ्घाचार्थ । विश्वक्सेन । धर्मा । धर्माद । धर्माङ । धर्मावस्त्रप्रद । नर्प्रद । विष्णो । जिष्णो । सिंहिष्णो । खर्णा । पुण्डरीकाचा । नारायण । परायण । जगतपरायण । नमो नम इति ॥ १—१०१ ॥

स्तुत्वा त्वेवं प्रसद्देन मनसा पृथ्यिनी तदा। उवाच सम्बद्धं देवं लक्षका वसुत्वरा ॥ १०२ दृति वैष्णवे अर्थायास्त्री इस्तर्वतितसी स्थायः ॥ ८८॥

नवनवित्ततमोऽध्यायः।

हष्टा त्रियं देवदेवस्य विश्लीर्यः हीतपादां तपसा व्यवस्तीम् : स्रुतप्तजाम्बनदचारुवर्णी पत्रन्य देवीं यस्त्रा प्रसृशः ॥ १

> उतिद्रकोकनद्या ब्लारे वरेखे उतिद्रकोकनदाना सिग्रहीतपादे । उतिद्रकोकनदसद्यसदास्त्रितीते उतिद्रकोकनदसप्यसमानवर्षी ॥ २

नीलाक्षनेते तपनीयवर्ष ग्रक्षाम्बरे रद्विदिम्। षताङ्कि । चन्द्रानने सूर्यसमानभासे सहाप्रभावे जनतः प्रधाने ॥ ३ त्वभेव निद्रा जगतः प्रधाना लच्छीर्छ तिः श्रीविर्तिर्जया च । कान्तिः प्रजा कीर्त्तिरयो विभृतिः सरस्वती वागय पावनी च ॥

> ख्या तितिचा वस्या प्रतिष्ठा स्थिति सदीचा च तथा सनीति। स्थातिविधाला च तथानस्या स्थादा च मेथा च तथैव बुद्धिः॥ ५

भाक्रम्य सर्वान्त यया तिलोकीं तिष्ठत्ययं देववरोऽसिताचि। तथा स्थिता त्वं वरदे तथापि एच्छाम्यहं वसति विभृत्याः॥ ४

द्रत्येवमुक्ता वसुधां बभाषे लच्मीस्तदा देववराग्रत:स्था। सदा स्थिताचं मधुसदनस्य देवस्य पार्खे तपनीय वर्णे॥ ७

> त्रस्यात्रया यं मनसा स्नरामि श्रियायुतं तं प्रवदन्ति सन्तः। संस्मारणे वाष्यथ तत्र चाहं स्थिता सदा तच्छण् लोकधाति॥ प

वसाम्यय र्ने च नियानरे च तारागणाच्ये गगने विमेषे ।
मेषे तथालम्वपयोधरे च यकायुधाच्ये च तिहत्प्रकाग्रे ॥ ८
तथा सवर्णे विमेले च रुप्ये रत्ने षु वक्तेष्वमलेषु भूमे ।
प्रसादमालास च पाण्डुरास देवालयेषु ध्वनभूषितेषु ॥ १०
सद्य: क्रते चाप्यय गोमये च मन्ते गर्जन्द्रे तुर्ग प्रच्ल्ष्टे ।
वृषे तथा दर्धसमन्विते च विम्ने तथैवाध्ययनप्रपन्ने ॥ ११

सिंहासने चामलके च बिल्ले
कते च गाई च तथैन पदा ।
दी है हता ग्रे विमले च खड़् गे
चाद ग्रे विम्ले च तथा स्थिता हम् ॥ १२
पूर्णी दक्त में षु सचामरेषु
सताल हन्तेषु बिभूषितेषु ।
सङ्गारपातेषु मनो हरेषु
स्टि स्थिता हच्च नवो हता याम् ॥ १३

श्रीरे तथा सर्विष शाहले च चौदे तथा दिन्न पुरस्विगावे। दे हे जुमार्थाच तथा सुराणां तपिख्नां यज्ञइतांच देहे ॥ १४ यरे च संग्रामविनिगते च खितौ खते खर्गसद:प्रयाते। वैदध्वनी वायय ग्रङ्गग्रब्दे स्वाहास्वधायामय वास्त्राच्हे ॥ १५ राजाभिषेकी च तथा विवासे यज्ञे वरे स्नातिशारस्यशापि। मुष्पेषु ग्रुक्तेषु च पर्वतेषु फलेष रम्येषु सरिद्वरासु ॥ १६ सर:स पूर्णेषु तथा जलेषु सयादलायां भुवि पद्मखण्डे। वने च वत्से च शिशी प्रच्रहे साधौ नरे धर्मपरावर्णे च ॥१७ माचारसेविन्यय शास्त्रिनले विनीतवेषे च तथा सुवेषे। सुग्रदान्ते मलवर्ज्जिते च मृष्टाशने चातियपूजके च॥ १८ खदारतृष्टे निरते च धर्मी धमात्वि चात्यश्रनाहिरते। सदा सपुष्ये च सुगिसगाते स्गत्धलिप्ते च विभूषिते च ॥ १८.

सत्यस्थिते भृतहिते निविष्टे जमार्चिते कोधविवर्ज्जिते च। खकार्थेदचे परकार्थेदचे कल्याणविक्ते च सदाविनीते॥ २०

नारीषू नित्यं स्विभूषितास पितवतास प्रियवादिनीषु । ष्ममुक्तहस्तास स्तान्तितास सग्प्रभाग्डास विलिप्रयास ॥२१ सम्बृष्टवेश्मास जितेन्द्रियास कालव्यपेतास पिथिस्थितास । धर्मव्यपेत्वास दयान्तितास स्थिता सदाचं सधुसदने तु ॥ २२ द्रति वैणावे धर्मयास्त्रो नवनवितितमोऽध्याय: ॥ ८८ ॥

शरतमोऽध्यायः।

धर्मश्रास्त्रमिटं श्रेष्ठं ख्वं देवेन भाषितम्।

ये हिजा धारिव्यन्ति तेषां खर्मे गतिः परा ।

इदं पिववं मङ्गल्यं खर्म्यमायुष्यमेव च।

ज्ञानंचैव यशस्यंच धनसीभाग्यवर्षनम् ॥ २

प्रश्लेतव्यं धारणीयं श्राव्यं श्रोतव्यमेव च।

श्राद्धे प्रश्मं ज्ञाव्यं श्रोतव्यमेव च।

इदं रहस्यं परमं ज्ञाव्यं सीभाग्यमेतत् परमं रहस्यम्।

इःखप्रनाशं वहुप्रययुक्तं श्रिवालयं श्रास्त्रत्वर्भश्रास्त्रम् ॥ ४

द्वि वैष्णवे धर्मश्रास्त्रे श्रततमोऽध्यायः ॥ १०० ॥

द्वि वैष्णवसंहिता समाप्ता।